

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

JAMES W. F. JENCH ELECTED ALDERMAN FROM WARD SEVEN.

The Board of Aldermen met on Tuesday evening to receive the election returns. All the members were present and Mayor Kimball presided. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The returns from the special election to fill the vacancy from Ward Seven were read as follows:

Ward One—James W. French, 15; S. K. Harwood, 3; J. C. Kennedy, 3; H. E. Bothfield, 1.

Ward Two—French, 32; J. Dennis Kennedy, 1.

Ward 3—French, 19; Harwood, 2.

Ward 4—French, 15.

Ward 5—French, 18; Charles Kennedy, 1.

Ward 6—22 votes for candidates not given.

Ward 7—French, 23; S. K. Harwood, 2.

Mr. French had 122 votes, elected of those from Ward 6, and will be declared elected at the meeting next Monday evening.

Alderman Childs moved that the Ward Six officials be directed to come to the city clerk's office on Wednesday and correct their returns; carried.

DEATH OF GEORGE E. ALLEN.

Mayor Kimball read the following communication to the Board:

GENTLEMEN—Again it becomes my painful duty to convey to you officially the sad death of a past member of the city government, ex-Alderman George E. Allen, who died at his late residence in this city on Thursday last, September 27. Mr. Allen was a member of the first city government of Newton and the first president of the common council, an office which he held for five years. Subsequently he served for two years as alderman. Besides these offices, Mr. Allen was also a member of the board of assessors and overseers of the poor. During his long term of office he performed his public duties with zeal, good judgment and success. His faithfulness and integrity in public affairs, his kindness and sincerity in private life, won for him a lasting place in the regard and respect of the community. I recommend that a joint committee of three aldermen and such as the Common Council may join, be appointed to draft appropriate resolutions.

The recommendation was adopted and Aldermen Nickerson, Pettie and Chadwick were appointed as the committee.

REFERRED TO NEXT YEAR.

Alderman Pettie reported from the fire department committee on the petitions for a fire alarm signal at the corner of Woodland and Vista avenues and at the old mill property, corner Boylston and Chestnut streets, that the committee would recommend the granting of the prayer of the petitioners, but there was no money to meet the expense of the same, and therefore they recommended that the cost of putting up these two boxes be included in the estimates for next year, and the petitions be referred to the next city government. The recommendation was adopted.

HIGH WATER SERVICE.

Alderman Pettie reported an order which was passed, granting a hearing to Leverett Saltonstall and others who had petitioned for a high water service, on Monday, Oct. 8th, at 8 o'clock, and directing the city clerk to request the presence of the members of the water board.

Alderman Pettie stated that the water board had decided to postpone their report on the matter, until after they had obtained the ideas of the persons who lived in the higher parts of the city and would be directly benefited by a high water service.

TIMOTHY O'LEARY

gave notice that he had withdrawn his name from the petition for the laying out and grading of Clinton street, as he was convinced it would be an injury to his property.

A HEARING

on the petition of E. R. Rand, Manager of the Newton Rubber Company, at Upper Falls, for permission to put in a 125 horse power boiler and engine was then opened but no one appeared. Alderman Pettie stated that the city clerk had told the petitioners that they need not be present. The petition was then granted.

BUILDINGS.

W. F. Soule gave notice of intention to build addition to his house on Rowe street, Ward 4, 12 by 18 feet.

J. S. Blaisdell gave notice of intention to build house on Hunnewell Avenue, 30 by 40 feet, for John T. Wells.

Lewis R. Speare asked for license to build private stable on summer street, Ward 6, 22 by 20, and as it is several rods from any other house, on motion of Alderman Ward the rules were suspended and the license was granted.

W. H. Mague asked for license to put up an addition 20 x 23 to building on Auburn street, Ward 4, and as it is several rods from any other house, on motion of Alderman Ward the rules were suspended and the license was granted.

THE NEWTON NATIONAL BANK

called attention to its ownership of a triangular piece of land, now used as a roadway by the city, at the junction of Centre and Washington streets, and stated that in order to prevent the lapse of their title they would be obliged to fence it in this side, and on account of the position of the watering trough this would prove a great inconvenience to people. The city engineer has driven stakes on the easterly side of the bank's lot, claiming that the city owns a portion of it, and that it is necessary for the widening of Centre street. They offer to release to the city the triangular piece, on condition that the city waives its right to the part claimed by it, and ask for an immediate decision; referred to the highway committee.

THE DOGS.

Constable M. C. Laffie reported for the information of the board that 2 dogs had been killed between July 1 and Oct. 1, which comprised all the unlicensed dogs in the city and one owned of an unlicensed dog had been prosecuted. All the remaining dogs in the city as far as known had been licensed.

WATER TAX.

Alderman Pettie read the petition of Charles Harrington of Salem, stating that through some leakage in the pipes at the Walker place, owned by him, a large amount of water had been wasted and he paid \$7.71 in a water tax. This seemed to him a large amount for a dwelling house, and he asked if the matter could not be remedied.

Alderman Pettie said that the case seemed rather unjust as the tenants knew that the pipes leaked, but failed to notify the owners. The metre kept on registering and the water board could only enforce the ordinance. They referred the matter to the board.

Alderman Johnson said that the house had been leased to Mr. Blackford, who went away owing \$1.00 for rent, and his water bill. It seemed to him a wrong principle to hold the house for a water bill instead of the tenant. The latter was the rule with gas companies, who held the tenant. Mr. Harrington felt rather sore over the matter, and he did not blame him, as it seemed a wrong principle for the city to act on. The matter was referred to the committee on claims.

CLAIMS.

\$5,000 APPROPRIATED.

On motion of Alderman Nickerson, an order was passed, appropriating \$5,000 for getting out material and operating the stone crusher during the pleasant weather this fall. It was explained that the material was to be used in preparing crushed stone for the roads next spring, but the committee had no money, and it seemed to them that it would be cheaper to get the work done during the pleasant weather this fall than to wait until next March when the work could not be done to so much advantage.

Alderman Ward said that he was opposed at the last meeting to charging any money to next year's taxes, but in this matter the case seemed different, as the work was really for next year, and it could be done much better now than in the short and stormy days of the winter, when men could not do half a day's work. He thought the provision ought to be so made to the order that this work should be done before December.

The roll was called and all the members voted yes.

FIRE LOSSES.

Alderman Pettie read the report of the chief of the fire department for the quarter ending Sept. 30th. There had been nine calls, 8 from stations. The losses amounted to \$100 on buildings and \$50 on contents. Fires were due to one each from children and matches, defective oven, and firecrackers.

CLERICAL WORK.

Alderman Childs presented an order appropriating \$13.42 for clerical assistance in the city treasurer's office, for work done in preparing the treasurer's roll for the board of registrars.

ELECTION OFFICERS.

Mayor Kimball reported resignations and appointments on the list of election officers as follows: Geo. A. Mead vice John E. Payne, deputy warden in Ward 2; Milo F. Hagedorn vice E. S. Norcham, Democratic clerk in Ward 3; R. B. Conroy, deputy clerk, vice Hagedorn; Walker Merrill vice Geo. H. Osborne, deputy clerk in Ward 3; Fred O. O'Connor vice J. P. Tenney, inspector, and Geo. V. Gleason, deputy inspector vice O'Connor.

Alderman Johnson moved that Bernard Early be appointed deputy warden in Ward 4 in place of E. H. Kenney. He had served for nine years as an election officer and was regarded as a valuable and competent man, and the people in the ward saw no reason for a change. It was in accordance with civil service reform to keep a man who had proved himself perfectly competent.

Alderman Childs moved that the nominations made be approved, with the exception of the deputy warden in Ward 4, and that Mr. Early be appointed in place of Mr. Kenney. Mr. Early was a competent man and had served for nine years. There was considerable feeling in regard to his being left off the list. The position of warden was a very important one, and the deputy should be well posted on all election matters, and an experience of nine years was worth something.

Alderman Ward amended that W. F. Woodman of Ward 6 be not confirmed, as that was in accordance with the wish of a large portion of the citizens of that ward. The motion passed and all were confirmed save Messrs. Kenney and Woodman.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

A recommendation from the School Superintendent was received, asking the board to appropriate \$800 for the expenses of evening schools from Oct. to Dec. 31st, and an order was presented by Alderman Childs at the request of Mayor Kimball, who said that the presenting of it by an alderman need not be considered as endorsing it. Alderman Nickerson said that last year the evening schools cost \$1400, a larger sum than usual. The committee on education of the school board said that they have no funds for the purpose, and that the public require evening schools to be held.

Alderman Childs moved that the matter be referred to the finance committee, as there were no funds in the miscellaneous appropriation.

The board then went into executive session over the election officers, and adjourned after a five minutes session to next Monday evening.

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

The October Atlantic opens with the continuation of Arthur Sherburne Hardy's charming story, "Passe Rose," which is as pleasing as ever. "H. W. P. and L. P.," a fresh literary partnership in which people in this part of the world will have little difficulty in recognizing the author of "The Guardians," follow with the "Tut-tur of a Great Prince," the reference being to Fronto, a native of Africa, the pedagogue to whom the Emperor of Hadrian confided the training of Marcus Aurelius. A paper on "Garribaldi's Early Years," by Wm. R. Thayer, is a graphic account of the adventures of Italian's life from 1807 to 1854, when after five years of exile he was permitted to re-visit his native country. Other articles are "Iceland, Summer and Winter," by W. H. Carpenter; "Pasture Herb and Meadow Swath," by Sophia Kirk; "In a Border State," by Fatty Blackburn Semple; "Esterio Economy," by Agnes Heller; a poem entitled, "My Fatherland," by Wm. Cranston Lawton; and "Boston Paintings and Painters," the fourth article on that topic furnished by Wm. Howe Downes; "The Despot of Broomesedge Cove" goes on its voluminous and little regarded way, and there are some excellent reviews.

THE MAGAZINES.

The best thing in the October Scribner is Lester Wallack's contribution, the first of a series entitled "Memories of Fifty Years." The assortment offered this month is not quite as varied as usual, but it is good nevertheless. Gustave Kobbe writes of "Behind the Scenes of an Opera House," and of course that is an interesting subject for everybody. Ex-Secretary McCulloch writes of "Problems in American Politics," a very timely article that throws light on dark places. Mr. Wilson has another paper on "Egypt" and Prof. Hadley of Yale has one on "The Railroad and its Business Relations." Robert Louis Stevenson occupies his usual place, with the usual effect, and Mr. Boyesen's story "Cherity," and Prof. Hadley of Yale has one on "The Railroad and its Business Relations." The poems of the number are by C. P. Cranch, Elizabeth Fairchild and L. Frank Tooker. It is a pleasure to call attention to the full page portrait of Lester Wallack which accompanies this number; it is a masterpiece of good engraving and a copy of it should be in the possession of every admirer of the famous actor who was so long the pride of the American stage. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.



WARNER'S LOG CABIN REMEDIES—"Sarsaparilla," "Cough and Consumption Remedy," "Hops and Buchu," "Expectorant," "Liver Pills," "Plasters," (For use Electrical), "Rose Cream" for Catarrh. They, like Warner's "Tippecanoe," are the simple, effective remedies of the Old Log Cabin.

A CLAIM TO HUMAN GRATITUDE.

Charlotte Corday, the sad-faced, tender-hearted peasant girl of Normandy made great history by one desperate act! Sickened by the saturnalia of the French revolution, and moved to desperation as Robespierre and Marat were leading the flower of France to the guillotine, she determined that she would put an end to Marat's bloody reign.

Marat had demanded two hundred thousand victims for the guillotine!

He proposed to kill off the enemies of the Revolution to make it perpetual. Horrible thought!

No wonder it fired the blood of this patriotic peasant maid!

Gaining access to his closely guarded quarters by a subterfuge, she found him in his bath, even then inexorable and giving written directions for further slaughter!

He asked her the names of the inimical deputies who had taken refuge in Caen. She told him and he wrote them down. "That is well! Before a week is over they shall all be brought to the guillotine."

At these words, Charlotte drew from her bosom the knife, and plunged it with supernatural force up to the hilt in the heart of Marat.

"Come to me, my dear friend, come to me," cried Marat, and expired under the blow!

In the Corcoran gallery at Washington is a famous painting of Charlotte, represented as behind the prison bars the day before her execution.

It is a thrilling, sad picture, full of sorrow for her suffering country, and of unconquerable hate for her country's enemies.

The page of history in this tragic story! Two hundred, nay, five hundred thousand people would Marat have sacrificed to his unholy passion of power!

Methods are quite as murderous and inexorable as men, and they number their victims by the millions.

The page of history is full of murders by authority and by mistaken ideas. In the practice of medicine alone how many hundreds of millions have been allowed to die, and as many more killed by unjustifiable bigotry and by bungling.

But the age is bettering. Men and methods are improving. A few years ago it was worth one's professional life to advise or permit the use of a proprietary medicine. To-day there are not two physicians in any town in this country who do not regularly prescribe some form of proprietary remedy!

H. H. Warner, famed all over the world as the discoverer of a safe cure, began hunting up the old remedies of the Log Cabin days; after long and patient research he succeeded in securing some of the most valuable, among family records, and called them Warner's Log Cabin remedies—the simple preparations of roots, leaves, balsams and herbs which were the successful standbys of our grandmothers. These simple, old-fashioned sarsaparilla, hops and buchu, cough and consumption, and other remedies have struck a popular chord and are in extraordinary demand all over the land.

They are not the untried and imaginary remedies of some of our grandmothers they raised up the sick, cured the lame, and bound up the wounds of death, so in their new form but older power as Log Cabin remedies, they are sure to prove the "healing of the nations."

Corday did the world an incalculable service in ridding France of the blood and murderous Marat. Just as this man is doing humanity a service by re-introducing to the world the simpler and better methods of our ancestors.

FARMERS! Are you interested in Poultry fancy or common? If so, send 25 cents, in stamps or otherwise, to The EXAMINER, Review, Chatham, N. Y., and receive the latest poultry paper published a full year. It contains 16 pages, 4 columns of thoroughly practical matter with illustrations. For 6 cents in stamps we will send three back number examination. 49

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New Music.

We have received this week from Messrs. White, Smith & Co., 576 Washington street, Boston, the following, four of a series of six easy piano pieces by Paul Keller entitled: "Ocean Breeze," a schottische; "Sparkling Sunbeam," Mazurka; "Return of the Heroes," march, and "Lovely Flower" waltz. "Silent Wishes" of 84 by H. Liehner; "Echoes of the Lake," by J. Leybach; "Darling Mine," a ballad by J. J. Maguire.

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A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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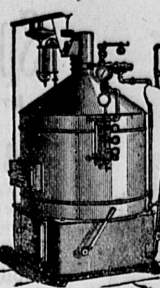
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ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

SERVICES IN COMMEMORATION OF ITS SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

The 75th anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Newton Lower Falls, was appropriately celebrated last Saturday morning. The services commenced at 10.15 o'clock, with the rendition of the hymn, "Christ is Made the sure Foundation," followed by the morning prayer and reading of the proper psalms. The special music for the occasion included Te Deum and anthem by Dudley Buck, finely rendered by the choir of the church. The service of communion followed, after which an address was delivered by Rev. George W. Shinn, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Newton. After the offerings for the restoration of the church and chapel, the anthem, "The Lord is My Shepherd," was rendered, and the choir sang the Sanctus and Gloria in Excelsis. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. G. Wells.

The first meeting of the organization of the parish of St. Mary's was held April 7, 1812, and the church was incorporated June 10, 1813. The corner-stone was laid on the feast of St. Michael and All Angels, Sept. 29, 1813. On April 29, 1814, the church was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Alexander Viets Griswold, D. D., bishop of the eastern diocese. During the years 1838-39 the church was enlarged and a chapel adjoining the main building was built in 1847. The exercises at the laying of the corner-stone were of a very impressive character, the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons participating in the services. The grand lodge of the commonwealth assembled for the direction of the right worshipful master, Francis J. Oliver, and the ceremonies of preparing and laying the corner-stone were proceeded with. The first rector Rev. Alfred Louis Baur, D. D., was installed Oct. 14, 1822, and continued in his pastoral relations until May 25, 1831. Since that time the following rectors have been called to St. Mary's Church: Rev. Henry W. Woods, Aug. 15, 1831, to Dec. 15, 1832; Rev. Andrew Crosswell, March 10, 1833, to March 24, 1836; Rev. B. F. DeCosta, D. D., Jan. 31, 1836, to April 9, 1840; Rev. Winslow W. Sever, Aug. 6, 1840, to Jan. 16, 1843; Rev. Joseph Kidder, May 15, 1843, to February 1848; Rev. Richard F. Putnam, May 30, 1848, to Nov. 30, 1875; Rev. Henry Mackay, Feb. 21, 1876, to Sept. 24, 1882; Rev. Ben. T. Hutchins, April 23, 1883, to Aug. 25, 1884. Rev. Henry Burroughs, D. D., was in charge from 1856, to 1858, but declined the rectorship. The present rector is Rev. William G. Wells. Many of the members of the church, past and present, attended a reception tendered by the rector in the rectory from 5 to 7 p. m. Saturday, and the early history and growth of the church proved a topic of much interest.

On Sunday morning at 10.45 o'clock, a large audience gathered within the main old church, with its old-fashioned oak pews and more modern decorations and improvements. The lessons were from I. Chronicles xvii., and Revelations xi. After the service of holy communion and singing, the rector, Rev. William G. Wells, delivered an historical sermon, "The Parish, he said, was organized on April 7, 1812, and a burial ground was presented to the society by Mr. Samuel Brown of Boston. The Episcopal form of service was first used in this village in the autumn of 1811, in the district school house, citizens from Newton and adjacent towns uniting in its support. For more than fifty years St. Mary's was the only church edifice in the village. Mr. John R. Coting, a lay leader, officiated occasionally during the following winter. April 7, 1812, a number of the inhabitants of that part of Newton and adjacent towns met in the school house at the Lower Falls and organized themselves into a parish, essrs. Solomon Curtis and Thomas Hagar were elected wardens. Much aid as given to the new parish through the sympathy and benevolence of the Episcopals of Boston and soon a hall was secured for worship in a building at the corner of Main and Church streets. Services were conducted by several candidates for holy orders and the sacraments administered successively by Rev. A. Eaton of Christ Church, Rev. J. S. Gardiner of Trinity Church, and Bishop A. V. Griswold. Rev. Asa Eaton is invited in April, 1813, to the rectorship of St. Mary's, but declined the call. For ten years, the society was unable to sustain a pastor. In the meantime wine services were performed by chief resident graduates of Harvard, candidates for orders. Among these were Mr. Cranston, afterward rector of Christ Church, Savannah, Ga.; Rev. John unwright, D. D., assistant minister of Christ Church, New York; Rev. Isaac Ale, D. D., rector of St. Paul's Church, New York; James B. Howe, Claremont, H.; Allston Gibbs, assistant minister St. Paul's Church, Charleston, S. C.; George Otis, rector of Christ's Church, Cambridge; Phineas Chase, afterward rector of St. Paul's Church, New York; the chaplain in the U. S. Army, Geo. White, home missionary at Newton, and other places; Cheever, U. S. Navy, who supplied the pulpit from 1817 to 1820. Rev. S. B. of Lanesboro officiated a few times during the spring of 1821, after which the church was closed and services suspended for 3 months.

Rev. Alfred L. Baur, the first rector elected July 8, 1822, and ordained Nov. 28, 1822. Rev. Dr. Jarvis of Boston presented the candidate and Rev. George Otis of Cambridge united with bishop in the imposition of hands. S. 1823, the office of induction was assumed; Rev. Dr. Gardner preached, Dr. Jarvis, Rev. Mr. Boyle, and Mr. Cutler assisted. During the 10 years of the rectorship of Mr. Baur there were 129 baptisms, 23 confirmed, 6 marriages and 12 deaths.

At the close of 25 years from his first calling at St. Mary's, Mr. Baur shed a historical discourse, giving the count of the church from the beginning. The number of communicants elected with the church in 1822 was 10, May 1847, 132, in 1871, 151. During 9, the meeting house was enlarged to 70x45 feet exclusive of the porch. In 1847, Mr. Baur in his historical sermon gave the following statistics for the twenty-five years of his rectorship: Baptisms, 302; confirmations, 23; marriages, 6; deaths, 12; funerals, 40. The number of families belonging to the parish in 1822 was 100. The speaker alluded to the life of the rector and gave some interesting facts concerning his history. Rev. A. L. Baur was the fourth son of Baur de Belleville, an ex-officer of the Revolutionary army, and Mary

daughter of Elisha Clark, of Middletown, Conn. He was born in Middletown, Sept. 11, 1794, and received his early education at Bacon, Colchester, Conn. In 1809, he removed to Middletown, where he remained until 1810, when he established himself for a season in Tarbox, N. C., remaining there for three winters. He sometimes addressed audiences at funerals and occasionally read the burial service in the absence of a clergyman. In 1818, he returned to New England and studied for the ministry with Dr. Titus Strong of Greenfield, Mass. He afterward removed to Guilford, Vt., where he officiated as a lay reader and where through his instrumentality a church was established. He supplied this church till May 1822. He resigned his office as rector of St. Mary's after a ministry of nearly 30 years, April 21, 1851. From 1855 to 1858 he was rector of St. Mark's Church in Boston, dividing his labors between this church and St. Paul's, Hopkinton. From 1833 to 1843 he was secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of Massachusetts. In 1848, he received the degree of A. M. from Norwich University and D. D. from Yale College. He was elected vice-president of the Massachusetts Cincinnati, July 4, 1853, and president of the same July 4, 1865. He died in Boston Dec. 20, 1865, and was buried among his parishioners in the cemetery at Newton Lower Falls.

Dr. Baur married Catharine Henshaw, Middlebury, Vt., July 1, 1820, by whom he had six children. The youngest, Frederick D. Baur, his only son, born Feb. 20, 1848, distinguished himself in the U. S. Navy in the late civil war. He participated in several attacks upon Charleston in 1862-64, both attacks on Fort Fisher, in the last one of which he was shot through the body, while leading his company of marines in the assault, but recovered and was honorably discharged Feb. 8, 1869.

The donations and gifts to the church have been numerous. The late Gov. Winthrop presented to the parish a silver chalice for the communion table; Mrs. Hannah Smith gave a large oval basin for the same use, and two silver cups and paten were presented by Shubael Bell, Esq. of Boston, formerly sheriff of Suffolk County and a member of Christ Church, Boston. The church has also been presented with several beautiful memorials, including the brass altars in the gift of Mrs. Wallis, in memory of her father, Mr. Thomas Durant; a beautiful brass lectern, the gift of Mr. Francis Blake in memory of his father and mother; a brass altar-cross, the gift of Mrs. C. Danforth, in memory of her husband; the new and elegant oak pulpit, in memory of the late Mrs. Abbott, the gift of her children; and the stone altar, the gift of Mr. Robert H. Slack, in memory of his father and mother. The last gift has not yet been placed in the church. It is nearly ready, and is said to be of very beautiful design.

The history of the Sunday school, organized in the spring of 1818, is full of interest. Mr. William Mills was superintendent of this school for 40 years. The aim of the pupils was to excel in knowledge, to memory the verses from the old and new testaments. In 1818, from May to August, 6,414 verses and 508 hymns were learned. The Sunday school to day has an excellent membership and possesses an efficient and pains-taking corps of teachers.

On Sunday evening, at 6.30 o'clock, the concluding services took place, and were of an expressive character. The auditorium was well filled. Many hymns were sung from various sections of the city. Special music was sung by the choir, and the parish, he said, was organized on April 7, 1812, and a burial ground was presented to the society by Mr. Samuel Brown of Boston. The Episcopal form of service was first used in this village in the autumn of 1811, in the district school house, citizens from Newton and adjacent towns uniting in its support. For more than fifty years St. Mary's was the only church edifice in the village. Mr. John R. Coting, a lay leader, officiated occasionally during the following winter. April 7, 1812, a number of the inhabitants of that part of Newton and adjacent towns met in the school house at the Lower Falls and organized themselves into a parish, essrs. Solomon Curtis and Thomas Hagar were elected wardens. Much aid as given to the new parish through the sympathy and benevolence of the Episcopals of Boston and soon a hall was secured for worship in a building at the corner of Main and Church streets. Services were conducted by several candidates for holy orders and the sacraments administered successively by Rev. A. Eaton of Christ Church, Rev. J. S. Gardiner of Trinity Church, and Bishop A. V. Griswold. Rev. Asa Eaton is invited in April, 1813, to the rectorship of St. Mary's, but declined the call. For ten years, the society was unable to sustain a pastor. In the meantime wine services were performed by chief resident graduates of Harvard, candidates for orders. Among these were Mr. Cranston, afterward rector of Christ Church, Savannah, Ga.; Rev. John unwright, D. D., assistant minister of Christ Church, New York; Rev. Isaac Ale, D. D., rector of St. Paul's Church, New York; James B. Howe, Claremont, H.; Allston Gibbs, assistant minister St. Paul's Church, Charleston, S. C.; George Otis, rector of Christ's Church, Cambridge; Phineas Chase, afterward rector of St. Paul's Church, New York; the chaplain in the U. S. Army, Geo. White, home missionary at Newton, and other places; Cheever, U. S. Navy, who supplied the pulpit from 1817 to 1820. Rev. S. B. of Lanesboro officiated a few times during the spring of 1821, after which the church was closed and services suspended for 3 months.

Issues of the Campaign.

To the Editor of the Graphic:

The Republican tariff reform bill is now in the hands of the full Senate committee, and will be given to the public as soon as the Democratic minority have had a reasonable opportunity to formulate their views. The details of the bill, of course, not announced, but enough is known to make it clear that this bill would, if enacted, produce a material reduction in the revenue, whereas under the Mills bill, it is by no means certain that importations would not be so greatly increased as to produce the doubly disastrous result of increasing the surplus revenue and destroying our home manufactures. The Senate bill will effect a reduction of about \$65,000,000, which is about half way between \$108,000,000, the surplus as estimated by President Cleveland in his latest efforts to persuade us to abandon a policy under which we have prospered as no other nation under any policy, has ever done, and \$12,000,000, which is the actual surplus for the year. The reduction is to be made in the directions which have been indicated by the speeches of the Republican leaders, and is a prompt and full redemption of the pledges of the party made in its platform. It is understood that the bill proposes to repeal the entire tobacco tax and the tax on alcohol used in the arts, which will effect a reduction of from thirty-five and thirty-eight millions, and by a reduction of the duties on sugar will bring the total reduction up to about sixty-five millions, which expenses, for which the Democratic party, in spite of its loud promises of economy, is responsible, leave only twelve million surplus, is certainly as far as it is safe to go at present.

We have used the word tax in speaking

of tobacco and alcohol used in the arts, and have spoken of the duties on sugar, but the duties on sugar, unlike most of our custom revenue, are really and practically a tax. The payments made by the producers under the internal revenue system are included by them in the cost of production, and therefore enhance the cost of the article to the consumer. This is also true of some, but of some only, of our custom duties. It is true only of those which are levied on articles produced in this country to so small an extent that we are practically dependent on the foreign supply for our consumption, and where by reason of a specific, not an ad valorem duty, which Mr. Mills considers the only proper duty, undervaluations are impossible. The duties on sugar are of this class, for our production is insignificant in comparison with our consumption, and probably almost the whole of the money which the Government receives from this source is paid by the consumer in the shape of an enhanced price. He probably pays more than the amount of the duty, for he has to pay the profit which the importer, and the wholesale and retail dealers charge on the amount paid by them. That is, the foreign producer or importer pays the duty, adds interest or profit on the cost and sells to the wholesale dealer for the aggregate. He calculates his profit on the amount paid by him, i. e. on the cost plus the previous profit on that, plus the duty, plus the previous profit on that and sells to the retailer for the total, who, in his turn, goes through the same process. If the amount of sugar raised in this country could be materially increased, it would result in a reduction of the price, as the foreign producer would be obliged to reduce his profits in order to retain a share of our market. This happened in the well-known case of Bessemer steel rails, and in case of nickel, which Mr. Everett P. Wheeler produced so triumphantly as a free trade argument, but which, as soon as the Home Market Club had shown what the truth of the matter was, proved so destructive a boomerang. A duty which, like that on sugar, is thus ultimately paid by the consumer, does not differ much in practice except in being more oppressive than a direct tax on him. It is more oppressive because it costs him more than a government receives, and there is no possibility of his receiving a benefit, whether more or less direct is not material for our present purpose from the increase of our domestic industries. The free-traders who are now making a noise about the tariff reformers, are crying loudly for a reduction of the surplus. That is the reason which compels them, they say, however reluctant they may be to attack the industries of the country. Their first step is for free "raw materials," and especially free wool in the form of raw wool. "Materials" we have never been able to discern. The materials whose commercial value is not due almost entirely to labor are very few, and what few there are are chiefly like diamonds, which are not of very general use. Iron ore in the mine, lumber in the forest, granite in the quarry, and many of the raw materials which they really mean by raw materials, but they are and will remain practically valueless till a great deal of labor has been applied to them.

Now if they are sincere in saying that they are tariff reformers only, not free-traders, if they only want to get rid of the unnecessary revenue of the government, which is, we all agree, an evil, why not the most effectual way? Why will they not take off the tax on alcohol used in the arts—a high tax, and a tax which enters into the cost of very many articles? The tax on alcohol is a tax where whiskey has always flowed, and still flows in copious streams, may perhaps persuade some persons that they object to the removal of the tax on whiskey on high moral grounds,—though the prohibitionists and many of the republicans think that it is a disgrace that we should raise any revenue from the incentive to so many crimes—or they may be unwilling to remove one of the strongest bulwarks of the whiskey trust, but the tax on alcohol used in the arts is covered by neither of these reasons. They make such a cry about free raw wool that one would suppose that the removal of the duties on that would wipe out the surplus. It is the old adage over again, "great cry, little wool." The truth is that less than three per cent. of the total duties collected are received from raw wool, while more than twenty-seven per cent. of the total duties come from sugar, molasses, etc. Any one who was sincerely desirous of reducing the revenue would, of course, at once reduce the duty on sugar, because it is almost the highest duty in the tariff. It produces the greater part of the revenue surplus, and because it is on an article which is, and can only be so little produced in this country that the removal or the reduction of the duty will not disturb the prosperity of the country, but spreading and injuring a wide spread and prosperous industry. The prosperity of the South is due chiefly to cotton, and the growing of cotton was fostered and developed by a protection tariff on raw cotton of three cents a pound. The Mills bill is the first movement of a kind against Northern industries, and a vote for a Democratic congressman means simply that the voter is doing what he can to strengthen the hands of a party who are trying not only to limit the field for Northern industry and thrift, and capital in the North, but also to block up the avenues which have lately been opened, notably in Alabama, through which the new South, with the aid of that northern industry and thrift and capital, would be able to reach that prosperity which is the advantage of all, and thereby equal and perhaps excel the North in material strength, as well as in political influence.

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ALL communications must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and unpublished communications cannot be returned by mail unless stamps are enclosed.

THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

PRESENTING THE ISSUES.

Prominent citizens of Newton have consented to give their views on the issues of the campaign, over their own signatures, in coming numbers of the GRAPHIC.

Next week Hon. E. B. Haskell of the Boston Herald will discuss Tariff Reform, Mr. J. R. Leeson will present some of the benefits of our tariff system, and Prof. C. C. Bragdon will write about the Prohibition party. The articles will not be over a column in length, and will help to make an unusually interesting number of the GRAPHIC.

The following week Hon. Levi C. Wade will discuss the Congressional situation, and we are also promised articles from Representatives Walworth and Slocum, Mr. James C. Ivy, and others. The campaign thus far has been such a quiet one in Newton that something is needed to inject a little life in it and the GRAPHIC would like to help the cause along. It is the favorite boast with party leaders that this is an educational campaign, and letters from such men as have been named will convey a good deal of valuable information upon campaign issues.

Each writer will discuss the issues over his own signature, and the only stipulation made is that they shall not exceed a column in length.

THE SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The senatorial convention resulted just as was predicted it would, if Newton went there with a divided delegation. The nomination was captured by a Concord man, and Newton, in spite of its population being nearly equal to the combined population of the rest of the district, was forced to take a back seat. The delegation stood six for Mr. Walworth, six for Mr. Marcy, two for Mr. Wood and the rest of the delegates thought they could safely leave Newton to fight it out, and turned their attention to Mr. Hosmer of Concord.

It was the old story of the congressional convention over again, and this is evidently not a good year for Newton candidates.

Mr. Walworth lead the other Newton candidates on the informal ballot, and had been supported by the total Newton delegation he would doubtless have been nominated. The same is true of Mr. Marcy, and although he was supported by the whole Newton delegation on the later ballots, it was then too late.

The present practice of electing delegates to conventions is evidently a failure, and there is need of a strong ward and city committee who shall have power to settle all contests beforehand, and see that the city is not made ridiculous in all conventions to which delegates are sent. Greater care should be taken in selecting the delegates, and men who ask for the position, merely that they may avenge some fancied injury, as one of the senatorial delegates is reported to have done, should be kept at home, and men chosen who have more regard for the interests of the city than for petty private quarrels. A strong central committee would dispose of such men effectually. As things are at present managed, Watertown with its three delegates has more influence in the district than Newton with fourteen. While the Newton delegates are settling their petty disputes, the other delegates carry off all the honors.

Mr. Marcy received the honor of being chosen a member of the State central committee, which is a position of honor and responsibility.

WATERTOWN'S LITTLE GAME.

Watertown played a very amusing part at the Senatorial convention—that is it was amusing for the three Watertown delegates. They flocked all by themselves till the very last of the balloting, when it was discovered that they held the balance of power. Watertown stock immediately went up to a higher point than it ever went before, and on the next ballot the Watertown men amused themselves by dividing up, one going to Marcy, one to Hosmer, and one continuing to flock for Stockin. This was to show the importance of the historical old town that Attorney Goodrich dilates upon so eloquently in the annexation hearings, before the Legislature. Mr. Marcy had

then 19 votes, Mr. Hosmer 18, and Stockin 1. On the next ballot the three Watertown men went over to Hosmer, thus demonstrating to him that his nomination was due to Watertown, and he will of course feel very kindly to the old town should the Newton annexationists appear next year before the Legislature.

It was a very sharp game to play and too much credit cannot be given to the Watertown delegates for the successful manner in which they carried it out. Had they gone to Hosmer, on the ballot before the last, Mr. Hosmer's indebtedness to them would not have been emphasized so sharply, and they would not have been half so worthy of admiration.

Of course this little event will not increase Newton's love for Watertown and should the annexationists want any funds this year to carry on their warfare, they will not find it difficult to secure them. The Morse field district would give Newton another delegate to the conventions, and it is rather absurd that a district that belongs to Newton's free delivery district, patronizes the Newton depot, attends Newton's churches and has all its interests in Newton, should pay taxes in Watertown.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

The question of teaching the public school children the principles of good citizenship is quite as important to the state as teaching them to read, and it is encouraging to see that the society which has the matter in its special care is omitting no means of calling attention to the subject. There is a great field for work in this direction, and one to which too little attention is paid. We boast of our model schools in Newton, and yet their management can hardly be called progressive, in spite of the great sums of money which are spent annually upon them. It is hoped that at the coming city election, especial care will be used in selecting members to fill the vacancies and that men of enlarged views on education will be chosen.

In regard to the instruction in citizenship in public schools, Mr. William E. Sheldon of West Newton read a very valuable and suggestive paper before the Massachusetts Society for promoting good citizenship, last week. Mr. Sheldon is one of the highest authorities on educational questions in the State, and what he has to say always commands attention. The summary of his essay presents so many valuable points that we give it here:

"The child should be taught the principles of civil government. Every citizen should be a politician in the best sense of that word. Patriotism is not a spontaneous growth, but must be inculcated. American government being government by the people, it ought to be the work of the school to prepare for citizenship. The performance of the duties of citizenship demands intelligence among the people, and it is to insure the perpetuity of popular institutions that schools are maintained by the state. The rising generation must be educated so as to be proof against the tyrant and the demagogue. No part of the education of the young leaves political power in the hands of the bosses. Our youth should be instructed in the duties of citizenship that there may be an intelligent and vigorous public sentiment. Public education, supported by public funds, cannot be restricted to the elementary branches. The public school system lies at the foundation of our national existence. The time has come when civic education should be given in our public schools. This can be done without much change in the present curriculum. A larger place must also be given to training in morals. Instruction in good manners is also greatly needed in this country. The speaker went on to illustrate the way in which the change could be made, and spoke of the time wasted in elementary schools in teaching children what they already knew. He held that the great defect of the public schools was lack of proper scientific methods, and attributed that defect not to the teacher, but to those who control the teacher.

Hon. Levi P. Morton in his clearly written letter of acceptance, proves that he does not belong to the extremist section of protectionists, who regard the present tariff so perfect that it must not be meddled with. He says, "Admitting that the present tariff, by lapse of time and the large expansion of trade which it has stimulated, needs revision, is it not wiser and more patriotic to revise it with a careful regard to the interest of protection, than with the purpose of lessening its protective features?" The great majority of the people of both parties believe that the tariff should be revised, and that while the protective part should not be lost sight of, that it should be revised in the interest of the whole country, which is probably what Mr. Morton means. Free traders in this country are few and far between, and no legislation that would break down our manufactures would be tolerated, but whichever party carries the election will have to pass a tariff revision bill, and the fact that the Senate has reported one, shows that the Republican senators realize the extent and direction of popular sentiment.

Edward Atkinson has an essay in the October Forum on "The Progress of the Nation," wherein he takes a more comprehensive view of our material advancement and the forces that have helped it than in any of his previous writings. All over the world labor is productive in proportion as laborers are well-fed; and he shows how enormously the per capita consumption of food has increased since 1870. In a review of the forces that have thus helped us so rapidly, he places the general preservation of the quality of our money (the quantity, he holds, will always take care of itself if the quality be seen to), and the progress of invention. Among the most helpful inventions of the time is the self-binder, which saved us enough to enable us to resume specie payments.

THE BOSTON ADVERTISER, explaining the great difference in wages between the United States and Germany, both

highly protected countries, says that when there is a surplus of labor wages are low, and that even behind high tariff walls the growth of population and competition tends to depress wages, "but the expanding demands of a new country like ours constantly set against this tendency." We fear that this is heretical doctrine, as it very much resembles the argument of the despised English free-trader, that the rate of wages depend on the laws of supply and demand and not upon the height of the tariff. We are afraid that the Advertiser is not careful in its choice of arguments, although it means well.

ONE of the enthusiastic younger Republicans of Newton discusses the issues of the campaign on another page of this issue, in a very forcible way. The boast that this is a campaign of intelligence is evidently true, for every one is studying the issues, and finding out the reasons for his voting for one or the other party. The campaign here is a very quiet one and people are depending more upon the newspapers than in former campaigns, and are studying the organs of both parties. The man who only reads his own party organ is not as numerous as he used to be and perhaps this accounts for the spirit of tolerance that prevails among the people. Ignorance and intolerance are generally found in company.

THE election on Tuesday to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Alderman Tyler was a very quiet affair, and ex-Councilman French received an almost unanimous vote. He will make a valuable addition to the board of aldermen, on account of his previous experience on the finance and other committees. Just now, when all the appropriations seem to be giving out, there seems to be a special need of a skillful financier, to discover ways and means for getting to the end of the year without running in debt. Mr. French will probably be sworn in next Monday night. The twenty-two votes cast at Newton Centre were all for Mr. French, which accounts for the returns not giving any names.

THE Aldermen have granted a hearing for next Monday evening for those who desire a high water service. It now remains for the latter to be present at the hearing in such numbers and to state the case so plainly that there can be no mistake about it. If the petitioners from Chestnut Hill are not represented it will be said that all the agitation for high water service is merely newspaper clamor, and nothing will be done about it.

N. Y. AYER & SON'S American Newspaper Annual for 1888 is out, and will be found especially valuable for all who wish to consult newspaper directories, and all business men do. The information it conveys is accurate, as far as we are able to judge, and its information is brought down to the latest dates obtainable. It is a very valuable work for reference, and contains a vast amount of information.

We are sorry to see that the school board now comes forward asking for an additional appropriation, they having no money to pay for evening schools the balance of the year. As this is not an unexpected demand upon them, it is difficult to see why provision was not made for it out of the regular school appropriation, and the school board should really set the city council a better example.

Mayor Russell of Cambridge is making a brilliant canvass but although he may cut down slightly Governor Ames's majority he has no chance of being elected, and probably does not expect to be. His speeches give life to a rather dull campaign, but Governor Ames does not have to work, as the people are already satisfied of his ability to make an excellent governor.

ONE extra appropriation has succeeded in getting by the board of aldermen, the one appropriating \$5,000 for work at the stone crusher. As the stone is to be used on the roads next year, it is, perhaps, only fair that the money should be charged to next year's taxes.

A SUBSCRIBER sends us Mr. Curtis' letter accepting the Prohibition nomination for Governor, and as it is very brief we publish it. Brevity is a great virtue, especially in a candidate's letter of acceptance, and Mr. Curtis is long enough to give his views in an effective manner.

THE 75th anniversary of St. Mary's church, Newton Lower Falls, was a notable event in the history of the Episcopal church in Newton, and a full account of the exercises, and the main points in the history of the church, will be found in this issue.

THE second district could do much better than to nominate either Burden or Morse for Congress. Let them take a first class man like Henry B. Pierce and try and raise the average of the Republic congressional nominations in this State. It would do the State no harm.

Z. C. FIELD of Milford has been chosen chairman of the Ninth District Congressional committee, and the convention has been enlarged to fifteen. E. C. Hovey of Brookline, is secretary, and S. L. Powers of Newton, treasurer.

ONLY one more convention is to be held in which Newton people are interested, and it is said that it is almost certain that two Newton men will be nominated for representatives, although the delegation is divided.

THE Waltham Tribune says "Silly Newton throws away her chances," in the Senatorial convention, which about expresses it.

MARRIED.

RICHARDS—McLEOD—At Boston, Sept. 12, by Rev. P. M. Macdonald, Edward L. Richards and Margaret McLeod both of Newton.

DIED.

ALLAN—At West Newton, Sept. 27, George E. Allen, aged 71 yrs, 5 mos, 12 days.

CASEY—At Newton Centre, Sept. 27, Mary, widow of Patrick Casey, aged 78 yrs.

DEMPSEY—At Newton Upper Falls, Oct. 1, Ellen, widow of John Dempsey, aged 69 yrs.

SMITH—At Newton Centre, Oct. 1, Catherine, wife of Henry Smith, aged 61 yrs, 7 mos, 22 days.

SIBLEY—In Newtonville, Oct. 4, Mrs. Martha L. Sibley, aged 49 yrs, 9 mos, 11 days. Funeral private.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO LET—Five rooms for light housekeeping. Apply to Mrs. John Grace, Pearl Street.

TO LET—Tenement of four rooms, with sink-room, pantry, etc. Apply to H. McLean, Fayette street, Newton. 52-2t

FURNISHED ROOMS—Second floor, very light, furnace heat, gas, bath room, ventilation, convenient to station, moderate prices. H. F. Titus, 62 Richardson st. 52t

WANTED—A few more engagements by the day as seamstress or dressmaker. Apply to M. F. Sullivan, 402 Washington street, Newton. 52t

TO LET—In Newtonville. A double house to be finished Nov. 1, on viewall street; also for rent a 10 room house and stable on Parsons street. All these houses have latest modern improvements. Apply to E. T. Wiswall, Cross street, or J. C. Fuller, real estate agent, Newtonville. 52t

WANTED AT ONCE—A capable Protestant girl for general housework. References required. Apply from 7 to 9 evenings, to Mrs. Chas. A. Clark, Beacon street, Newton Centre. 52t

TO LET—In Newton, on Nonantum street, half of double house, pleasantly situated, 5 minutes from depot. Will let for low rent to family without children. Furnished or unfurnished. F. G. Barnes & Son. 52t

TO SELL AND TO RENT—A few houses in Newton Centre and Newton Highlands. W. Thorpe, Newton Centre. 51t

TO LET—Three or four rooms for light housekeeping, to small family, without children preferred, in central location. Inquire 25 Park street. 51t

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING—Miss Belle Soule, at the residence of C. D. Cabot, Watertown street, Newtonville. Day engagements desired. P. O. Box 363. 51t

TO LET—A furnished house of 12 rooms, modern improvements, 5 minutes walk from Newton R. R. Station, on one of the best streets on south side of the track. Will rent for the winter or longer, or unfurnished if desired. Address P. O. Box 527, Newton. 51t

DRESSMAKER—Mrs. E. B. Huff, dressmaker, has removed to 15-17 Waban street. Work by the day a specialty. 51t

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, with or without board. Address P. O. Box 550, Newton. 46t

TO LET—One-half double house, corner of Cabot and Clarendon streets, Newtonville, 8 rooms, \$15 per month. Apply to D. P. O'Sullivan, Cabot street. Telephone 172. 45t

SITUATION WANTED—By a capable married man as coachman on a gentleman's place; understands his business; 11 years in last place; good references. Address T. A. D., Newton Centre, Mass. 50t

ORGANIST—An organist of experience desires a church position in or near Boston. Address "Organist," care of Newton Graphic. 50t

WANTED—A capable woman, to do housework in a family of four. Must be a good cook and laundress. Good wages paid. Address Box 204, Newton. 50t

FOR SALE—A Welch pony, imported July 1887. Seven years old, dark bay, height 14.5, (dapple gray). Sound, fearless, and trained to harness or saddle; weighs 720 pounds; can be driven or ridden by ladies or children. Warranted as above. References, Dr. James R. McLaughlin, Newton, and Messrs. S. F. Cate & Co., West Newton. Nathaniel T. Allen, Webster street, West Newton. 40t

TOILET SEPT. 1st.—House on Pearl street. Five rooms; dry cellar, city water, gas, water in chambers, nice place for a small family. Three minutes' walk from station of Boston & Albany R. R. Inquire of Henry Fuller, Centre street. 46t

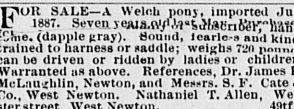
FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, if desired, in house having modern conveniences, situated on Jefferson Street, Ward 7. Address Mr. Goodwin, Box 878, Newton. 45t

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Three medium sized houses, with nine rooms each, all modern conveniences, at very reasonable rates. Address P. O. Box 261, Newton. 42t

GEO. N. BIGELOW & CO.

FURS

of our own manufacture.



Seal Sacques, Ulsters & Jackets.

FANCY ROANS and MUFFS of every choice variety. Gentlemen's FUR-LINED OVERCOATS, FUR CAPS, COLLARS and GLOVES. Agent for

Heath's London Hats, Umbrellas and Canes.

407 Washington Street 407 BOSTON.

Branch Store, Nonantum.

A. J. Macomber,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELER and OPTICIAN.

Watertown St., near the Post Office.

Everything usually repaired in a place of the kind will receive prompt attention at low prices.

By S. R. KNIGHTS & Co., Auc'ts Offices 226 Washington St., Boston, and 569 1/2 Main St., Cambridgeport.

Peremptory Sale

—OF—

Large and Valuable Estate,

belonging to

MRS. H. E. POLLEY,

Fronting on Pelham and extending through to Pleasant street, Newton Centre. Will be sold by public auction Tuesday, October 9th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises. The house contains 18 spacious and conveniently arranged rooms, ample closet room, furnace, gas, hot and cold water fixtures in good repair. The lot of land has an area of about 13,500 square feet. The location is very central, near steam car-stores, etc. The arrangement and location would make it very desirable for a boarding house or the building could be altered over at a small expense into a double tenement. \$200 to be paid in cash at time and place of sale.

EDWARD W. CATE,

Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,

113 Devonshire St., Room 52, Residence, Newton.

Choice Building Lots

—ON—

Grasmere St., and Hunnewell Ave. Ward 7, Newton.

We are authorized by the heirs of Henry Clafin to offer these lots at very low prices and small cash payments to close. The lots contain 10,000 to 15,000 feet. Location and neighborhood unsurpassed. Full particulars of J. FRENCH & SON, 226 Washington Street, Boston, or J. C. FULLER, Newtonville.

Real Estate. Mortgages. Insurance.

Newton, Newtonville, West Newton, Auburndale. SPECIAL ATTENTION paid to SALE and LEASING of ESTATES in the above villages. Representatives of all the LEADING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

J. C. FULLER, Newtonville Sq. J. FRENCH & SON, 226 Washington Street, Boston.

Charles F. Rand.

REAL ESTATE. MORTGAGES. INSURANCE.

Office, No. 417 Centre st., Newton. Opposite Public Library. OPEN FROM 7 O'CLOCK A. M., TO 7 P. M.

Properties in Newton and Allston a Specialty.

At Boston office, No. 113 Devonshire street, Room 23, (Minot's Building), from 10.30 to 11.45, except on Saturdays.

Estates for Sale. Houses to Rent.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Storage—Furniture

I have 20 rooms in Cole's Block, also 10 rooms in Brackett's New Block, opposite the Public Library, fitted up with lock and one key only to each room, which is held by the occupant. These rooms are to rent at all prices from \$1.50 to \$5.00 per month; no better places for Storage in this City.

If in want of rooms to store Pianos, Organs or furniture of any kind call and examine them.

CHARLES F. RAND, Real Estate Office.

FOR RENT.

A First-class house of 13 rooms, with Stable, and half an acre of land, situated on Park Street, Ward 7. Unexpectedly to be vacated October 1st., can be seen at any time on application.

CHARLES F. RAND, AUCTIONEER.

417 Centre St., opp. Public Library, Newton Telephone 28-3, Newton.

Are you building a new home? Make it Beautiful.

Beacon Stained Glass Works.

35 and 37 Province St., Boston.

Colored and Leaded Glass For Churches and Dwellings;

Bray's Patent Glass Mosaic,

The best and cheapest in DOOR-LIGHTS, TRANSOMS, HALL-LANTERNS, &c., where the artistic work is desired.

SANFORD BRAY, Proprietor.

Are you erecting a new church? Have it attractive.

By S. R. KNIGHTS & CO. Sale of remaining

FURNITURE in house of the late

H. L. KEYES,

Highland Avenue, Newtonville.

Will be sold by public auction

Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 11 o'clock,

on the premises, B. W. Bedstead, Sofa, Chairs, Table, Refrigerator and sundry small articles.

Oct. 5th, 1888. 52

E. G. Spaulding,

WASHINGTON STREET, NEWTON.

All persons desiring the services of a competent Bookkeeper in Double or Single Entry are requested to call. Will write up complicated accounts, and post them up, make out bills, do collections, etc. Also if desired would take a few pupils at \$10 for 20 lessons. References given if required. 52m

SHIRTS TO ORDER.

Have your shirts made to order. It is the best and the cheapest way. Shirts made by subscribers are

Comfortable, Serviceable and Stylish.

Never made so good shirts as at this time. Recent improvements add greatly to their value without any increase of price. Am doing finer work than ever before and filling orders with greater promptness.

Excellent shirts, \$1.50. Very Best Plain shirts, \$2.00

Finest Dress Shirts with Collar and Cuffs attached, \$3.35.

If not convenient to call at my office will meet customers at any place in Newton or Boston.

E. B. Blackwell,

43 THORNTON STREET.

NEWTONVILLE.

—Mr. Estey has moved into Mrs. Lang's house on Cabot street.

—Mr. Geo. H. Snyder is spending a few weeks' vacation in Montreal.

—John Beals has assumed the management of the dining room in Beals' block.

—Mr. Billings has sold his house on Walnut street to Mr. Geo. Pigott of Boston.

—The Keyes estate on Highland avenue has been sold recently to Mr. McDonald.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Sullivan have returned from a trip to the White Mountains.

—Mr. W. French and family were among vacationists who arrived home this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Sullivan have been at the White Mountains for several days the past week.

—Miss Fannie Leavitt is at Wellesley College this year and is fitting for special work as teacher.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wilson have moved into their newly purchased house at 116 Newbury street, Boston.

—Mr. Billings will probably erect a tenement block on Walnut street, where his carpenter shop is now located.

—Mr. A. A. Savage has returned from the Blue Hills and interior of Maine, where he has enjoyed a fishing and gunning trip.

—Mrs. A. H. Soden and family have returned from Ft. Point, Stockton, Me., where they have been spending the summer.

—Coke for open grates and furnaces is the most economical fuel for this season of the year. Order at the Gas Office, Newton Mass.

—The next meeting of the Newton Bicycle Club will be held in the rooms of the Newton Outing Club, Tuesday evening, Oct. 10th.

—Mrs. Valentine and Miss Mabel Valentine have returned from Holliston, where they have been spending the summer at Camp Easy.

—Mr. Allen McAdams returned safely from his yachting trip last week, though coming in close contact with high seas before reaching port.

—Mr. Ellihu Smead has leased his house to Mr. Edward Smead of Boston, real-estate agent of the Adams Express Company. Mr. Smead has taken a year's leave.

—Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Glavin do not return to Boston from their summer home at Newton until November. Mrs. Glavin visited friends at Beverly last week.

—Mr. N. A. Simmons, wife and son are at the Hotel Victoria, London, England, until Nov. 15, when they leave for the winter in Southern France, or Rome.

—Secretary Dickinson of the State Board of Education says we must make our public schools so good that no parent can afford to keep his children out of them.

—Tainter supplied the uniforms and equipments for the Newton City cadets. It is a Zouave costume, blue coat, with trimmings, red pants and white leggings. The patent gun torch is carried.

—Norumbega tribe 76, I. O. R. M., adopted a pale face at the assembling of the council, Wednesday evening. The tomahawk was buried and the scalp of peace hung up among the trophies in the wig-wag.

—The ward committee have put up an elegant new flag bearing the names of Harrison and Morton, Ames and Brackett. The expense was largely met through the generosity of one citizen who contributed liberally towards its purchase.

—Mrs. Gertrude Cook Dickinson has recovered her valuable diamond ring lost in front of Jordan & Marsh's store some months ago. It was picked up by two colored men, named Phil and Phil, and recovered through Boston detectives.

—Mr. J. B. Carter, the Unitarian school, has been ill for several weeks at her home in Westfield, from typhoid fever. She is now improving rapidly, and will be able to resume her duties in a few weeks. Miss H. J. True of Natick is acting as substitute for her.

—At the Central Congregational church, Sunday, there will be preaching service at 10.45 a. m., at 7.30 p. m., Rev. Pleasant Hunter, Jr., will give a lecture on "The Reformation." It is expected that a subject no one exciting so much interest. All are cordially invited.

—An interesting praise service was held at the Central Congregational church, last Sunday evening. Several hymns were taken up and discussed at length by their authors and the circumstances or inspiration under which the hymns were written. On Sunday evening the pastor initiates his course of lectures upon practical topics.

—A series of Sunday evening revival meetings are to be held in the Methodist church. The following gives the date and subjects for the meetings: Oct. 14, "The Needed Revival," Rev. W. E. Knox; Oct. 21, "The Holy Spirit in Revivals," Rev. G. S. Butters; Oct. 28, "The Individual in Revivals," Rev. Fayette Nichols; Nov. 4, "Shall we have a Revival?" Rev. W. G. Richardson.

—At the meeting of the Newton Co-operative Bank held Tuesday evening, there was a large attendance. Two hundred and fifty new shares were sold, making the total number sold to date 1,350 shares. The money was auctioned off satisfactorily. Three or four bids were taken, \$2,000 selling at a premium of 15 cents, and \$500 at a premium of 20 cents. The purchaser was Mr. C. W. Carter. The directors are considering the feasibility of securing suitable officers in Tremont building.

—The first meeting of the Goddard Literary Union was held in the Universalist Church parlors Tuesday evening, and was well attended. The usual musical and literary program was enjoyed. Readings were given by Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers, Miss Wadsworth and Mr. Bradshaw. Mr. Bradshaw gave an essay entitled, "Truth is a greater stranger than fiction," reminiscences of his married life. An account of his courtship with a blooming country lass and his experience with the rural character's father was told in the usual witty and humorous way for which he is distinguished. Mrs. Wentworth rendered a piano solo. Mrs. Kimball and Mrs. Richards gave fine piano duets and Miss Berry of Malden sang some pretty selections. The "Goddard" starts off with its accustomed vigor and with a prospect of an accession in numbers, several new members being already proposed.

—The Newtonville Woman's Guild held its opening social meeting on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 3, at the residence of Mrs. Edward K. Wilson, giving in connection a farewell reception to Miss A. A. Smead, ex-president, and Mrs. E. G. Smead, a former director of the Guild, who are about to leave Newtonville for the winter. The occasion was a very delightful one in spite of the very inopportune shower, and the regret felt at parting with two of the Guild's most efficient workers. The arrangements under the direction of the hostesses and the social committee, won the grateful praises of those present, not the least agreeable element being the dainty and cordial serving of the collation by several engaging little girls. Mrs. Davidson, formerly Miss Pray of the Cottage Hospital, made some inspiring remarks with regard to the good likely to be done by the training school for nurses, in which the Guild is interested. It is the purpose of the Guild to hold a loan exhibition during the day and evenings of Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 21 and 22. It solicits from Newtonville families the loan of paintings—neither amateur work nor old masters excluded—art needlework, and curious articles of all kinds. Persons

willing to loan are requested to communicate with one of the following ladies: Mrs. George T. Hill, Prest. N. W. G.; Mrs. Walter L. Chalmers, Mrs. J. G. Thompson, committee on paintings; Mrs. Horatio B. Hackett, Mrs. H. D. Kingsbury, committee on art needlework; Mrs. Charles F. West, Mrs. William H. Hollings, committee on miscellaneous articles. The greatest care will be taken to prevent injury to the articles loaned. If it should be desired by persons contributing their own work, articles will be sold on commission.

WEST NEWTON.

—Mr. J. P. Raymond has leased the Basset house, Webster street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Hunt are receiving congratulations. It is a boy.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Armitage are rejoicing over the birth of a little daughter.

—Mrs. Lucy Hyde of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Jean M. Harris of Salem were visiting friends here this week.

—A new platform is to be constructed at the West Newton station. He who runs may walk if he feels so disposed.

—The registrars of voters were in session in the City Hall, Monday evening. Nineteen persons were registered.

—Edward Sanger has accepted a position as freight clerk at West Newton. He returned here recently from the West.

—Coke for open grates and furnaces is the most economical fuel for this season of the year. Order at the Gas Office, Newton Mass.

—Misses Helen and Louisa Germalin, who formerly resided on Washington street, have moved into the Jennison house, Watertown street.

—A missionary service will be held next Sunday in the Congregational chapel at 7 p. m. Reports of the meeting at Cleveland will be given.

—Mrs. Albert S. Glover, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. George C. Wales, left on Wednesday for a month's visit to her parents in Louisville, Ky.

—The late George E. Allen left the family homestead to his daughter, Mrs. Minnie A. Chase and also made provision for the education of her son, Allen Chase.

—Miss Myra Tolman was the bridesmaid at the wedding of Miss Mary E. Williams to Edgar Stokes, of Weymouth, at St. James' church, Roxbury, last week.

—The committee on credentials at the Republican aldermanic convention consisted of Hon. W. P. Ellison, Henry Ross and Charles C. Patten. Twenty-nine delegates were present.

—The Prohibition flag was taken down after a stormy repair and hung in the accustomed place on the following morning. The cold water advocates are wide-awake in this vicinity.

—The new seats in the City Hall are being lettered and numbered in anticipation of the requirements and convenience of the electors, who will attend the entertainment and concerts during the winter.

—A Harvest concert exercise is in preparation to be brought out on the Sunday evening after next at the Congregational church. The music is composed for it by the excellent organist of the church, Mr. Trowbridge.

—Mr. S. B. Chase arranged the music at the funeral of the late Mr. Geo. Allen and a mixed quartet, Mrs. J. C. Jaynes, soprano; Mrs. Sheppard, alto; Mr. J. B. Chase, tenor; and Chas. Rand, bass, rendered beautiful and appropriate selections.

—Rev. Mr. Ryder spoke last Sunday in the morning at the evening at the Congregational church to large and interested congregations, upon the work of the American Missionary Association at the South. The result of his appeal was a contribution of something over \$200—more than treble the last year's contribution.

—In the Police Court, Wednesday afternoon, W. Langley, who works for McDonald of Waltham, was fined \$50 and costs for bringing liquor into the city with intent to sell. Last Saturday while delivering a case of lager at Nonantum, he was arrested by Officer C. O. Davis and the contents of his team confiscated.

—The assessors have completed the list of women voters who are entitled to cast their ballots for members of the school board in the approaching municipal election. The total number assessed is 118, distributed in the several wards as follows: Ward one, 9; ward two, 19; ward three, 41; ward four, 10; ward five, 0; ward six, 23; ward seven, 16.

—The preparations for the approaching meeting of the Suffolk West Conference, at the Congregational church, are in a state of forwardness. The topics have been selected, and the leading speakers, Rev. Mr. Hunter, Newtonville, and Rev. Mr. Cobb of Newton Centre, will open the discourse in the afternoon and Rev. Dr. Gregg of Park street, Boston, in the evening.

—Mr. John W. Carter met with quite a serious accident last Saturday morning in Boston. He got off the train at the Huntington avenue crossing and started to walk down to the Columbus avenue bridge, and in some way he was struck by a moving train and thrown down. His injuries were so severe that he has since been confined to his home, although he is now reported to be improving.

—Mr. Nathaniel T. Lane was agreeably surprised last Saturday evening upon the occasion of his birthday, a pleasant company of young gentlemen and ladies gathering at his residence, Cherry street, to extend congratulations and good wishes for his many happy returns of the event. The usual social features were enjoyed, and refreshments were served during the evening.

—Among the members of the first and former city governments present at the funeral of Mr. George E. Allen were noticed ex-Mayors Hyde and Spear, ex-Aldermen James F. Edmonds, V. E. Carpenter, Otis Pettie, Moses G. Crane, George H. Fiske, ex-Councilmen G. D. Gilman, C. F. Eddy, H. A. Thorndike, Horace Bacon, John Ward, Mr. Isaac Hagar, representing the board of assessors and school committee, and many other gentlemen who are associated with the deceased in public life.

—The city marshal and members of the police committee have been inspecting the telephone and police signal system in use in Boston and other cities with the idea of ultimately establishing a similar system in this city. The system in use in Brookline seems to meet all necessary requirements. A police signal system would be of especial advantage in Newton where the force is small and the routes long. In most instances not accessible for prompt communication with the central station. A patrol wagon is also suggested in connection with the proposed system.

—The Republican convention for the nomination of an alderman from ward 7 to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Warren P. Tyler, resulted in the unanimous choice of James W. French, ex-president of the common council, who was elected to the upper box at the special election held on Tuesday. His name was presented to the convention by Mr. David W. Farquhar of ward 7; the nomination was endorsed by Mr. W. E. Sheldon of ward 3, and on motion of ex-Alderman Grant of ward 2, Mr. French was nominated by acclamation.

—The residence of Mr. Lord, 109 West Chester park, Boston, was the scene of a quiet but very interesting wedding on Wednesday, at noon, the contracting parties being Miss Jennie B. Lord and Duncan Robinson, formerly of West Newton, and a brother of Mrs. Albert S. Glover. Rev. E. W. Hale of the South Church, Newton, officiated at the ceremony, and the church performed the marriage ceremony, at which none but the family were present.

The bride was elegantly attired in a rich travelling costume, which was elaborately trimmed. The magnificent parlors were beautifully decorated with costly flowers and rare tropical plants, which were artistically arranged. Beautiful roses in graceful profusion shed their sweet fragrance and added much to the general effect. Following the ceremonies a wedding breakfast was partaken of, after which the happy couple took the afternoon train for Wichita, Kansas, where they will make their future home. The popularity of the bride and groom was attested by the number of rich and costly presents, useful and ornamental, presented to them on this auspicious event. Silver and bric-a-brac of every variety, accompanied by the best wishes and congratulations of numerous friends, were conspicuous among the valuable array. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, who have been universal favorites, will be very much missed in society. Numerous friends from this city were present at the ceremony.

A condition of things which demands prompt measures on the part of the board of health. In the premises in the rear of the store of Mr. Fiske there is a cesspool which is connected with the building on Chestnut street, used as a boarding house. The contents of this cesspool, or a considerable portion thereof, would find its way into the cellar of Mr. Fiske's store, and the stench arising from it is sometimes very bad. The cesspool was cleaned out awhile ago and the cellar also, but the difficulty has not been obliterated. The cesspool should be re-constructed and made tight in order to prevent the possibility of a re-occurrence of this nature. This season three of the men who worked for Mr. Fiske have been taken ill and it is thought that the sickness was occasioned by this deposit of filth right underneath their workroom. Thomas M. Gibbons, who died of typhoid fever, was one of the men who worked there. He had laid up some months before his death with sickness which he thought resulted from the condition of things above referred to. When he recovered he went to work in Marlboro, where it is supposed he contracted the typhoid germs, but his employer in that town states that after Gibbons came there to work he never saw a well day. To avoid sickness rendered possible through defective sewerage and lack of the observance of the requirements of law, too much care cannot be taken. Prompt and vigorous measures should be the universal motto in all such cases.

AUBURDALE.

—Mrs. Russell A. Ballou is quite sick with malaria.

—Extensive repairs are being made on the railroad of the Canadian trip.

—Rev. H. A. Hazen and daughter have returned from their Canadian trip.

—Mr. Sylvanus White has recently received a pension of \$12 per month.

—William Plummer's family returned from their summer resort last Saturday.

—A special vesper service will be held at the Congregational church Sunday evening.

—Mr. Harry Hinman and Miss Hinman returned to their home in Boston last Saturday.

—Mrs. Florence Terrill of Boston has moved into Mr. R. M. Pulsifer's cottage, Lexington street.

—Miss L. D. Curran of Halifax, N. S., is visiting at the home of Mr. Alfred Brish, Lexington street.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Mary Maynz of Foxfield street, Boston, to Mr. Willis E. Nowell.

—A Progressive Heart party was given by Miss Mabel Egar on Wednesday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Lena Breed.

—Rev. Daniel Green, late missionary from Japan, has moved into Mrs. Walker's house, corner of Chestnut and Walnut streets.

—Coke for open grates and furnaces is the most economical fuel for this season of the year. Order at the Gas Office, Newton Mass.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Kimball, Rowe street, celebrated their golden wedding, Sept. 30, in a very quiet but pleasant manner.

—Miss Julia N. Cole returned to Atlanta University Monday evening, where she will resume her duties as a member of the faculty.

—John Fizaro is in town again, and will soon establish himself in his old business. His many friends will be glad to welcome him back.

—The children at the Woodland Park Hotel had a progressive card party on Friday evening. A number of attractive prizes were awarded the little winners at authors and casino.

—Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, who have been living at Riverside, have rented the house recently vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Barnard on Central street. Mr. and Mrs. Barnard have gone to Boston.

—The Auburdales boys have completed the organization of a Harrison and Morton company, and have raised \$40 towards uniforms and equipments. They are drilling and marching, and make an excellent appearance.

—A meeting of the local branch of the W. C. T. U., will be held in the Congregational chapel Saturday afternoon for the purpose of discussing the question of women voting for members of the school committee.

—It has been quite amusing to the friends of Mr. H. Hinman, who is building a house on Centre street, to read the numerous notices in the journal of his barn. It was his intention of having his barn at the building near the corner of his premises, is nothing more or less than a "hen house."

—Mr. Moses C. Richardson, who spent some months this summer at the Woodland Park hotel, has been long and painfully ill in New Hampshire. Last week Dr. Gardner, his physician, came to Boston with him. He is now at the Vendome, where he spends his winters, feeling some improved.

—A socialable was held at the Methodist parlors Wednesday evening, upon the occasion of the celebration of the wooden wedding of Rev. and Mrs. Knox. There was a large gathering, and refreshments were served by Faxon. Mr. F. F. Davidson, in behalf of the ladies of the church, presented Mr. and Mrs. Knox with a handsome side-board. Five pretty young ladies in phantom costumes presented the pastor and his wife with a collection of wooden spoons, ladles, forks and butter plates, also a wooden horse and buggy. During the evening an excellent musical program was enjoyed. Mrs. Phipps, Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Kendall sang a trio from Elsie, and songs were rendered by Mrs. Phipps and Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Phipps and Mrs. Kendall.

Lasell Notes.

Miss Grace Durfee of the class of '85 has been visiting her sister for a few days.

Miss Colburn of Weston and Miss Pierce of Attleboro made their old friends a call.

Miss Mary Stebbins, who was at Lasell in '82, was the guest of Miss Packard during the week.

Mrs. J. H. Gilbert of Chicago, who accompanied her daughter, Helen, to Lasell, left for her home in Chicago on Thursday.

Monday evening occurred the annual auction sale of the papers in the Lasell reading room. It may not be uninteresting to our readers to know that the GRAPHIC was sold to the highest bidder for thirteen cents a copy.

Dr. Kent, who is the physician at Lasell this year, delivered his first lecture to the girls on Tuesday. Dr. Kent is a thoroughly successful practice in Walpole, Mass., having

previously been with Dr. Phillips on Boylston street. She intends to do some outside practice in Newton.

Prof. Bowne, who occupies the chair of philosophy in Boston University, began his course of lectures in logic to the seniors on Tuesday. Lasell feels itself very fortunate in securing the services of Prof. Bowne, for he is considered one of the leading philosophers of the day, both by American and German scholars.

A never-before-chronicled event at Lasell—only one Brown and no Smith or Jones. Perhaps this sad state of affairs is owing to the rapid advancement of the world is now making. Civilization at the present day has reached the point where the Browns have merged into Brownes and the Smiths have lost their identity under the nom de plume of Snythes.

The Congregational church seems to have more attendants among the girls this year than formerly. Perhaps it is the music and dancing from them, certainly it is excellent and not surpassed in many churches. The choir is now under the direction of Mr. J. Walter Davis, and consists of Mr. Wm. P. Rice and Mr. Arthur Ashenden, tenors; Miss Sade L. Hollingsworth, soprano; Miss M. Fogwell, contralto and Mr. Clarence Ashenden, basso, together with the Auburdales male quartette.

The concert grand piano formerly in the gymnasium is now in the Lasell club room, and used by Prof. Davis and his pupils. Its place is a fine new Steinway grand. There is also in the gymnasium a new beautiful workmanship. In the practice rooms two Emersons and two Halletts & Davis have been replaced by four new Halletts & Davis pianos. There are two new Chickering uprights, a new Steinway upright, Prof. Hill's music room, and a new Conover upright in the parlor, making ten new pianos of the latest and best styles.

On Saturday evening last the S. D.'s gave a very charming reception to the new girls in the gymnasium. In the gymnasium. They had transformed the room into a very tower of loveliness, showing much inventive genius and artistic taste in their decorations. The large S. D. in gilt monogram, which was hung over the fireplace and much admired by all, was the work of Mr. Shephard. The S. D. girls received their guests and did the honors of the occasion in a graceful manner, making every one have the best time possible. Delicious ice cream was served from Lee's hotel. A short program was enacted: a violin solo by Miss Counts, a recitation by Miss Gilbert and Miss Babour sang "A Maid's Things, Oh! Maiden" with fine expression.

MR. FITZ IN IRELAND.

AN INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF WHAT HE SAW THERE.

Mr. Thomas B. Fitz of West Newton had the following interview in a recent number of the Boston Pilot, descriptive of what he saw during his visit in Ireland. It will be found to be very interesting reading and gives an excellent idea of the condition of affairs in that country.

Q. I understand, Mr. Fitz, you have recently returned from a sojourn in Ireland, which, I learn, you visited not only for the purpose of seeing the land of your parents, but to ascertain, from personal observation and inquiry, something of her present condition and future hope.

A. You interpret the purpose of my mission correctly, as it has been to me a fond hope for years to visit the native land of my parents, and I believe this natural affection for Ireland on the part of Irish-Americans is strikingly apparent in the sensitive interest they and even their children take in Irish affairs.

Q. What do you think of her present condition?

A. To answer this question definitely would require more time and space than could possibly be accorded a newspaper in review; but, to speak in a general way, it may be represented as a people working, watching and waiting for a national verdict, which will allow them to live in their own land and respect themselves as men. Their hope that this verdict will be favorable rests largely upon the consciences and intelligence of the English and Scotch people, whose gradual change of sentiment in the direction of Home Rule for Ireland has been plainly attested by the several Tory strongholds which in the past four years have elected to Parliament Home Rule members.

Q. How do you account for this change of English and Scotch opinion in favor of Home Rule for Ireland?

A. Because in the first place, the issue has been presented to the reading and thinking people of Great Britain, not alone by the patriotic and determined Irish leaders, but by many of the ablest English and Scotch statesmen, and earnestly advocated in some of the leading English and Scotch journals. Thus it has become in England, Ireland and Scotland the foremost question of public education, not indeed, limiting its interest to Ireland's case alone, but embodying a principle alike applicable to England and Scotland as well. As an index of this mutual interest, it is a fact worthy of note that, at a meeting about a year ago, in Edinburgh, 30,000 people assembled as a protest against the unjust imprisonment of John Dillon.

Q. What is the effect in Ireland of this liberal English and Scotch sentiment?

A. The effect seems to be, not only the increased popularity of the Nationalists, but with the humble peasantry, who seem to grasp the situation with surprising intelligence, to cement a good feeling and confidence towards their English and Scotch neighbors, thus indicating most forcibly that a bond of union may by this means be generated between the hitherto disaffected elements of Great Britain that armies, police, prisons, and a score of Balfours would be powerless to establish.

Q. From your language in this respect, you have evidently but little confidence in the sincerity of the Tory plea, and what the Nationalists party really want is separation and not Home Rule.

A. This unscrupulous and unjust campaign assertion is pretty well exploded already, from the fact that it is not regarded as a compromise to even a backward Tory constituency to have such an absurdity presented.

Q. You were present, I believe, at the evictions on the Vandeleur estates?

A. Yes, it was my sad privilege to witness these scenes that no citizen of the United States would think possible in any civilized land. With your permission I will briefly detail my experience there. I arrived the day before the evictions were to take place and, therefore, had an opportunity of visiting several of the barricaded houses. These were located in a thinly-settled district from two to five miles out of the little town of Kilsrusk. The windows were strongly fortified with heavy timbers, and the only avenue for light and air was the open door, which, however, was provided with a movable barricade that could be adjusted at a moment's notice. The tenants were calm but determined. They said they would not be forced to leave their homes for a moment that would strongly barricade our little houses, they

will be proof against the sledges of the Emergency men and the battering ram, but we make this protest against the inhuman treatment of a landlord who is simply demanding of us impossibilities for living out of our demolished homes for not complying with them. To our protest will be added the protest of humanity against a system of injustice more cruel than was your American slavery.

"What is your rental for this thirty-acre farm?" I asked of one of the doomed tenants. "Forty-five pounds, taxes and poor rates," he answered, "and that with out any house or building on it. It was formerly fifty pounds, but on applying to the Land Courts in November for an abatement of rent, it took until the following July to get a decision, when 10 per cent. reduction was made at a cost to me, however, of seven pounds."

He emphasized the significant fact that this answer was delayed in the courts until his crops were nearly ready to harvest, and they would go to the landlord, without any indemnity to the tenant, should he not accept the decision. He said that the normal rates for land of unimproved land without any buildings, and a low price of butter, pork, and produce has simply made it an utter impossibility for farmers and small holders to pay the rent demanded, and the result is the old story—eviction.

Q. For the sake of illustration, Mr. Fitz, how would you compare the rental of any possible revenue from land on the Vandeleur estates, for instance, with that in farming sections of Massachusetts?

A. Having had something to do in a practical way with every department of farm work for many years, it was natural for me to make a comparison of the rental of the comparison which you now suggest, and as a result, I will say, that even under the most favorable conditions of farming in close proximity to good marketing towns and cities in Massachusetts there is not a farming section in our State where as high a rental is asked for land with buildings upon it as these poor tenants have been required to pay for land without buildings.

Q. What was the process of eviction.

A. The tenant was duly notified that unless he paid up arrears he would be evicted on a certain day without notice. In presenting this notice in the district provided for, several companies of troops, 200 police, a squad of Emergency men provided with sledges, crowbars, and battering-rams, marched upon the humble dwellings. It was a most unnatural sight to see the houses of the Irish people being evicted from their own homes. An Emergency man ascended the roof with an armful of hay and stuffed it in the chimney; a second one followed him and placed a heavy green sod over the hay, the purpose of which was to smoke the inmates out. The battering-ram commenced its work and with its repeated blows we heard one section after another of the interior stone partitions fall, and shuddered at the thought that the lives within might thus be smothered.

An hour or so finished the painful scene, the side of the stone house was knocked in, the partitions levelled, the inmates roughly pulled out, and while a preliminary trial was being held in the yard, the battering-ram continued its work until "Not one stone was left upon another."

Q. What becomes of the evicted family?

A. They are not left to starve, shelterless on the roadside, as in the past. The representative of the Plan of Campaign was on the ground ready to build temporary structures for the evicted tenants on a more fortunate neighbor's land. These are some of the heartrending scenes that are being enacted in Ireland, and makes desolate and comparatively deserted one of the most beautiful countries in the world. It is but little wonder that a system so unnatural and inhuman has resulted in the emigration of millions of the Irish race from the homes they loved to find in glorious America the birthright of freedom which was denied at home.

Repairing Furs.

If anything is the matter your fur garments, take them to Jos. A. Jackson, 412 Washington street where skillful workmen will make them as good as new. The work done at this store is always satisfactory.

NEWTONVILLE DIRECTORY.

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Newtonville - Mass.,

DR. J. J. COXETER

THE MISTRESS OF THE HOUSE.

To the Editor of the Graphic:
The death of a well-beloved neighbor has brought to memory the enclosed lines copied from an old magazine. They were published anonymously. Perhaps some of your readers can give the author's name; if you will kindly allow the poem room in your columns.
West Newton, Sept. 25, 1888. M. A. C.
The guests are come—all silent they have waited—
Entering the noiseless hush with silent bows;
They linger for her coming, sorely pined—
Where is the little Mistress of the House?
She is not wont to leave her friends so lonely
That come too seldom as she gaily goes;
Yet they are here and wait her presence only—
Where is the little Mistress of the House?
She cannot be far off—perhaps but sleeping;
Doubtless at their low call she would arouse;
Why do they summon her alone with weeping?
Where is the little Mistress of the House?
The portraits stare behind their veiling covers,
The dust is in the melancholy room;
Upon the air a ghastly silence hovers—
Within the threshold loneliness and gloom.
Cold, dark and desolate the place without her,
Wanting her gentle smile as each allows;
She bears a sunbeam light and warmth about her—
Where is the little Mistress of the House?
The curtains fall undraped by her slight fingers;
Behind the wainscot gnaws a secret mouse;
Her treasures need her care, but still she lingers—
Where is the little Mistress of the House?
Alas! there was a rumor and a whisper
Threading the busy town these many days;
The youngest lady here, a tiny leper,
Can falter forth the reason why she stays.
Why care and love, the tenderest and sincerest
Have failed to guard and shield her fair young head;
Why she has fled from all she loved the dearest—
For there had been a rumor she is dead.
Throw wide the door! Within the gloomy portal,
Where her small feet fell light as falling snow,
They hear her in the mortal made immortal—
She comes again, but heavily and slow!
O, empty shell! O, beautiful, frail prison!
Cold, white and vacant, tenantless and dumb!
From such poor day as this hath Christ arisen—
For such as this He shall in glory come!
But in her calm indifference to our sorrow,
In the sharp anguish of her parting breath;
In the dark gulf that hides her from to-morrow,
Thou hast thy victory, grave! Thy sting,
Death!
Yet shall she walk so fair that we who knew her
Would pale before the glory of her brow's;
Nor in her radiant beauty dare to woo her,
To be again the Mistress of the House!

LITTLE MADEMOISELLE.

BY L. B. COCROFT.

"Can't you make room for this other onion, Betty? Push the herring a little more to the side. The peppermint drops did you say? Hand them this way, Stella."
"And do put the lid on, Betty," murmured Stella Lee from behind her handkerchief. It was the morning after Commencement Day, and half a dozen girls were gathered together in Bettina Murray's alcove, packing a dainty pink cardboard box. The lid bore the name of Huyler, but surely box of Huyler's never before found itself degraded to such use. Betty's own lunch, packed in just such another box, stood on the other table, and a peep into it would have revealed cold chicken, an orange, a banana, a little box of guava jelly, some Albert biscuits, half a dozen macaroons, a slice of fruit cake and a box of caramels. Betty had a vigorous appetite, and did not know the meaning of dyspepsia. The box upon which she now placed the lid held different fare. "There, girls!" she cried triumphantly, "only fancy! Little Mademoiselle's face when she opens this and finds a slice of cold toast, two onions, a herring, some egg-shells, a bunch of garlic, some green currants, and a squeezed lemon, a cheese rind, and a handful of peppermint drops to flavor the whole. Perhaps she'll not be in such a hurry to report us to Madame next time we have a feast."
"I hope we're not making any mistake about that part of it," said Natalie Graham, soberly. "Sometimes I have a dreadful feeling that she didn't do it, after all."
"Of course she did!" cried Betty, indignantly. "Who else could have known about it except poor old Caroline, who smuggled everything up stairs for us? You don't suspect her of telling tales, do you?"
"But, Betty, she deceived Madame in the first place, and I've always had my doubts as to how far she is to be trusted after that."
"Now, Natalie, don't preach. The question is now, Who is to give the box? Stella, will you?"
"Let Natalie do it. She has such a lovely, serious, innocent face that she can do it to perfection."
"I'll do nothing of the kind," retorted Natalie, promptly.
"Ada, then?" said Stella, turning to her twin sister.
"I? Oh, I shouldn't know what to say. And then Betty would be sure to make me laugh."
"Nobody is going to laugh," said Betty, decidedly. "As to what you shall say, that's easy enough. For instance"—with a sudden change of tone—"Mademoiselle dear, we've brought you a little keepsake from the K. U. Society. We've not had much time, but we've done our best, and it isn't our fault that the gift isn't all that we wanted to make it."
"You'd better do it yourself, Betty!"
"Well, I will; for if we stand here talking about it much longer I shall lose my train. Just wrap those boxes in that paper while I wash my hands. There! now I'll run down and say good bye to Madame. You can go up to the other dormitory, and I'll be there in a minute." Almost within the minute she came flying back again to lead the way to Little Mademoiselle's room. There, with a last whispered caution, "Don't laugh," she rapped smartly and went in, followed by all the others.
Little Mademoiselle, a shabby figure in a worn black dress, was bending over the table carefully inking a spot where her little black glove had worn white through long service. She looked up, colored, and made a quick motion as if to hide her work; but instantly thinking better of her false shame, laid the glove on the table in full view of all the girls.
"Good morning, mademoiselles. There is something that I can go for you, yes?"

she said inquiringly, offering Betty the only chair in the room, and making a little gesture of apology toward the other girls.
"No indeed; we don't want anything. We came to do something for you," said Betty, with a cordiality that Little Mademoiselle must certainly have thought suspicious, had she not been a frank, generous, forgiving little soul not given to thinking ill of anybody. As it was, she flushed rosy red between pleasure and surprise as Betty ran on hastily:
"The K. U. Society wanted to make up a little lunch for you, knowing that you have a long journey before you today. It isn't just what we wanted, but at least you will see that we have spent some thought on it; and we hope you'll think of us when you open it. You like cold chicken, I hope?"
"But yes indeed!"
"And fruit?" added Stella; "and we put a little candy in to fill up stray corners. Come, girls, we must go, we are hindering Mademoiselle."
Mademoiselle, began Little Mademoiselle, and then, to the surprise of every girl in the room, and to the sudden shame of some of them, two big tears that had risen in her eyes rolled slowly down her cheeks, while a choking sound in her throat kept her silent for a moment. "It is that you are too kind," she made haste to say. "And see, I have thought, all the time that you had—what is it that you call it?—a grudge against me. I tell you that, see you, because I should have shame to take your kindness without asking you to pardon me that I have had such thoughts," she added, with a small frown, as falling snow. Betty saw that it would not be safe to linger. "Goodbye, Mademoiselle," she said abruptly, and slipping her arm through Natalie's, ran out of the room and down the stairs, followed by her fellow culprits.
Then, as the front door closed behind them, Natalie broke the silence. "Well, I don't know how the rest of you feel!"
"Mean!" said Stella, filling up the expressive pause.
"She deserves it," said Betty obstinately.
"Perhaps; and if it had been any of the other girls; if Mademoiselle were not so poor!" began Natalie again, then broke off as she saw the look on Betty's face. "Well, it can't be helped, and by and by I mean to write to her and send her something pretty."
"Don't forget to send me your address, Natalie, as soon as you know where you will be for the summer."
"You promised to write to me too, Natalie, remember. Oh, here's your train. Good-bye, Betty, yours isn't due yet for fifteen minutes."
"I know it," said Betty, waving her handkerchief in answer to Natalie's fluttering signal. "How I wish some of you girls were going my way!"
"Mrs. Blair, yes, I know she is to meet me on the train; but she always goes to sleep on the cars, and makes it rather dull for me."
"Here comes Little Mademoiselle, you might talk to her," suggested Stella, with a giggle. "Betty, I envy you; I do, indeed. Be sure to write a full account of that lunch box. You'll have a chance to see the whole comedy."
And then the train came puffing into the station, and Betty, after a hasty good bye, hurried on board in answer to the beckoning hand of the lady with whom she was to travel. After her came Little Mademoiselle, who slipped into a vacant seat in front of them, evidently nervous at finding herself alone.
She smiled shyly at Betty, as she put the box carefully in the corner by her side, only to take it up a moment later, as a stout woman, laden with baskets and bundles, came to a pause beside her, and then, with a sigh of relief, took possession of empty place. She was a motherly body, who soon began to talk to her companion, the Little Mademoiselle was too shy, at first, to say more than "Yes, madame," "No, madame," by way of reply.
Betty paid little attention to either of them until she had read her St. Nicholas from cover to cover. Then, finding that her own traveling companion was still dozing, she opened her lunch box and began to nibble at Escoffier's contents.
"How horrified Mrs. Blair would be if she should wake up and find me eating," she thought, with a glance of merry mischief toward the lady. "Another station! Oh, how tiresome these way-trains are. Not many people from this place: I wonder they stopped the train at all. Only a lame boy and a little girl. She's pretty very pretty. Brother and sister I suppose. I believe I'll give her this lunch. I don't feel like eating any more of it."
She leaned forward across the aisle and handed the box to the child, smiling at the eager look of pleased surprise that brightened the little stranger's face. Then, at last, for want of something to do, she began to study Little Mademoiselle, who was eating a sandwich, and, between the bites, carrying on animated conversation, "a box like that one," was the first sound that caught Betty's ear. "Judge! then if I was pleased! I go to carry it to La Petite. She expects always a cadeau, La Petite, when I come home. There is candy, too, and fruit. She loves candy, tho." she added gravely, "it is not good for her. But then, it is not much of it that she gets."
"That's a queer name," said her hearer.
"Oh, her name is Aimee. We call her La Petite, because she is the youngest and small—but small! And she is like that poor boy there, only not quite like him; for he can walk, see you, and La Petite must always lie on her bed. It is three years ago that she fell from a swing, and since that day she has never stood or walked. Messieurs the doctors tell us that some day she may be well, but first she shall go to a hospital, and a great doctor must be her. I have some money for that," she added, cheerfully; "but yes, fifteen dollars; and the dear Father; he will have some too, tho he cannot do much, for he cannot work at the drawing any longer. He is an engraver, madame, and we fear that he goes to lose his sight. But I shall earn me next year, for I shall be a teacher—not a pupil-teacher. You think I am young," she added, smiling, "but I am past sixteen. How old is La Petite, did you say? She has five years."
She had been gathering her small belongings together while she spoke; and now, as the train slackened its speed, she started to her feet, and with a courteous "A pleasant journey, madame," was out of the car before Betty, who had started to her feet too, with an imploring cry, "Stephanie! Mademoiselle! Mademoiselle! wait just one minute!" could stop her.
"Betty, my dear," came Mrs. Blair's voice in surprised reproof, and poor Betty came back to her place embarrassed and ashamed, feeling that everybody in the car had turned to look at her; feeling too that neither that nor anything else could add much to the misery of the

situation since she had let Mademoiselle go with that box, "that dreadful box," as she called it now, in her repentant self-reproach. There were five miles between that station and the next, which was Betty's summer home. Five long, long miles they seemed to her, longer than all the distance over which they had come that day. And when at last she reached the platform, a bitter disappointment was awaiting her; for it was not Judge Murray, but a young lady who held the reins of the phaeton—a young lady whom Betty had recently described to her school mates under the title of "my new sister."
"Oh, Miss Perry—that is, Margaret I mean—isn't papa home?"
"Of course you mean Margaret," said the owner of the name. "Papa is in town; but he won't come home on the six o'clock train. Don't you want to drive over to meet him?"
"Yes," said Betty; but she said it with such a sigh that, for it was not Judge Murray, but a young lady who held the reins of the phaeton—a young lady whom Betty had recently described to her school mates under the title of "my new sister."
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ing. Students received for the Sixteenth Year

which opens Oct. 9, 1888. Send for catalogue

for full information.

MOSSES TRUE BROWN, Principal.

No. 7 A, Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

514

J. H. Nickerson,

West Newton, Mass.

-Clothing-

Is now prepared to furnish your Spring Suits

from the latest styles of Goods, made to order

or ready made as you may desire.

SOME SPECIAL Choice Patterns for SPRING

OVERCOATS.

Call and see us before purchasing. We shall

be glad to show you our goods.

March 1888.

Mortgagee's Sale.

BY virtue of and pursuant to a power of sale

contained in a certain mortgage deed given

by Emma E. Rogers and Samuel Rogers in her

own right, the wife of said Samuel to Melissa A.

Basley of Boston, county of Suffolk, dated Feb-

ruary twenty-eighth, A. D. 1887, and recorded

with Middlesex, South District Registry of

Deeds, Libro 1786, Folio 522, for a breach of con-

dition of said mortgage, will be sold at Public

Auction on the premises in West Newton

at the house of J. H. Nickerson, at the

now or formerly Patterson and by land of John-

son, conveyed to him by Charles Simons, thence

running a little west of north by said land of

Johnson, 185.30-100 feet, more or less, to the

Boston & Albany Railroad; thence turning and

running northwesterly by said railroad 126 feet,

then turning at an acute angle and running south-

easterly by other land of Johnson, 237.70-100

feet more or less, to land now or late of Williams,

thence turning and running northwesterly by

said land of Williams, and by land of Patterson,

55.70-100 feet to the point of beginning, being the

same premises as described in said mortgage

deed referred to. The premises will be sold sub-

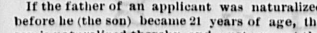
ject to mortgages amounting to \$3200, and interest

thereon now due, and taxes.

MELISSA A. BASLEY, Mortgagee.

513t

City of Newton.



Registrars of Voters, 1888.

Notice is hereby given to all persons to present

themselves for registration and that the Regis-

trars of Voters will hold sessions for the regis-

tration of voters and to correct and revise the

Ward Lists, from 7.30 to 9 o'clock in the evening

on the following dates and at the places here-

in named:

At the City Hall on Monday, October 1 and 15,

Newton—Auburn Hall, Saturday, October 2.

Newton Lower Falls—Boyd Hall, Saturday,

October 6.

Nonantum Athenaeum, Monday, October 8.

Newton Highlands—Newhall's Store, Tuesday,

October 9.

Auburndale—Auburn Hall, Saturday, October

13.

Newtonville—Tremont Hall, Wednesday, Octo-

ber 17.

Newton Upper Falls—Old Prospect School-

house, Saturday, October 20.

Newton Centre—Associates' Hall, Pleasant

street, Monday, October 22.

Also at City Hall from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M.,

and from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M., on Friday, Octo-

ber 5, 12, 19, and 26, and on Saturday, October 27,

from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and from 2 to 5

o'clock, and 7 to 10 o'clock, P. M.

No names can be registered after 10 o'clock, P.

M., October 27.

All persons whose names are not on the Voting

List must appear personally before the Regis-

trars of Voters on either of the days above

mentioned, presenting a receipted tax bill of 1887

or 1888.

All naturalized citizens must present their fi-

nal papers when they register.

If the father of an applicant was naturalized

before he (the son) became 21 years of age, the

son is naturalized thereby, and must present the

father's naturalization papers.

The names of all persons not assessed in 1888

are taken from the voting lists, but such persons

can be re-registered by applying in person to the

Registrars at any session held for registering

voters, and presenting a receipted tax bill for

1887, provided they are otherwise qualified.

Every male citizen of 21 years of age and up-

wards, who has resided in the State one year,

and in the city of Newton since May 1st, 1888,

and who has paid a State or County tax assessed

upon him either in 1887 or 1888, and who shall

be able to read and write, shall have the right to

vote at the National and State election to be held

November sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-

eight.

GEORGE E. BRIDGES, Registrars

GEORGE H. BOURNE, of Voters.

RICHARD T. SULLIVAN,

ISAAC F. KINGSBURY,

City Hall, Newton, September 17, 1888. 516t

MUSICAL MATTERS.

THE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The excitement annually attending the sale of seats for the Symphony concerts is now over, and those who have been fortunate enough to secure tickets may now look forward with pleasure to the opening of the season, Oct. 12 and 13.

Rehearsals were begun this week under Mr. Gericke's direction, and many minor improvements will be made in the hall before the concerts.

The first public rehearsal takes place one week from to-day (Friday), and the first concert one week from to-morrow evening, when the following program will be performed: Mendelssohn's "Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage" overture, Chopin's E minor piano concerto, two movements of the "Faust" symphony by Liszt, and the "Leonore" symphony by Raff. Mile. Etelka Utassy will be the soloist.

THE BOSTON IDEALS.

Last week saw the departure of the Bostonians for their winter work, and next week the other Boston organization—the Boston Ideals, commences its season in Troy, N. Y. The list of artists includes all the old favorites, with several new soloists, the principal artists being Miss De Lussan, Mile. J. Allemande, Miss Helen Dudley Campbell, Messrs. W. H. Merton, W. H. Clark, J. C. Miron, and Sig. Parisotti. The repertoire of the Ideals includes the old standard attractions, such as "La Fille du Regiment," "Bohemian Girl," "Martha," and "Carmen," together with Gounod's "Faust," revival of "Lakme," and the first performances of "Queen Topaz." The Boston season, it is understood, will occur near the new year.

THE STAR COURSE.

Monday morning of this week the box office of Tremont Temple was thrown open to the first comers in the line of would-be purchasers of season tickets for the well-known Star course of entertainments arranged by Manager Foxcroft. The course consists of twenty entertainments, and no pains have been spared to make the season as enjoyable as possible. Three concerts with full orchestra will be given under Herr Neudorff's direction, with such artists as Max Alvary, Emil Fischer, Emma Juch, Leopold Lichtenberg, Teresa Carreno and Sig. Campanini. Nine lectures and readings will be given, and an evening of American humor, six well-known humorists having been engaged, among them Mr. J. P. Cobb of Newton. The lectures include Talmage, Geo. Riddle, Will Carleton, and Robert Collyer; the Lotus and Yale College Glee clubs, with the largest vocal quartet, and Harvard College quartet will be heard, while the list of soloists includes Miss Gertrude Franklin, Wulf Fries, Chas. Mole, Heinrich Schuecker, the harpist, and Signor Campanari, the cellist.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

A new series of "Zigeunerlieder," by Johannes Brahms, for four voices, with pianoforte accompaniment, is to be performed for the first time next month at a concert to be given in Berlin by Frau Joachim. The prospects of the Boston Orchestral club for the coming season, are highly encouraging. The financial and musical success of last year, together with the expectation of a greatly increased interest on the part of both active and associate members. Mr. Chadwick, during his recent visit abroad, has obtained new works for orchestra and chorus, separately and combined. The chorus committee consists of the following associate members: Mrs. Theodore Lyman, Mrs. Alexander Cochrane, Mrs. E. J. Rollins Morse, Mrs. E. D. Boit, Mrs. Augustus Flagg, Miss Clara Endicott, Miss Fannie Peabody, Miss Blanche Shrimmin and the directors of the club.—[Boston Herald.]

Mr. Clarence B. Ashenden of Auburndale has recently received several flattering offers from Mr. H. C. Barnabee, of the Bostonians, to become a member of that company, but Mr. Ashenden's many friends will be glad to hear that he has decided not to leave Newton at present, preferring to spend a few more years in study. Mr. Ashenden is one of Newton's most popular and most promising vocalists, and is at present a member of the Amphion quartet and of the Congregational church choir at Auburndale. He will resume lessons this winter with Mr. J. Walter Davis, the well-known vocal teacher.

The membership of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which starts upon its concert tour next Monday, is as follows: Mr. Willis E. Nowell, solo violin; leader; Herr Charles Palm, violin; Herr Richard Stoezel, viola and viola d'amour; Herr Phillip Roth, violoncello soloist; Herr Josef Beckel, contra bass; Mrs. Adolph Burose, flauta virtuosa; Miss Elizabeth Cushing will be the piano soloist, and Max Bachert will again occupy the position of manager.

The fifth season of grand opera in German at the Metropolitan Opera House will open on Wednesday evening, Nov. 28, with "The Don Giovanni" and "Mignon." There will be 47 subscription nights and 16 matinees. The season will close March 23, 1889. The list of talent includes, so-ranos and contraltos, Frau Lili Kalsch-Lehmann, and Frau Sophie Traubmann; tenor, Herr Max Alvary, barytone, Herr Joseph Beck; basso, Herr Emil Fischer. The premiere d'ensemble will be Mile. Erienne Verge, from the Imperial Opera House, Berlin. The repertoire will include Wagner's "Tannhauser," "Lohengrin," "Die Meistersinger," "Tristan," and "Die Walkure," "Die Gotterdammerung," "Meyerbeer's 'Les Huguenots,' 'L'Africaine,' 'Roberto le Diable' and 'Le Prophete,' Verdi's 'Aida' and 'Trovatore,' Goldmark's 'Queen of Sheba' and 'Merlin,' 'Gounod's 'Faust,' and 'William Tell' composed by Sakkin-Gottschalk, 'Don Giovanni,' 'La Juive,' 'Le Roi d'ys,' 'Masaniello,' 'Das Kalte Herz' and 'Fidelio.' NEW MUSIC.

The following new music has been received from H. B. Stevens & Co., 169 Tremont Street, Boston: "Spring Song," and "Postillions Morning Song," two light and pretty tone pictures, by Gustav Merkel. Vocal two choice songs by Louis C. Stanton, a former resident of Newton; "Love Song" and "O Dinna Ask Me;" "The Lament," for Baritone, by Chas. P. Scott, words by Gen. Lew Wallace; "The Night has a Thousand Eyes," a fine soprano song by Ferdinand Dewey.

Why Should I

not have confidence in that which has done me a world of good? If you had suffered years with liver complaint and got cured by using Salsaparilla Bitters, would you not too have confidence in them? J. R. Nash, Hotel Winthrop, Boston.

THE LATE GEORGE E. ALLEN.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL SERVICE HELD IN THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The funeral of the late George E. Allen took place from the Unitarian church, West Newton, last Saturday morning, and was very largely attended. The members of the present city council and many of the former associates of the deceased in the city government were present and occupied seats in the front of the church. The family was represented by the 10 brothers and sisters of the deceased and other relatives to the number of 50 persons. The pupils of the English and classical schools attended in a body. The casket occupied a place directly in front of the pulpit, and at either end beautiful palms were arranged, while the pulpit platform was decorated with a variety of potted plants. The services opened with prayer and reading of the Scriptures by Rev. J. C. Jaynes. Short addresses relating to the life and character of the deceased were delivered by Rev. Joseph H. Allen, D. D., of Cambridge, a relative of the deceased, and Revs. H. J. Patrick and Francis Tiffany of West Newton.

Mr. Allen's remarks concerning the deceased and his life work were of great interest, as he had been closely and intimately associated with him during 60 years. He said in prefacing his remarks: "My friends, what a serious thing and yet what a consoling thing to stand in the presence of death. The deceased has been my intimate friend for full 60 years, and was endeared to me almost by the ties of brotherhood. During all these years, more than the life of the ordinary man, no thought or suspicion, or coldness, has ever marred our brotherly confidence and regard. He whom we to-day mourn was possessed of those genial traits of character which command esteem and love. His honesty, even temperament, gentleness, kindly feeling and generosity, combined with good judgment and keen common sense, were arguments which formed his strong character. Possessing steadfast principles and integrity in business matters, his opinions were frequently sought and his judgment always relied upon. His character developed many virtues, winning him the universal respect and confidence of all who knew him. His public life has proved himself worthy of the public confidence, and honored the official positions which his fellow citizens felt he deserved. It is right that we should gather here to-day to do him honor at his burial."

"It is perhaps well to remind you that you have known him as one of a family who for 20 years have exerted an influence upon the life of the community. Fifty-seven years have passed since the last death in the family circle of ten brothers and sisters. A remarkable length of time. Whatever of strength, character, wisdom and integrity you may have derived from this family has been retained and strengthened to its members by their tenacious attachment for the family homestead not many miles away. The associations and tender memories makes the home sacred. It is individual does not live alone for self; it is in the family that the life is lived. More than twenty-four years ago the family gathered within the old homestead at Medfield to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the wedding of the parents of the deceased. The aged mother, now 95 years of age, appreciated the blessings vouchsafed to her. This was the first of her strong company of sons to pass away before her, and no one will feel the sorrow more than she who is not with us here to-day, the sorrow being deemed too much, coming with the grief and sorrow which she feels so keenly and must yet bear bravely."

Rev. Mr. Patrick spoke very pleasantly of the deceased. He said he was not the property of the family or church, he belonged to the public, and he thought it a great public loss. I well remember, thirty years ago, his cordial welcome to me, and he impressed me as an earnest, sincere man. We recall his interest in the Horticultural Society, in the public schools, the West Newton Athenaeum and in every public body in which the welfare and prosperity of the community in which he lived. He was the counsellor of the poor, their friend in the hour of need, a kindly man, full of sympathy for the troubles and misfortunes of others and benevolent in contributing towards all good objects. I remember a remark he once made to me, the impression was very strongly. We were speaking of a minister and Mr. Allen said, "he looks as if his religion did not hurt him." His thought was that a man who was truly religious looked contented and happy from the faith and purity within. His life has been a noble and noble life, and his example should be to all an inspiration for the best and purest principles in life.

The music was rendered by a quartet, and the selections, "Nearer My God to Thee," and "Thy Will be Done," were finely rendered. I remember the 50th anniversary of the wedding of the parents of the deceased. The first city government of Newton, of which deceased had been a member, sent a basket of flowers. The present city government sent a foliage tablet with a sheaf of wheat, around which a knotted ribbon was tied, bearing the words, "I remember." The daughter of the deceased sent a pillow of roses and ferns, on which was the word, "Father." The brothers sent a handsome ivy wreath. Mrs. Henry F. King sent a beautiful foliage mound, and the pupils of the English and classical school sent an upright anchor of sunset roses, ferns and white flowers. The remains were taken to Medfield for interment in the family lot in the Medfield cemetery. The pall bearers were Messrs. L. G. Pratt, E. P. Bond, Asahel Wheeler and Benjamin F. Otis.

Neglect kills injuries; revenge increases them. A neglected cold increases its injurious effects on the system till consumption finally kills, unless cured by Warner's Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy. It is ye reliable remedy of ye olden time:

A Great Surprise

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that any druggist is authorized by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a sample bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam. Price 50 cents and \$1.

A Justice of the Peace Says.

Hon. John Nealey, Justice of the Peace and ex-member of the House of Representatives from Meriden, N. H., was for twelve years a terrible sufferer from rheumatism. He says: I cannot obtain any medicine which does me so much good as your Sulphur Bitters, and I think it is the best medicine made.

WAKE HENS LAY

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER.

WE SEND BY MAIL

A LARGE 2 1/2 POUND CAN FOR \$1.20

TWO SMALL PACKS 50 CENTS POST PAID.

Sheridan's Condition Powder

Is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Strictly a medicine, to be given in the food, once daily, in small doses. Prevents and cures all diseases of hens. Worth its weight in gold when hens are moulting, and to keep them healthy. Testimonials sent free by mail. Ask your druggist, grocer, general store, or feed dealer for it. If you can't get it, send at once to us. "Take no other kind." We will send postpaid by mail as follows:—A new, enlarged, highly concentrated ounce of the "WAKE HENS LAY" POLTEREY KIDNEY CURE, (Price 25 cents) tell how to make money with a few hens, and two small packages of Powder for 60 cents; or, one large 2 1/2 pound can and Guide, \$1.20. Send stamps of Powder 25 cents, five for \$1.00. Six large cans, express prepaid, for \$2.00. Send sample of each. L. S. JONES & CO., 21 Custom-House Street, Boston, Mass.

Great Reduction in Carpet Cleaning.

NEWTON CARPET CLEANING COMPANY.

Only 1 cent per year running for taking up; 3 cents per running yard for cleaning Wool, Brussels or Tapestry; 4 cents for Wiltons, Velvets or Axminster; 5 cents per square yard for Turkish Rugs or Carpets; 4 cents per running yard for laying; stairs, 50 cents and upwards per flight; Carpet Sewing, \$2.50 per day. Renovating and repairing of carpets a specialty. Carpet work in all its branches done properly and at reasonable prices. All kinds of Carpet Linings for sale. Church Cushions and Mattings cleaned at bottom prices. Carpets called for and delivered free of charge. Send postal.

Sole Manufacturer of the ROCHESTER BUG EXTERMINATOR. Price 35 cents a bottle; 3 bottles for One Dollar.

SIMON A. WHITE,

P. O. Box 71, Newtonville. Telephone 7. Factory and Residence, Clinton Street.

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Alleviates Pain and Inflammation. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

HAY-FEVER Try the Cure

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

RIDERS OF COLUMBIA BICYCLES & TRICYCLES.

Constitute the majority of American riders of first class machines. Have ridden around the world. Hold World's Records from 1/4 to 24 miles, inclusive. Have never been able to wear out their machines in 10 years of hard usage.

Pope Manufacturing Company,

79 Franklin Street, Boston.

Illustrated Catalogue Free.

VINEGAR BITTERS

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

and Health Restorer. Cures all kinds of Rheumatism within thirty minutes.—Try it.

GEO. W. DAVIS, of 169 Baronne St., New Orleans, La., writes under date of May 26th, 1888, as follows: "I have been going to the Hot Springs, Ark., for fifteen years for an itching humor in my blood. I have just used three bottles of Vinegar Bitters, and it has done me more good than the Springs. It is the best medicine I have ever tried; it saved my life."

JOSEPH J. EAGAN, of No. 75 West St., New York, says: "I have not been without Vinegar Bitters for the past twelve years, and consider it a whole medicine chest in my family."

MRS. MATTIE PURDON, of Troy, N. Y., says: "Vinegar Bitters is the best medicine I ever tried; it saved my life."

MRS. W. M. A. DAVIS, of Camden, N. J., says: "I have suffered greatly from indigestion and bowel troubles, and Vinegar Bitter gave me great relief."

JAMES H. DWYER, of Webster, Mass., writes: "I always use Vinegar Bitters as a spring medicine, and have the best of health."

L. COLEMAN, 77 Montgomery St., New York writes: "I find your Vinegar Bitters a first-class tonic."

VINEGAR BITTERS.

The only Temperance Bitters known. It stimulates the Brain and quiets the nerves, regulates the bowels and renders perfect blood circulation through the human veins, which is sure to restore perfect health. A beautiful book free.

Address: R. E. McDonald Drug Co., 533 Washington St., New York.

SEA-SALT SOAP.

Possesses the tonic, purifying properties of a sea bath, curing all local skin and scalp diseases, pimples, blotches, eczema, tetter, chafing, etc. It is made from perfectly pure materials and is most healing and invigorating to the skin, keeping it in a fresh, clean and healthy condition. Sold by druggists and fancy goods dealers, or sent by mail, one cake for 25 cts, or three for 60 cts, by the proprietors.

R. E. McDONALD DRUG CO.,

533 Washington St., New York.

Newton National Bank,

NEWTON, MASS.

BUSINESS HOURS:

From 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. On Saturdays, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

JOSEPH N. BACON, President

B. FRANKLIN BACON, Cashier.

Newton National Bank,

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JOSEPH N. BACON, President

B. FRANKLIN BACON, Cashier.

Newton National Bank,

NEWTON, MASS.

BUSINESS HOURS:

From 9 A. M. to

WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre, is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

NEWTON CENTRE.

—Mrs. Flagg has returned from her summer in the mountains.
—A sister of Mrs. Josephine E. Dyer is visiting her from Chicago.
—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clark of Ridge avenue have a little daughter.
—We are glad to hear that Rev. Wm. R. Clark is feeling better this week.
—Mr. John Briggs has moved into his new house on Parker street this week.
—Mr. Charles Young of Crescent avenue is making improvements at his residence.
—Mr. A. D. S. Bell of Hammond street left on Thursday for a trip to Minnesota.
—Madame Capron left for her home yesterday after a three weeks' visit to her son.
—Mrs. C. Howard Wilson of Elgin street has returned from Lake George with her family.
—Mrs. Edward Keeler leaves to-morrow, Saturday, for Saituate, where she will pass a week.
—Mr. Kidder will soon build a house opposite Mr. Capron's on Hon. R. R. Bishop's land.
—Mr. Sargent, the well-known dancing teacher, opens a class for children here this week.
—Mrs. Hunter of New York is visiting her son, Mr. S. V. A. Hunter of Lake avenue.

—Miss Mary Bassett has returned from the country, where she has been spending two months.
—Mr. Edwin B. Bowen of Summer street has left for the west where he will be gone some time on business.
—Mr. J. J. Peck has given up his store in White's block, and Mr. McWain will use it as a furniture store.

—Miss Anna L. Smith of Centre street leaves on Monday for her former home, Davenport, Ohio.
—Mr. D. A. W. Smith's daughters have gone to the Missionary Home to stay since their parents' departure.

—Twelve carpenters have been at work on Mr. Williams's store this week, preparing it for him to move into.
—Miss Sadie Rice is again with her sister, Mrs. Frost of Pleasant street, and is attending school in Boston.

—Mr. and Mrs. Amory Wainwright of Hammond street have returned from Mt. Desert, where they had a cottage.

—Harvest Sunday is to be celebrated, by appropriate services in the Congregational church; it is a week from Sunday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Kendall and son, who have been visiting Prof. Stearns, have returned to their home in Waltham.

—Mrs. Henry Smith of Parker street died on Monday night. Mrs. Smith was mother of Mrs. Stanley of Newton Highlands.

—Mr. and Mrs. James D. Greenacre are boarding at Mrs. Daniel Bond's on Paul street until their house on Chase street is ready.

—The Gilbert Haven C. L. S. C., will meet at the Methodist vestry Monday evening, Oct. 8, at 7.35. A full attendance is desired.

—Miss Baldwin and her sister of Nashua, N. H., are both here, one with Mrs. Samuel Baldwin, and the other with Mrs. Avery Baldwin.

—Mrs. Cady, who formerly lived on Station street, is in town for a few days and staying with Miss Ellen Cook on Pelham street.

—Coke for open grates and furnaces is the most economical fuel for this season of the year. Order at the Gas Office, Newton, Mass.

—Mrs. Fennessy and Miss Fennessy reached home Saturday from their trip to New York. Miss Fennessy is in Providence for a few days.

—Mr. Jeremiah C. Kiltbridge and his family have gone to Boston for the winter. They will stay at the Brunswick instead of the Victoria as at first intended.

—Miss Bertha F. Mansfield of Crescent avenue, of the class of '89, Boston University, has been chosen editor-in-chief of The Beacon, the University paper.

—Mr. Whitman of Cypress street station is just finishing his beautiful residence at Chestnut Hill. It is one of the largest on Hammond street, and is certainly very elegant.

—Mr. and Mrs. James Gammans of Beacon street returned from their trip to Oregon and Alaska. Miss Gammans is in Belfast, Maine, and will return later.

—It is common these days for kindly disposed people to be appealed to by letter to contribute a small sum of money to what appears to be a charitable object, and to write a certain number of copies of the letter making this appeal to his friends, and so on in geometrical progression. We do not say that if the appeals are fraudulent, but we do say that there is great opportunity for fraud in these schemes, and that this is a very wasteful way of contribution.

—For instance a scheme proposed to the persons addressed should send to the object six cents and write letters to friends asking them to do the same. It will easily be seen that besides stationery, the person addressed will contribute in postage an amount equal to six cents besides that given to the object. If one person does this all do it. Hence, if \$10,000 is raised for the object it has cost the donors \$20,000 besides stationery and postage. Is it not better to contribute through responsible agents to objects which are known to be worthy?

and his family will occupy the house in which Mr. Onthank has been living.

—A Prohibition rally will be held in Associates' Hall, Newton Centre, Monday evening, Oct. 8, at 7.45. Rev. W. H. Cobb of Newton Centre, Rev. W. L. Haven, formerly of the Methodist church, Newton Centre, and Rev. O. P. Gifford of Boston will address the meeting. The music will be furnished by Mrs. Alice Osborne, the famous soprano, assisted by Miss Annie A. Park, cornetist, and Mr. F. H. Wood, pianist. Everybody is invited to attend, men, women and children; all who believe in protecting the home and in suppressing the saloons.

—The annual meeting of the Newton Centre Gun Club occurred Wednesday evening, and officers were chosen as follows: E. A. Cutler, president; C. E. Richardson and W. H. Gould, vice-presidents, A. C. Ferry, secretary; John J. Noble, Treasurer; H. H. Read, L. F. LeCompte, H. R. Kidder, directors. It is to be remarked that advertisements of a "ball" to be held in Associates' Hall were not authorized by the Gun Club. An unwarranted use seems to have been made of its name by unknown parties. Bowling will soon begin for the season. A number of members made good scores Wednesday evening, notably Messrs. Harding, Cutler, Gould and Kidder.

—Last evening, besides the bearers of torches from this place in last night's Democratic procession, there were two companies from out of town. The first was from Brookline and bore a banner saying "Brookline Progressive Club." Their uniforms were very effective, red Zouaves in hats and caps and blue trousers tucked into white gaiters. Following them were Democrats from Dedham, wearing white sailor suits and white flat caps. The torch light made the uniforms appear picturesque. The torchbearers were headed by a band and followed by three four-horse barges which brought the outsiders to town. Delegates from Waltham and Watertown were also present.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Young have a daughter.
—Mr. George W. Farlin has been granted a pension.

—Miss C. W. Butler of New York city has been visiting at Rev. Mr. Phillips'.

—Mr. M. G. Crane has plans prepared for a house to be built on his land on Walnut street, next adjoining the estate of Mrs. Lane.

—Mr. Geo. O. Fogg of Chelsea has leased the house formerly occupied by Rev. C. P. Mills and has taken possession of the same.

—Mr. Eben Shute of Cambridge has moved into the house lately occupied by him of Mr. Amasa Crafts and formerly occupied by Mr. S. B. Thrasher.

—Mrs. Childs, Mrs. Pendergast's mother, who fell from the car in the Lowell depot last summer, is so far recovered as to be able to sit up a part of the day.

—Mr. John Keating is putting in a cellar and will have his house moved forward about fifteen feet, and will make alterations and improvements upon the same; also on his stable.

—Mrs. S. C. Cobb is having a house built on the corner of Chester street and Hillside avenue. Mrs. Cobb having completed the alterations and improvement on the Clapp estate, has offered it for sale.

—Two dogs made an assault in the night time upon some calves in a pasture on Winchester street, killing and partly consuming one, and fatally injuring two others belonging to Mr. James Covey.

—The Monday club met with Mr. Phillips this week. This being the annual meeting for the choice of officers for the ensuing year, Mrs. Phillips was selected president, Mrs. Fogg, secretary, and Mr. Greenwood, treasurer. The next meeting will be with Mrs. C. O. Merrill.

—The young men of Ward 5 have successfully formed a well organized life and drama corps, whose headquarters are at Newton Highlands. For full particulars address secretary. We hope to receive the aid of the citizens of Newton. John W. White, Sec. and Treas.

—Mr. M. G. Crane is having the street running from Lake avenue near his residence to Walnut street near the residence of Mr. E. Moulton graded. The land taken for the street was partly over that of Mr. Crane's, the other portion over the lands of Mr. J. F. C. Hyde and Mr. Wm. Hyde, which will very materially increase the value of their lands as a consideration. Mr. C. H. Hale has the contract for building.

—The annual meeting of the Ladies' Sewing Circle of the Congregational society was held in the chapel on Wednesday, and was fully attended. The following officers were chosen: President, Mrs. S. C. Cobb; vice-president, Mrs. J. F. C. Hyde; sec. and treas., Mrs. E. Nash; directors, Mrs. E. Nash, Mrs. C. F. Lovelace, Mrs. D. W. Eagles, Mrs. A. S. Denison, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Terry. The society are to hold a bazaar and festival on Wednesday in October. Further particulars hereafter.

—It is common these days for kindly disposed people to be appealed to by letter to contribute a small sum of money to what appears to be a charitable object, and to write a certain number of copies of the letter making this appeal to his friends, and so on in geometrical progression. We do not say that if the appeals are fraudulent, but we do say that there is great opportunity for fraud in these schemes, and that this is a very wasteful way of contribution.

—For instance a scheme proposed to the persons addressed should send to the object six cents and write letters to friends asking them to do the same. It will easily be seen that besides stationery, the person addressed will contribute in postage an amount equal to six cents besides that given to the object. If one person does this all do it. Hence, if \$10,000 is raised for the object it has cost the donors \$20,000 besides stationery and postage. Is it not better to contribute through responsible agents to objects which are known to be worthy?

NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

—Mr. Amos L. Hale is giving his residence a coat of paint.

—Mr. J. W. Mitchell is making extensive repairs on his coal sheds.

—Mrs. E. O. Brown and her sister, Mrs. Williams are visiting at Braintree.

—Many from this place attended the Democratic rally at Newton Centre on Thursday evening.

—Mr. E. A. Mansfield has been taking a week's vacation among the granite hills of New Hampshire.

—Mr. John A. Gould is taking an excursion to New York, going by way of Hoosac Tunnel and down the Hudson.

—Miss Alice Trow, who was an associate teacher last year with Miss Lina Nelson at Hardwick, Mass., is visiting in this place.

—Mrs. Robinson has gone to Ware, Mass., for a short visit, after which she intends to make a trip to Florida, to visit her daughter, who resides there.

—The special election for alderman from ward 7 passed off very quietly, the voters evidently reserving their enthusiasm for the general election which occurs next month.

—Word comes from North Stratford, N. H., where Mr. Curry is now stopping for his health, that he is very much improved which will be gratifying news to his numerous friends.

—Mr. J. H. Sheridan, for some time past one of our enterprising grocers, has disposed of his stock in trade to Mr. A. R. Pitts of Malden, who will carry on the business at the old stand.

—The United States Fireworks Co. of this place furnished the display at the celebration of

the Beverly bridge centennial. They also furnished last week the fireworks for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the town of Columbia, Penn.

—What is very much needed for the convenience and accommodation of the travelling public, is a sidewalk of some sort or kind on Boylston street, leading to Eliot station. Part of the way there is no sidewalk at all, compelling all travellers to occupy the street for that purpose. We hope the city will remedy the matter before winter, as it is a public necessity.

—Special revival services have just been held here for three weeks, commencing Sept. 2, under the direction of the evangelist, Miss Mary C. Woodbury, of Worcester, assisted by Miss Rose M. Williams, of West Medford, a singing evangelist. These workers have labored wisely, faithfully and successfully. The church members have been greatly quickened, backsliders reclaimed, a goodly number soundly converted, and the entire community spiritually benefited. It is to be hoped that many of the present writing, these meetings are promising good results.

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THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 1.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1888.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.

Springer Brothers,
Importers, Wholesale and
Retail Manufacturers.
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
Choice designs of their own manufacture
and a rare assortment of foreign
garments personally selected in
London, Paris and Berlin.
Wholesale Establishment with spacious
RETAIL & CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,
Channay St., Essex St., & Harrison Ave.
Carriage Entrance, 50 Essex St.
BRANCH RETAIL STORE,
Fashionable Cloak Bazaar,
500 Washington St., cor. Bedford St.,
Carriage Entrance, Bedford St.,
BOSTON.

CHARLIE CHING.
Quick Laundry.
THE BEST WORK AT THE LOWEST
PRICES.
315 Centre St., 2nd Floor, Boston.
Clothes Repaired Free.

A. B. ALLISON
Will resume piano-forte lessons with pupils on
and after
September 17th.
Address Newton, Mass.
CHAS. A. FARLEY,
Piano & Organ Tuner.
The Ivers & Pond pianos for sale or exchange
at the lowest prices on easy terms of payment.
Address P. O. Lock Box 22, Newton.
Residence, Washington St. 2d from Hovey.
Brewster, Cobb & Estabrook.

BANKERS.
35 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
HENRY E. COBB. ARTHUR L. SWEETSER.
CHARLES E. KIDD. C. H. WATSON.
C. E. WHITMORE. D. W. COOLIDGE.
C. E. WHITMORE & CO.
BROKERS.
Stocks & Bonds, also Grain & Provisions.
131 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Rooms 18 and 19. Private Wires. Telephone.

PLUMBING.
REMOVAL.
Timothy J. Hartnett,
has removed to
Brackett's New Block,
Centre Street, Opp. Public Library, Newton,

where he is prepared with better facilities to
execute all orders with the same care and personal
superintendence as in the past.
Having had seven years' experience on
Back Bay work in the city of Boston, and over
six years on some of the best work in the city of
Newton, perfect satisfaction is guaranteed.
Have water attached to the leading modern
water closets at store for inspection and information
of house owners and others.
The thorough ventilation of the drainage
system of buildings a specialty.
First class mechanics employed and first class
work solicited.
Jobbing and other work receive personal supervision.
Contractor for gas piping. 35 1/2

CLARA D. REED, M. D.
RESIDENCE AND OFFICE,
Williams Street, off Centre, NEWTON.
Hours—1 to 3 and 7 to 9 P. M.

Children's Hair Cutting
AT
JOHN T. BURNS'
COLE'S BLOCK, over H. B. Coffin's Store.

We wish to state to the Public that we will take
Special Care of the CUTTING OF CHILDREN'S
HAIR, and also with every other branch of our
business.
N. B.—LADIES' SHAMPOOING done at their
homes at the moderate price of 75 cents.

Charles S. Holbrook.
Fire, Life & Accident Insurance.
No. 44 KILBY STREET, BOSTON.
POST OFFICE BOX 241, NEWTON.
Insurance placed in reliable companies at low
est rates. 46

FREDERICK F. MOORE, M. D.
(Harvard Medical College, 1876.)
Specialty: Diseases of the Rectum
(Piles, Fistula, etc.)
Residence and Office: Thornton street, near
Washington street, Newton. Hours, 8 to 9 a. m.,
7 to 8 p. m.
Boston Office: 14 Mt. Vernon street, opposite
Hancock St. Hours, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. 5121

Number Your Houses
And so obtain the FREE POSTAL DELIVERY.
If you do not know your number enclose a postal
card, addressed with your name and street to
the City Engineer, West Newton, who will return
it with your correct number. You can get
the best
Bronze Metal Nickled Plated
2 inch numbers at
BARBER BROS.
HARDWARE STORE,
No 415 Centre Street.
Don't delay as the inspector from Washington
says it seems the only thing wanted.

An Evening
—WITH—
Ben Hur,
—IN—
Eliot Hall,
Tuesday, October 16th,
—AT—
7.45 O'clock.
Tickets, with reserved seats,
50 cents.

For Sale At
Hubbard & Procter's, Newton
Gaudet's, Newtonville
Noble's, Newton Centre

Welcome Soap,
100 Cakes in a box at
\$4.44 Per Box.
This soap is so well known that it needs no
comment.

G. P. ATKINS.
CAMBRIDGE LAUNDRY.
NEWTON OFFICE:
Summer's Block, opposite Newton National Bank.
Work done well and promptly. Work taken
Monday to 2 p. m., and returned Thursday night.
Received after Monday and up to Thursday, re-
turned on Saturday. Holland and lace curtains
a specialty.

THOMAS SINCLAIR,
Practical Upholsterer
Upholstery in all its branches. Hair Mat-
tresses made to order and remade. Window
shades made of the best material and only the
best fixtures used. Every shade warranted to
give satisfaction. Prices as low as is consistent
with good work and material. 48

DANCING.
Prof. G. P. Chick's School,
Cottillon hall, Huntington Ave., Boston.
Near Boston and Albany Station.
Classes commence in October.
Day and Evening Classes. Children's
and Adults' Classes.
Pupils from the Newtons and
Auburndale furnished with free
railway tickets. Send for circular.

Employment Office,
Centre St., Summer's Block, opposite Newton
National Bank.

INSTRUCTION,
On Cornet & Baritone.
Instruments for sale or to let. Address
W. A. PARKS,
Newton, Mass. Box 612. 5041

HARRIS E. JOHONNOT.
Private residences fitted with
Electric Call Bells,
Gas Lighting Apparatus, etc.
Repairing a specialty. Orders sent by mail or
left with Barber Bros., Newton, will receive
prompt attention. P. O. Box 173, Newton, Mass.

MISS G. L. LEMON,
Teacher of
Pianoforte and Voice,
Will resume lessons, September 25th. Ad-
dress West Newton.

MRS. R. E. CROSSLEY.
NURSE,
HYDE'S BLOCK, NEWTON. 50 3/4

Subscribe for the Graphic.

Reasonable arguments are en-
titled to careful consideration.

All citizens have the good of
the country at heart even while
looking after self interests.

The best men, with the broad-
est, most comprehensive views,
are those who should be elected to
office.

The Republicans of Newton be-
lieve that the principles laid
down by the party in this cam-
paign tend to this end, and that
you may hear the arguments they
have invited three able men to
address you.

Hon. JOHN W. CANDLER, the
candidate for Congress in this
district.

**Hon. FREDERICK T. GREEN-
HALGE,** candidate for Congress
from the 8th district, and

Hon. A. A. WHELOCK, of New
York,—who will speak MONDAY
EVENING, OCTOBER 15th, in
ARMORY HALL, NEWTON, at
8.30 o'clock. Henry E. Cobb,
Esq., will preside.

They have also provided for
your further entertainment, The
American Watch Company Band
of Waltham.

You will be very welcome if you
will come and listen, Women, as
well as men.

RAYMOND'S
VACATION
EXCURSIONS.
All traveling Expenses Included.

A WINTER
—IN—
CALIFORNIA

The first and second parties of the season will
leave Boston Thursday, November 8,
and Thursday, December 6, in special
trains of magnificent vestibule palace
cars, with palace dining-cars attached,
for Pasadena, Los Angeles, and other
points in Southern California.
The route will be via Buffalo, Niagara Falls,
Chicago, Kansas City, Las Vegas, Hot Springs,
Santa Fe, Albuquerque, Barstow, and San Ber-
nardino.
Every ticket entitles the holder to visit Los
Angeles, The Raymond, at East Pasadena, Riv-
eride, San Diego, Long Beach, Santa Barbara,
San Francisco, Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Ra-
fael, and Napa Soda Springs—all the leading re-
sorts in California. A Choice of Five Dif-
ferent Routes Returning. Seaboard Re-
turning Parties under Special Excess.
Return Tickets also good on all trains
until July 1, 1889. Independent Tickets, cov-
ering every expense both ways, and giving en-
tire freedom to the passenger while in California,
and also in making the journey homeward. Ho-
tel coupons supplied for long or short sojourns
at the Raymond, East Pasadena; Hotel Del
Monte, Monterey; Palace Hotel, San Francisco;
Hotel del Coronado, San Diego; Hotel Rafael,
San Rafael; Napa Soda Springs; Santa Cruz;
The Arlington, Santa Barbara; Long Beach Ho-
tel; and other famous Pacific resorts.

Dates of other California Excursions:
January 7 and 10; February 7, 11, and 25; and
March 7 and 11.
Dates of Mexico Excursions: January 14;
February 11; and March 11.
W. RAYMOND. I. A. WHITCOMB.

Send for descriptive circulars, designat-
ing whether book relating to California or Mex-
ico tours is desired.
W. RAYMOND,
226 Washington St., (opp. School St.), Boston,
Mass.

Dr. F. L. MCINTOSH,
Corner of Washington and Jewett Sts.,
(Office of the late Dr. Keith.)
Office Hours: 4 to 7 P. M. Usually at home
until 9 A. M.
Refers to Dr. W. P. Wesselhoff, and Dr.
James B. Bell.
Telephone, Newtonville, 46-2.

A. J. MACOMBER.
WATCHMAKER, JEWELER and OPTICIAN.
has removed to
21 Beach St., Boston, near Washington.
Where he will be pleased to continue his ser-
vices for his Newton patrons. All work done
as promptly as heretofore.

E. G. Spaulding,
WASHINGTON STREET, NEWTON.
All persons desiring the services of a com-
petent bookkeeper in Double or Single Entry are
requested to call. Will write up complicated ac-
counts, and post them up, make out bills, do col-
lections, etc. Also if desired would take a few
pupils at \$10 for 20 lessons. References given if
required. 5239

SEAL GARMENTS —AND OTHER— FURS.

We have now open one of the most carefully
selected and thoroughly manufactured stocks of
FINE FUR GOODS

to be found in New England, comprising
Seal, Sable and Fur-lined Gar-
ments.

Also every description of the smaller furs and
fur trimmings, all of the choicest and most reli-
able character.
Prices as low as CHOICE goods can
be sold.

Joseph A. Jackson,
412 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. 51

NEWTON.

—Bargains in new and second hand
Furniture at McWains Newton Centre.

—Mr. T. Walter Proctor has gone down
on the Cape on a gunning and fishing
trip.

—The ladies of Channing Church will
hold a fair in the church parlors, Nov.
14 and 15.

—A full account of Mr. Goodrich's organ
recital, received too late for publication last
week, is given on page 7.

—The Garden City Cadets wish to
thank all the citizens who so generously
contributed for their equipments.

—Coke for open grates and furnaces is
the most economical fuel for this season
of the year. Order at the Gas Office, New-
ton, Mass.

—Mr. A. J. Macomber has removed his
jewelry store to 21 Beach street, Boston,
where he will be glad to see his Newton
patrons.

—Next Monday evening Mr. John C.
Potter will entertain the speakers for the
Republican rally at his residence on
Waban Park.

—The Yale Apollo Glee and Newton
Glee Clubs have been engaged to give a
concert in this city on the 20th of the
coming December.

—Mary Dugan of Allston jumped off
the 6.15 train at Newton Thursday even-
ing and injured her hand. She also
received a cut over the right eye.

—Mr. Thomas Weston spoke before the
Baptist Superintendents' Association at
Tremont Temple, Monday evening. Mr.
Weston being an invited guest, as president
of the Boston Congregational Club.

—At the Methodist church next Sun-
day evening Rev. P. Nichols will preach
on "Some principles that underlie a vote
in the coming election." Service begins
at 7.30.

—Mr. E. W. Cate is one of the stock-
holders and directors of the National
Novelty Co., which has been just organ-
ized at Portland, Me., with a capital
stock of \$25,000.

—There has been a change in the mails
from Boston this week. The 12.30 mail
now arrives at 1.30, the 4.40 at 4.05, and
the 6.30 at 6 p. m., the other mails com-
ing as heretofore.

—At the Cottage Hospital last week
there were 10 cases under treatment,
every bed but the one reserved for frac-
ture cases being filled. The Hospital
seems to be a necessity.

—An account of Mr. Goodrich's organ
recital of last week from Mr. Carlyle
Peterslee, which was received too late
for publication last week, is given in the
musical column on page 7.

—The fall tournament of the N. H. S.
Lawn Tennis Club was begun Wednes-
day on the grounds of the Newton Ten-
nis Club on Richardson St.

—The frame work which held a swing-
ing sign was being removed by work-
men from Macomber's store in Eliot
Block, Wednesday morning, when it fell
and shattered a large plate glass win-
dow valued at about \$45.

—An attempt was made to break into
the residence of Thomas R. Brooke, cor-
ner Waverly avenue and Vernon streets
about 11 o'clock last evening, but the
intruders were frightened away.

—John Rogers, a painter, white at work
on a new house on Bond street, ran a
three inch splinter into the palm of his
hand, making a painful wound. It was
cut out and the wound dressed by Dr.
Frisbie.

—Rev. Fayette Nichols preached at Mil-
ford, last Sunday, on "The Finding of
Power in the Christian Religion." A se-
ries of daily meetings have been started in
the Methodist church there, which is being
very largely attended.

—A delegation from Court Constan-
tine, M. C. O. F., of Boston, visited Mid-
dlesex Court at its hall in Brackett's
block Tuesday evening, and was hospita-
bly entertained. There was a large at-
tendance of the local court.

—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sawin of Elmwood
street have gone to Buffalo, N. Y., they
spend some little time in Warren, Penn.,
and Newark, N. J., before they return.
Miss Alice Sawin is the guest of Mr. and
Mrs. Sidney Smith of Wellesley Hills.

—Any persons having clothing that
they wish to give to the sick and needy,
will confer a great favor upon such, by
either leaving them to A. J. Gordon's
store, Newton, or by addressing a postal
to Rev. W. A. Lamb, 173 Glen St., New-
ton, who will send for them.

—Rev. Mr. Hornbroke will give the
second in his course of Sunday evening
Chapel talks, next Sunday evening, on
"Some Consequences of Self-ignorance."

The course promises to be a very popular
one, judging from the large number pres-
ent last Sunday evening.

—Miss C. M. Post will receive pupils
on Tuesday, Oct. 16, at Armory Hall
from 4 to 10 p. m. All former pupils in-
vited to the Reunion at 7 o'clock. Ladies
desiring any change regarding regular
arrangement of classes and prices will
please call at Armory Hall, Monday af-
ternoon, Oct. 15, after three o'clock.

—The 6.10 circuit train from Boston on
the Boston & Albany railroad was de-
layed for an hour and 15 minutes at
Newton, Thursday evening, the engine
being disabled by the breaking of the
reversing link. Other outward trains
were also delayed until the arrival of an
engine from Boston, when the disabled
engine was run off on a side track.

—A delegation of Newton officials, to-
gether with Dr. Dodge, chairman of the
Natick selectmen, paid a visit of inspection
yesterday to the sewerage system being con-
structed in South Framingham. They were
shown over the filtration beds, the pump-
ing station and settling basins and street
sewers, after which they inspected the sys-
tem in use at the Sherborn prison.

—Frank D. Frisbie, president and man-
ager of the Boston Mercantile Business
Company, has opened, in connection with
his business, a school for instruction in
short-hand and type-writing at No. 22
School street, Boston. He has engaged
Prof. M. W. Woodward, well known as one
of the best instructors of stenography in
Boston, as teacher. The school has opened
under very favorable circumstances and is
rapidly filling up with pupils.

—The demand for good seats for Ben-
Hur, Tuesday evening in Eliot Hall, is
already very sharp and very few seats in
the body of the house are now available.
What are left can be found in the usual
places and with the workers of the
Central Church, Newtonville.

The train passing Newton at 7.32 will
stop at all the Newtons on main line by
order of the B. & A. management.

—Mr. Charles A. Haskell conducted a
very successful gospel Y. M. C. A. meet-
ing in the hall last Sunday afternoon, and
at the close two went forward for prayers.
Next Sunday Mr. Stephen Moore will
have charge of the service, and on that
invitation is extended to all Christian
workers to be present and assist in the
revival which is in progress. Praise ser-
vice at 3.45.

—The Board of Health held a field day
on Tuesday, going to South Framingham
to inspect their new sewerage system,
where the sewage is disposed of by pre-
cipitation. They have bought a farm of
60 acres, in the woods, when the soil is
sandy and ten be.s have been laid out.
The sewage is brought here by pumping,
spread over the beds and the water is
drawn off by underground drains, the
filtration through the sand rendering it
harmless.

Mayor Kimball, Alderman Ward, City
Engineer Noyes and Agent French,
accompanied the board, and they were
met by the engineer of the new works
the selectman, Dr. Adams of the board
of health and Dr. Dodge of Natick.

After inspecting the works they were
given dinner at the Old Colony House,
and in the afternoon inspected the sew-
erage system at the Woman's prison at
Sherborn, and also the Para Rubber
factory at Framingham.

—Mr. Chas. F. Rand has sold a lot of
land on Oak street, part of the Mills
estate, to Geo. R. Ashton, who will build
there at once, for his own residence.
Mr. Rand has also rented Mrs. Peabody's
house on Pembroke St., to Mr. J. M.
Clapp for two months, L. D. Boise's
house to Mrs. R. R. Railton of Cam-
bridge, and the end house in the Wash-
ington street block to Mr. Chambers.

—Messrs. F. G. Barnes & Son, Real Es-
tate agents, have recently sold the fine
building containing 20,536 sq. ft. of
land owned by H. F. Mendell, situated on
Church St., near Kenrick Park, to E. C.
Stevens of Boston, also a new house
owned by J. H. Farrar situated on Ash
St., near Auburn St., to Mary E. Holmes
of Brookline. The same firm have also
brokered the following leases: The
estate of Samuel Farquhar situated
on Channing St., to Fred N. March of
Watertown. The estate of C. B. Lancaster
situated on the corner of Centre and
Richardson St., to Mrs. Dr. Reed of
Boston. The homestead of Seth A.
Ranlett situated on Walnut St., to John
P. Treadwell of Boston, and the estate
of Mrs. M. W. Hall situated on Central
St., to Benj. F. Dean of Auburndale.

—Rev. J. B. Gould preached at the
Methodist church last Sunday evening on
the present duty of the citizen, taking for
his text "The Constitution of Massachu-
setts." He read extracts from the consti-
tution on school matters and on suffrage,
and then called attention to the meth-
ods necessary in order to amend the con-
stitution, and said since it was necessary
to have two successive legislatures pass
an amendment by a two-thirds vote be-
fore it could be submitted to the people,
and "the prohibitory amendment" having
already passed the last one, it behooved
all temperance men to vote for such men,
who if elected, would advance it the next
stage, and thus give the people a chance
to decide whether it shall lay the law of
the state. He read a letter from Gov.
Ames in favor of submitting the same to
the legislature and also in favor of the
necessary temperance legislation to en-
force the law, and intimated, though he
did not say so directly, that the interests
of the temperance cause still lay with the
party, which, in the north at least, has
always stood for the most advanced leg-
islation on the subject. A careful, in-
structive and interesting address which held
his audience closely to its close.

Some Fine Work.
The stained glass door leading to the
Graphic office, which was put in this
week, has attracted a good deal of favor-
comment. It was made and designed by
Sanford Bray, proprietor of the Beacon
Stained Glass Works, 35 and 37 Province
street, Boston, and is called a fair sample
of the taste and beauty of all his work.
Those who are thinking of having any
stained glass work about their houses
are invited to examine this specimen of
Mr. Bray's work.

Democratic Rallies.
The Democrats of Newton will hold
rallies as follows:
Newton Upper Falls, Oct. 16; speakers
Senator E. J. Slattery and James Eyl-
ward of Cambridge.

Eliot Hall, Oct. 22; speakers, Hon.
Wm. E. Russell, Col. John W. Corcoran,
and Wm. N. Osmond, Esq.

City Hall, Nov. 2; speakers, Osborne
Howes, Jr., and M. J. McEtrick, Esq.

To the Ladies of Newton.
To advertise "Crown Liquid Coffee,"
of which we are giving away daily over
3,000 cups you are cordially invited to
come to our open counter, No. 9, Temple
Place, Boston, and test it, free of charge.
Gentlemen come uninvited.

The Domestic Bakery.
Having removed from Post Office Block,
will reopen next week in the Sumner
Block, opposite the Newton National
Bank, Centre street, with a full line of
home-made bread, cake and pastry.

THE CLAFIN GUARD

CELEBRATE THEIR EIGHTEENTH ANNI-
VERSARY ON WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The 18th anniversary of the Clafin
Guard was celebrated Wednesday even-
ing by a banquet at Armory Hall, at
which a large number of 5th Regiment
officers and other military men, members
of the city government and prominent
citizens were present. The supper was
served in Paxton's best style in the main
hall, which was decorated with Chinese
lanterns, and from a bower of evergreen
and greenhouse plants on the platform,
an orchestra furnished excellent music
during the supper.

Commander Kennedy presided and af-
ter the tables had been cleared, wel-
comed the guests in a cordial manner,
and said that he was glad to see that the
Clafin Guard had so many friends. He
spoke of the excellent condition of the
company at present and of the great
changes that had been made in the
last thirty years, and the amount
of knowledge now exacted from the of-
ficers and the strict attendance to drill
expected of the men, compared with the
laxity that prevailed among the militia
before the war. The past had been a
very successful year. The company had
gone into camp with 61 out of 62 men,
and they had made a good record. In
conclusion he read a letter from Paymas-
ter H. B. Parker of the first regiment,
regretting his inability to be present, and
saying that he was glad to hear such
good news of Company C. A comman-
der was powerless unless he was cordial-
ly assisted by his men, and it was upon
the union and interest displayed by the
men that the standard of a company de-
pended.

Captain Kennedy then introduced
Mayor Kimball, who was received with
cheers. He congratulated the company
on its excellent record, and on possessing
such active and energetic young men.
He thought that there was no doubt but
that if the company were ever called up-
on to help enforce the law, which he
hoped would not be the case, they would
be found ready to respond in an effect-
ive manner. He welcomed the guests on
behalf of the city and said that in hon-
oring the Clafin Guard they honored the
city of Newton. He was glad to see that
the company in the Boston parade were
a credit to the city and thought that mil-
itary training must be acknowledged to
be a good thing, when the company had
given to Newton of its former cap-
tains such an excellent city clerk and
treasurer; and had also furnished a ma-
jor (prolonged cheers) who was instruc-
tor of the high school battalion. Another
captain was also a successful mer-
chant, and another a member of the Leg-
islature, while the present captain is an
honored member of the city government.
[Cheers.] He thought this furnished
abundant testimony of the public ap-
preciation of the company.

Captain Conn of Woburn was next in-
troduced, and spoke of the changes of
the past few years. Once he had had to
walk behind the color sergeant, and
had to stand on tip toe to see over him,
and Captain Kennedy was still pursuing
the same policy with his company. It
was an excellent thing to have a good
leader.

Captain Kennedy then introduced Gen.
D. W. Hinks of Cambridge, a man who
bore about with him more mementoes of
rebel lead than probably any other man
in the State.

General Hicks was received with
three cheers and a tiger, and made an
excellent speech, expressive of his pleas-
ure at meeting again a military company
and giving an interesting account of the
first 3,000 soldiers of Massachusetts who
responded to the President's call for
troops to protect the National capital.
He also gave a practical temperance
story about one of his officers during the war
and warned the men to beware of rum.
He was glad to know of the excellent
reputation of the Clafin Guard and con-
gratulated the members on the honora-
ble position they occupied.

Captain Kennedy said he was glad to
say that there had been a great improve-
ment in this respect and that there was
very little over-indulgence in liquor now
in the State militia.

Captain William A. Oaks of Charlestown,
Paymaster Sutton, Messrs. Wm.
E. Plummer, E. H. Pierce and G. D.
Gliman also made brief speeches, and
Major Meynon when called upon had the
honor of three cheers and a tiger.

Among other guests were Captain
Morseman of Hudson, Captain Morrison
and Lieutenant Morrison of Quincy, Ri-
fle Inspector Edes, Lieut. Dickinson and
Lieut. Nevins of Waltham, Lieut. Griffin
and Lieut. Coleman of Cambridge, ex-
Lieut. Turner, Color Sergeant of Lyn-
tree, Captain Marsh, Lieut. Kincaid of Brau-
tree, Captain George B. Cousens of Lynn,
a former commander of Company C,
Commander Hargraves of Post 144, G. A.
R. of Dedham, Aldermen Johnson and
Petree, President Burr and Councilman
Fenno, J. B. Goodrich, S. L. Powers,
Charles Polsey, J. W. Gardner, F. W.
Gaffield, E. J. Collins and others. The
anniversary was one of the most success-
ful that the company has ever held.

Letter to Alderman Tyler
The following is a copy of a letter sent
to Alderman Tyler by the citizens of
Ward 7:

Mr. Warren P. Tyler,
Dear Sir:—The citizens of Ward 7,
Newton, having been called together on
account of your resignation as Alder-
man of the city, by vote requested the
undersigned to express to you the gen-
eral regret felt by your fellow-citizens
that personal considerations involving
your absence from the city have led you
to resign the position of Alderman.

Our close attention and intelligent
performance of the duties of public ser-
vice as a member of the city govern-
ment have been no surprise to those
who, for many years have been familiar
with your interest in the best welfare of
this community; but knowing at what
office, we can but thank you for the example
you have set to those who consult their own
ease, and decline the somewhat thank-
less task of public service, though best
fitted by intelligence and experience for
the performance of its duties.

A municipality that can command the
services of its best citizens, will not easily
become the prey of self-aggrandizing
office-seekers. We desire to emphasize
by this expression of the appreciation of
your neighbors and fellow-citizens, for
your public service and private charac-
ter, that in good citizenship is the best
hope of popular government.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE HIGH WATER SERVICE HEARING
LARGELY ATTENDED.

Both branches of the city government were in session Monday night. In the board of aldermen all the members were present and Mayor Kimball presided. James W. French was declared elected alderman from Ward 7 and was sworn in by Mayor Kimball.

Aldermen Nickerson, Johnson and French were appointed a committee to unite with a committee from the common council in nominating a member of the Board of Overseers of the poor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Geo. E. Allen.

The appointments of ward officers, made to fill vacancies at the last meeting, were confirmed.

Alderman Pettie presented an order for the purchase of a life-saving apparatus for the fire department in accordance with an act passed by the last legislature, and the cost, \$175, was charged to the general appropriation for the fire department. The apparatus consists of a jumping net, \$100, a canvas chute, \$37.50, a Dixon arrow and gun, \$25.00. Alderman Pettie explained that the apparatus must be provided before Nov. 1st, 1888, and that it was intended to transfer the cost to the miscellaneous department, when any money was found for that department.

RESIGNATION AND PROMOTIONS.

In accordance with recommendation of Chief Bixby, C. W. H. Boulton was granted an honorable discharge as foreman of Engine No. 1, he having removed from the city. Edward W. Lyons was promoted from assistant foreman to foreman, J. F. Horrigan, 2nd, from hoseman to assistant foreman, B. F. Tripp from substitute to foreman, the appointments to date from Sept. 15th.

Alderman Nickerson presented the petition of L. G. Pratt and others for the straightening and widening of Homer street, from Chestnut street to Valentine street; referred to Highway committee.

Alderman Johnson presented the petition of the Newton Centre drum corps, for permission to parade in the streets of the city the balance of the year; granted.

A. R. Mitchell gave notice of intention to build three dwelling houses, 25 feet by 40, on Court street, Ward 2.

On motion of Alderman Johnson, H. H. Hunt was granted a permit to erect a flag pole on Davis street.

WATER BONDS.

On motion of Alderman Childs, the City Treasurer was authorized to sell \$100,000 of 4 per cent. water bonds, the proceeds to be devoted to water construction.

Alderman Childs said that the bonds were to be sold to the sinking fund commission, who had that amount of money on hand.

DOG TAX.

On motion of Alderman Childs, the \$2,000.41 received from the county treasurer, from the dog tax levied in 1887, was given to the general appropriation for schools.

NEW WATER LOAN.

In accordance with Chapter 83, acts of the Legislature of 1888, the Mayor and City Treasurer were authorized to have prepared certificates of debt of the Newton water loan, of \$1,000 each, bearing 4 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, running 30 years, to the amount of \$100,000, and that the certificates when sold be registered by the city auditor.

AMENDING THE RULES.

On motion of Alderman Childs the joint special committee on rules and orders, were directed to consider the joint rules and orders with a view to making such changes as might be necessary.

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

On motion of Alderman Ward, the Street Light Committee authorized to continue the present contract for lighting the streets until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Alderman Chadwick, the Newton Electric Light and Power Co. were granted license to put up poles on Bridge street, from Watertown to California streets, to place an arc light at Bemis bridge; when the workmen wish to work late in order to finish the bridge contract, a plan of the location of the 12 poles were filed.

J. C. Combs and others asked for a street lamp on Oakland street, Ward 1; referred.

HIGH WATER SERVICE HEARING.

The hearing on the petition of residents of Chestnut Hill for a high water service was then opened, both boards meeting in joint convention.

Hon. Leverett Saltonstall was the first speaker and said that the petition stated the case so plainly that there was but little to add to it. Several of the gentlemen who were directly interested were unable to be present, and had asked him to represent them. Mr. Knapp, who had bought a tract of four acres on South street, wrote to him that he was very much interested in having high service as he wanted to build a house for himself there as soon as he sold his property on Beacon street, Boston, but he could not do it unless the city put in high service. Mr. Stearns who had also bought a lot on South street had written to him that the absence of a water supply was a great objection to his building. C. H. Blackwell of Boston had also bought a lot of land intended to build if the city would put in a high water service, and there was a good deal of vacant land in the most desirable part of Chestnut Hill, which would be brought into the market as soon as high water service was provided. He had had no time to prepare any facts, and did not know all the residents that would be benefited, but he could speak for himself and Mr. George C. Lee, who was present. He had come to Chestnut Hill 35 years ago, when the place was only a bare hill side. He and his neighbors were very fond of the city, which was admitted to be the most beautifully situated suburban city in the vicinity of Boston. The lack of a water supply was a great annoyance. At his house the water would drip into the kitchen, but it took a man an hour a day to pump water into the tank to supply the rest of the house, so that in this respect he was no better off than before the city water was introduced. The pumping was a great annoyance, as in the busy season the man was called away from work that needed to be done, to pump water. He had to pay the same rates as people who were free from this

annoyance, and it did not seem exactly fair. He knew that the high water service would involve a large expense, and for this reason the residents of Chestnut Hill had submitted and said nothing, but they now felt that the time has come for something to be done. Chestnut Hill was a growing place and would grow rapidly if it had the benefit of city water. Mr. R. H. White was perhaps the most unfortunately situated, as the water only came to his premises and had to be pumped to his house by steam. All of Waban Hill, the most beautiful location in the city, must depend on high service, and also all that district between Mr. A. D. S. Bell and Mr. Edward Sawyer. The introduction of a high service would greatly increase the value of property in that section and would therefore not be an extravagance on the part of the city, as in time the increase in taxable property would more than pay all the expenses involved. We ask for it now, if it should be consistent with the present state of the city's finances. We can't say what would be the best way, but the top of Waban Hill is one of the most beautiful spots in the vicinity of Boston, and he thought it would be a great pity for the city to lose it as a place of public resort. All can go there now and enjoy the magnificent view, which would be more attractive every year as the surrounding country was built up and improved, and if a small lot on the top of the hill belonged to the city, every one who was driving through Newton could go there and enjoy the scene, and it would prove an attraction to draw people to Newton. It was the fittest place for a reservoir that could be found.

MR. W. F. SLOCUM

was the next speaker, and appeared for Mr. A. D. S. Bell, who was absent on a Western trip. In Mr. Bell's kitchen the water dripped slowly, and it had been necessary to lower the wash-room three feet in order to get water there, and the water had to be pumped into the second story. On the high part of Beacon street it took seven minutes to fill a pail of water in the houses there. The three houses on South street had to pump to get water into their houses. Mrs. Johnson could only get water from the well, and other cases might be cited. The petition bore the names of citizens who paid \$7,000 in taxes annually, and the residents in the district who would be benefited paid about \$14,000 yearly to the city. The section also needed water for protection from fire, and the fact was well known to the Water Board. When water was introduced in 1872, the higher districts were not occupied. Now the higher land is in demand for the best class of residences, the land is increasing in value, and was rapidly being taken up, and it is only fair that all citizens should be treated alike, and given equal advantages. There now were some 1600 acres in the city that needed a high water service, one eighth of the territory of Newton. Brookline gives her residents a high water service on ground quite as high as any in Newton, and on that side of the line more new buildings are being put up than on this, which is attributed largely to the high water service. He should dislike very much to have any people in that corner of Newton ask to be set off to Brookline, on the ground that Brookline offered more advantages, as Newton ought to do as much for her citizens as Brookline did. He knew something of the controversies over the division of towns, and they had arisen in every case because one part of the town became dissatisfied and thought they were not receiving fair treatment from the rest of the town. In this matter Newton cannot afford to delay and have the residents in Chestnut Hill feel dissatisfied. He was not authorized to speak on this point, but it was only natural for people to want to be where they could get the most for their money. It was time that Newton decided to put in a high water service and have it ready for use as soon as possible.

MR. S. L. POWERS

appeared for Mr. R. H. White, who was unable to be present, but was very anxious to have something done as soon as possible. He had built a fine house in Chestnut Hill, on a lot comprising some 17 acres of land, and his estate was assessed at nearly \$100,000. He gets no benefit now from the water service, as the water is brought only to his grounds, from whence it has to be pumped to his house. His is only one case out of many. The report of the water board in 1887, stated that one twentieth of the population was not properly served, and one eighth of the territory. This question involved both a matter of justice and of policy. It was not just that one twentieth of the people should pay the same proportion of taxes as the rest of the city and then not receive the same advantages. It gave them a right to come here and complain. As to the policy, it was very foolish not to furnish the best portions of the city, such as Mount Ida, Waban Hill, Oak Hill, and Chestnut Hill, where the finest residences were being built, and when the most desirable building sites were, with just as good advantages as the most desirable parts of the city. The best residences were being built on the high lands, and the more of such residences we had the greater would be the addition to the valuation of the city. No town near Boston, save Newton, lets one eighth of its residents go without water. The original surveyor thought a low service better, and it answered for a time, but in 1883 the water board reported in favor of a high service and the question had been agitated ever since. The high service would bring into the city a great deal of valuable land, and in the end the city would be the gainer. People now object to building on Waban Hill or Oak Hill on account of the lack of water. It is the business view to adopt a policy that will add to the valuation of the city, the citizens would support you in doing this, as the citizens of Newton believe in a liberal and broad-minded way of managing city affairs. The citizens of Chestnut Hill have paid high taxes and have put up with lack of water, when other sections had water in plenty; as Collector Saltonstall said, they ask you to give them high service if you can do it with no financial injury to the city. Mr. George C. Lee said that he did not get water in his house at all but only in his cistern.

Mr. W. R. Dupee said that he endorsed the remarks of the other speakers, and that he had heard yesterday of an instance of the injury the lack of water was doing to Chestnut Hill and to Newton. A gentleman was looking for land on which to build a house, and found some in Chestnut Hill which just suited him; when he heard that there was no water service he gave it up and went across to Brookline and bought 35 acres there. It would be good business to put in high service.

Mr. Justin Winsor and Mr. John Lowell, Jr. also endorsed what had been said by former speakers, as to the need of a high service.

Mr. Ordway of Newton Centre thought the petition was a reasonable one and should be granted; he hoped also that the

plan of having a small park on Waban Hill would be carried out, as it would add to the attractions of Newton and prove a paying investment.

Mr. Gilbert said that Judge Bishop had intended to be present but was suddenly called away. His house could not be served by the present water service, and he had expressed the hope that the top of Waban Hill would be chosen for the reservoir, before it was bought by private parties.

Edward A. Mason of Newton Centre said that he was not personally interested, as his houses did not lack for water, but he was interested in the growth of the ward, and the development of the most desirable section of the city. He agreed with all the arguments that had been advanced, and as president of the Newton Centre Improvement Association he was interested in having a park on Waban Hill, whether there was a high reservoir or a standpipe. The water board said that a reservoir and engine is needed; if so, he hoped the reservoir would be built on the highest point of Waban Hill, which was the most available site. If the whole hill could not be secured, the best part of it should be, and he hoped an observatory would be added.

MR. E. W. CATE

president of the water board, said that in 1883 the water board had gone over the ground, and investigated the details attending the introduction of high water service. They were trying now to find some scheme which would not involve a large expense, but so far none had been found. The water board appreciated the difficulties of those who dwell in the higher parts of the city, and as president of the board he would like to see some plan introduced under the theory that lighter service pipe could be used and so save expense, but the high service, if it was made general, would render necessary a new system of service pipes all over the city. He heartily agreed in the statement that something ought to be done, but just what should be done he could not say. The water board hoped to be able to report some plan in two or three months, with estimates of the cost, etc.

In answer to Judge Slocum, Mr. Cate said that it did not seem advisable to have a separate set of pipes for the high service.

In reply to Alderman Pettie he said that the fire service on Mt. Ida was not just what it should be, as in case of a fire on the highest point, it was feared that the water could not be used effectively. The pipes in the street were strong enough for the high service, but not those in the houses.

The hearing was then declared closed.

OTHER MATTERS.

M. J. Mullaney asked for damages, for being thrown from his carriage, through a defect in the street; referred to claims committee.

Edward Corrigan objected to the laying out of Clinton street, and withdrew his name from the petition.

An order was passed, on motion of Alderman Pettie, paying \$500 to Mrs. Nancy Bakeman, for damage to her property on Winter street, Upper Falls, by changing the grade of the street, or condition that the filling off from the sidewalk could be taken for the completion of the work on the street.

A number of bills were reported and ordered to pass. A license granted to W. B. H. Dowse, under the provisions of the rules, for the erection of a stable on Winthrop street, Ward three, was revoked, it having been granted under a misapprehension of the facts, and a hearing was appointed for the 20th inst. at 2 p. m. Alderman Kimball appeared to protest against it, as the stable was to be within 12 feet of his bay window, and directly on a line with his house. He said that nothing had so far been done save staking out the ground.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

An order was passed appropriating \$800 for evening schools, from now until January 1st. It was explained by Alderman Childs, Mayor Kimball read a letter from Rev. Dr. Shinn in regard to the necessity for the order, as the law provides that such schools must be held. The order granting Dr. Dean permission to use an iron service pipe came from the Council, and the board of aldermen adhered to its action.

In the Common Council a large amount of concurrent business was disposed of and the order appropriating \$5,000 for work at the stone crusher was tabled.

GENERAL MEETING

OF THE NEWTON NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY IN ELIOT HALL.

This society held its first meeting of the season in Eliot Block on Wednesday evening, Oct. 3rd, and was of unusual interest. Mrs. Henry G. Spaulding exhibited a fine, large double specimen of a fossil, which she had found in the fossiliferous limestone region, in which her son Harry had etched a very pleasing picture of the Moosilauke House and its surroundings. It was a penknife picture, and showed wonderful skill in its execution. The specimen and picture were greatly admired by the audience.

Dr. F. F. Frisbie exhibited several large, beautiful shells from the Keys, of the Gulf coast of Florida and the southern shore of Cape Cod. They were varieties of the *Pyraea*. The specimens from the Florida coast were such as were used for some purposes by the Mound Builders. Fragments and sometimes nearly perfect specimens of these shells were to be found in the mud and shells far up towards the copper mines in the vicinity of the Great Lakes.

These shells formed an article of trade with the Indians, being carried far inland, and were used for knives, chisels, hoes and other various purposes. The smaller shells were used for ornaments. One large specimen came from Cape Cod. This was obtained there by Mrs. Henry G. Spaulding. When taken from the water it contained the living mollusk. The animal was killed by putting the shell in boiling water and then removed. The operculum was shown and the manner of closing the front door when the animal retreated within his shelly home. He has a powerful "foot" by the aid of which he moves himself and house from place to place in sea bottom. In this "foot" he carries a saw, which he uses to saw off the edge of clam or oyster shell, and then he makes a meal off the other mollusk at his leisure. A distinguished scientist relates that once he saw a *pyraea* saw off the edge of a bivalve, and then holding the edge in his strong foot, insert the edge of his own shell between the valves and pry it open, evidently using reasoning powers, and applied mechanics to obtain the animal within.

Dr. Frisbie also exhibited a string of the eggs of the *pyraea*, at least two feet long, consisting of a large number of discs, all joined together, each one of which contained from ten to thirty little *pyraeas*. When these eggs were laid by the female, the smaller end of the string sometimes stuck in the soft sand or mud,

and then the whole would wave with the sea weeds and grasses as the waves moved backwards and forwards. After a time, on the side of the disc opposite the string, a small opening is formed, and the little animal, in his own little perfect, shelly house, drops out and sets up housekeeping and independent existence on his own account. The lesson taught was a beautiful illustration of the wonders found in the lower forms of animal life, which science is constantly unveiling and opening to the understanding of all who desire a closer knowledge of the works of the Creator.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Geo. L. Chandler; vice-president, W. C. Bates; secretary, Prof. S. E. Warren; treasurer, H. J. Woods; curator, Jesse Fewkes.

The President then delivered his annual address on "Tramps and camps around the Sandwich Mountains." From Mr. Chandler's well known abilities and scientific attainments a rare treat was anticipated and the result proved their expectations well founded. Last summer he took a party of his pupils and friends to Squam Lake and camped on its shores, making a long "Field Day" of their mid-summer vacation. He rapidly sketched their camp and its surroundings, described Squam and Winnepesaukee Lakes and then outlined their fishing excursions and tramps through the valleys and to the mountain heights in the vicinity. So vivid was his description of the beauties they saw from Red Hill, Sandwich Dome and Chocoma summits, of mountain peaks, valleys, lakes and rivers, that it almost seemed the real pictures were being shown, and not a person in the audience but wished he or she had been with him to see and enjoy and profit by the information he is so competent to give. Many bright criticisms and humorous passages added interest to his entertaining and instructive address and delighted his audience. It is to be hoped that his paper will be published for the benefit of those who were unable to be present and enjoy it.

The society opens its tenth year successfully, and should be fully supported by the citizens of Newton, for, as a public educator, it is continually disseminating information among the children in our schools as well as the adult population. At the November meeting Mr. Sydney R. Bartlett will give a paper on "A tour round the world." It is expected that at that meeting Prof. C. J. Maynard will exhibit some fine specimens of corals, shells, birds, etc., obtained by him at winter at the Bahamas. The public are always cordially invited to attend all the meetings of this society.

BEFORE IT IS BORN.

SOME STARTLING STATEMENTS OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, on being asked when the training of a child should begin, replied, "A hundred years before it is born."

Are we to infer from this that this generation is responsible for the condition of the race a hundred years from now?

Is this wonderful generation the natural result of the proper diet and medicines of a hundred years ago?

It is conceded in other lands that most of the wonderful discoveries of the world in this century have come from this country. Our ancestors were reared in log cabins, and suffered hardships and trials.

But they lived and enjoyed health to a ripe old age. The women of those days would endure hardships without apparent fatigue that would startle those of the present age.

Why was it? One of the proprietors of the popular remedy known as Warner's safe cure, has been faithfully investigating the cause, and has called to his aid scientists as well as medical men, impressing upon them the fact that there cannot be an effect without a cause. This investigation disclosed the fact that in olden times simple remedies were administered, compounded of herbs and roots, which have been carefully preserved, until they are now found in the laboratory.

What were these remedies? What were they used for? After untiring and diligent search they have obtained the formulas so generally used for various disorders.

Now the question is, how will the olden time preparations affect the people of this age, who have been treated, under modern medical schools and codes, with poisons and injurious drugs. This test has been carefully pursued, until they are convinced that the preparations they now call Warner's Log Cabin remedies are what our much abused system requires.

Among them is what is known as Warner's Log Cabin sassafras, and they frankly announce that they do not consider the sassafras of so much value in itself as it is in the combination of the various ingredients which together work marvelously upon the system. They also have preparations for other diseases, such as "Warner's Log Cabin cough and consumption remedy," "Log Cabin hops and buchu remedy," "Warner's Log Cabin hair tonic." They have great confidence that they have a cure for the common disease of catarrh, which they give the name of "Log Cabin rose cream." Also a "Log Cabin plaster," which they are confident will supplant all others, and a liver pill, to be used separately in connection with other remedies.

We hope that the public will not be disappointed in these remedies, but will reap a benefit from the investigations, and that the proprietors will not be embarrassed in their introduction by dealers trying to substitute remedies that have been so familiar to the shelves of our druggists. This line of remedies will be used instead of those. Insist upon your druggist getting them for you if he hasn't them yet in stock, and we feel confident that these new remedies will receive approbation at our readers' hands, as the founders have used every care in their preparation.

Be discreet in all things and so render it unnecessary to be mysterious about any. There is nothing mysterious about the action of Warner's Log Hops and Buchu Remedy. It acts upon the stomach in a healthy action. Good digestion and health naturally follow. Be discreet and use this the best remedy.

FARMERS! Are you interested in Poultry fancy or common? If so, send 25 cents in stamps or otherwise, to THE FAVORITE, Boston, Chatham, N. Y., and receive the spiciest poultry paper published a full year. It contains 16 pages, 64 columns of thoroughly practical matter with illustrations. For 6 cents in stamps we will send three back number examination, 49.

Are You Going

to travel? If so you must be careful of your health, or your doctor's bills will cost you more than your travelling expenses. A bottle of Salsaparilla will protect you from all sickness incident to a change of climate. Evening Telegram.



THE MANDARIN.

While seated in his palanquin, A finer sight I have not seen!"
Rode Ling Gum Foo, a mandarin; "We washed those garments," answered he,
Some laundry people working nigh, "With soap that's made beyond the sea,
Were hanging garments out to dry, The Ivory Soap they call it there,
He beckoned with his golden fan, We find it good beyond compare."
And thus addressed the nearest man: Then said the mandarin profound:
"Why do the robes upon your line "Go, order me a thousand pound,
Like glaciers of Alaska shine? And they who use another kind,
Since we set out from Ning Po Keen, Shall prison cell and scaffold find!"

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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AUSTIN R. MITCHELL, President. JAMES H. NICKERSON, Treasurer. ALFRED L. BARBOUR, Clerk.

Trustees—Austin R. Mitchell, Benj. F. Houghton, Dwight Chester, Edward L. Pickard, Prescott C. Brigham, Samuel Barnard, Fred E. Crockett, Alfred L. Barbour, Edward W. Cate, Adams K. Tolman, C. F. Eddy, Lyman K. Finney. Committee of Investment—Austin R. Mitchell, Edward L. Pickard, Dwight Chester, Samuel Barnard, Fred E. Crockett. Open for business daily, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and 2 to 4 p. m. Deposits will commence drawing interest on the first days of January, April, July and October.

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By leaving your orders with me and have your FURNACES and PIPES CLEANED and REPAIRED, as some parts rust out faster than wear out in use if not attended to. The

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THE TARIFF QUESTION

Both Sides of the Issue Discussed.

Hon. E. B. Haskell Shows the Necessity for Tariff Reform.

Mr. J. R. Ileson Shows the Advantages of the Tariff.

Tariff, Progress and Wealth.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC:

Tariff reform has become associated in the minds of some with the supposed aims of the Democratic party; it is assumed that Democrats can alone be relied upon to reduce the revenue and reform the tariff. The record of actual legislation during the past twenty-two years shows nothing to substantiate such a claim. Since 1866 the Democratic and Republican parties, by virtue of a majority in the House of Representatives, where all measures for reducing revenues must originate, have had the power eleven years each. In that time the Republicans, according to the usual estimates made when such legislation is proposed, have made these reductions of the revenue from customs duties:

Act July 14, 1870, Duties.....	\$22,651,748
Free list.....	2,403,000
Act May 1, 1872, tea and coffee free.....	15,803,347
Act June 9, 1872, Duties.....	11,933,191
Free list.....	3,345,724
Act March 3, 1883, Duties.....	19,489,600
Free list.....	1,365,969
Total.....	\$78,063,303

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES REDUCED BY REPUBLICANS.

Acts July 13, 1866 and March 2, 1867.....	\$163,381,199
Acts Feb. 2, 1868 and March 31, 1868.....	51,802,778
Act July 14, 1870.....	55,315,321
Act Dec. 21, 1871.....	14,436,862
Act June 9, 1872.....	16,807,618
Act March 3, 1883.....	46,677,682
Total internal taxes.....	\$284,421,200
Total customs reductions.....	78,063,303
Reductions in 11 years by Republicans.....	\$362,504,569

In the eleven years of Democratic control of the House, i.e., from March 4, 1875 to March 4, 1881, and from March 4, 1883 to the present date, there was a reduction of internal revenue taxes of \$6,368,935; no reduction whatever of duties upon imports, no simplification, no revision, no reform of the customs laws. Passing from legislation accomplished to pending propositions, the case is equally clear and of similar import. The Republican bill proposes a complete revision of the tariff; it simplifies the provisions of the several schedules in such a way as will render the administration of the law more efficient; removes ambiguities of expressions and incongruities of classifications; provides more effectual checks upon frauds of undervaluation, and reduces the revenue over \$70,000,000. The Mills bill neither simplifies nor revises the tariff. The uncertain phraseology which has caused endless disputes and suits against the government is retained; undervaluation frauds are positively encouraged by the substitution of *ad valorem* for specific rates in some instances, while the reductions in duties are so made as will effect, in many cases, an increase in the revenue, from the encouragement of enlarged importations. In the words of a Democratic organ, the New York Sun, Oct. 5, '88: "Leaving partisan politics and party platforms out of sight altogether, the senate plan is the surer, safer and more practical remedy for the evils which President Cleveland so forcibly describes in his message of last December." The underlying motive of the Mills bill was thus aptly indicated in a speech in Congress in 1832 by Mr. Hayne of South Carolina "an *ad valorem* duty on all articles protected and unprotected." This principle was embodied in the tariff for revenue of 1846, under which, in eleven years, the National debt increased nearly one hundred per cent.

History repeats itself strangely: the probable effect of the enactment of the Mills bill is tersely indicated in a sentence penned by President Adams in 1828: It would "only alleviate one great National interest by the depression of another." The scope of the Senate bill of 1888 is singularly well outlined by President Jackson in his first message in 1829. He says, "The general rule to be applied in graduating the duties upon articles of foreign growth or manufacture is that which will place our own in fair competition with those of other countries. Discarding all calculations of political ascendancy, the North, the South, the East and the West should unite in diminishing any burden of which either may justly complain. The duties on those articles of importation which cannot come in competition with our own productions are the first that should engage the attention of Congress in the modification of the tariff."

Surely, no candid man, with such indisputable records of history before him, can support the Democratic party as a tariff reform party. If we turn to past and present conditions of life here and in England, the only free trade country of the first class, the facts seem equally cogent against Democratic hypotheses: "The preamble to the first tariff bill of 1789 has a present applicability: 'Whereas, it is necessary for the support of the

government, the discharge of the debts of the United States, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandises imported." None can deny that under the protective tariffs of 1789, 1816, 1824, 1828, 1832, 1842, 1861, the material prosperity of the country has shown a continuous gain. The undeniable statistics of the English compiler, Mulhall, show:

VALUE OF ANNUAL MANUFACTURES 1880.	
United States.....	\$5,560,000,000
United Kingdom.....	4,990,000,000
Value of annual agricultural products, 1880:	
United States.....	\$3,020,000,000
United Kingdom.....	1,330,000,000
Total value of annual industries, 1880:	
United States.....	\$11,405,000,000
United Kingdom.....	9,200,000,000
Relative progress in wealth:	
United States, 1850.....	\$9,430,000,000
" 1880.....	48,960,000,000
United Kingdom, 1850.....	\$23,600,000,000
" 1880.....	43,600,000,000

National debt, 1882:
United States..... \$1,665,000,000
United Kingdom..... \$1,100,000,000
Ratio of debt per inhabitant, 1882:
United States, \$30 (1887, \$18.) United Kingdom, \$110.

National and local taxation per inhabitant, 1882: United States, \$15.25; United Kingdom, \$17.75.

Mercantile failures, 1881-4: United States, \$880; United Kingdom, 9,505.

Dividends, per cent., in bankruptcy:—(A.) United States, 50 per cent.; United Kingdom, 32 per cent.

Ratio of pauperism to population:—United States, 5 per 1000; United Kingdom, 33 per 1000.

Thus under the existing fiscal system, which is that advocated by Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Clay, Hamilton and Webster, we have the most wealth, the greatest value of manufactures and of agricultural products, and most rapid progress, as well as the smallest debt, the lowest rate of taxation per head, the smallest number of failures and the lowest ratio of pauperism, as compared with England which has a tariff for revenue only. Many well meaning tariff reformers think that everything is dear here and cheap in England. Here again Mulhall gives us facts. In 1880 the daily cost of living per inhabitant was: in the United States 31 1-5 cents, 1880 30 cents, in the United Kingdom 41 3-5 cents. The cost of a workingman's food in 1880 was in the United States 33 per cent of his wages, in the United Kingdom 45 per cent. A fallacy which affects the imagination of tariff reformers is that import duties invariably enhance the cost of both the imported and the home made article. President Cleveland has made this statement. Quite apart from any theories, experience has frequently demonstrated that it is a fallacy. Before the duty on plate glass made the manufacture of the article practicable here, the price of imported plate glass was from \$2 to \$2.50 per foot. American plate glass brought the price to an average of \$1 per foot. The Meriden Britannia Co. state that when they were dependent upon imported nickel, the cost was from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per lb. After a duty was placed upon nickel, the production of native nickel was thereby stimulated, the price became 65 cents per lb. Mr. John Hopewell, treasurer of the Sanford Mills, states that as a direct result of the manufacture of plush by his mills, rendered possible by an import duty on foreign plush, the price of plush in this market has been reduced some 40 per cent. It was proved beyond question during the hearings of the subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee upon undervaluations, that the foreign manufacturer quotes his price and grades his terms and discounts to suit the necessities of this market; to circumvent our tariff, he is ready to sacrifice his profits; when the rate of duty is reduced, the price or the discount will move too, so that the foreign producer, not the American purchaser, or consumer, receives the major benefit. Nor is the duty the sole element in the determination of the selling price of the domestic manufacture. When the Grafton, Mass., Flax Mills were started in 1880, largely to make a strong thread used in sewing the sole to the upper of shoes, on a sewing machine, standard threads for that purpose sold at from 70 cents to 75 cents per lb., the duty on such thread was 40 per cent ad val. Today this thread sells at 54 to 57 cents per lb.; the duty is still 40 per cent ad val., the cost of manufacture has not materially changed, the thread sold now is quite as good, many think better, than in 1880. Competition is often a more potent force than tariff, as in this instance.

But why reiterate a thrice told tale? It cannot be gainsaid that we are the wealthiest, and the least burdened people, with the blessings of life more evenly and more generally diffused than in any other country on earth; facts, observation and history prove this. Those who doubt the efficacy of the protective policy in superinducing this happy condition should prove that this country would be, or ever has been, or that any other country is, similarly blessed under a different fiscal system. This they have not as yet demonstrated; until they do, we will subscribe to the patriotic sentiments uttered by Henry Clay in 1844 "LET THE AMOUNT WHICH IS REQUISITE FOR AN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT WHEN WE ARE NOT ENGAGED IN A WAR, BE RAISED EXCLUSIVELY ON FOREIGN IMPORTS, AND IN ADJUSTING A TARIFF FOR THAT PURPOSE, LET SUCH DISCRIMINATION BE MADE AS WILL FOSTER AND ENCOURAGE OUR DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. ALL PARTIES OUGHT TO BE SATISFIED WITH A TARIFF FOR REVENUE, AND DISCRIMINATION FOR PROTECTION."

J. R. ILESON.

THE PLEA FOR TARIFF REFORM.

Editor of the NEWTON GRAPHIC:

First let us clear our minds of cant. The question before the people in the presidential election this year is not Free Trade vs. Protection. It is whether the people of this country shall be taxed beyond the reasonable requirements of the government. The earlier advocates of Protection never dreamed of laying taxes beyond the country's need of revenue for the purposes of that policy. They looked upon Protection as a temporary expedient to assist in the growth of our "infant industries." It remained for the Protectionists of this day to favor unnecessary taxation for the sake of Protection, and to look upon Protection as a permanent policy, with the avowed purpose of restricting foreign commerce by maintaining a higher level of prices inside our boundaries than outside of them.

The growth of this idea dates from the late civil war, when the tariff was made high for the purpose of securing the large revenue needed, and still higher to compensate for the taxes levied for the same purpose on domestic manufactures. All such internal taxes have been abolished, but the tariff is as high as it was when they were in existence. It has been maintained by the influence of a comparatively small number of manufacturers, who have been able by means of it to accumulate enormous fortunes. All the arguments we hear about the effect of the tariff on the wages of labor are made for the purpose of maintaining monopolies of capital. They do not hold water for a moment. Rates of wages are fixed by a thousand influences, but the tariff is not one of them. The most powerful factor is the law of supply and demand. Protectionists are very fond of comparing wages in this country with wages in England—they seldom go farther and make the comparison with France, Germany and other Protection countries. The fact is that wages are higher in this Protection country because the conditions of Labor are more favorable here than anywhere else in the world, and next highest in Free Trade England, because the conditions of Labor, though less favorable than in this country, are more favorable than in any other.

The position of the Republican party in this campaign is not honestly taken. A large part of its members believe that the revenue should be cut down to the requirements of the government, and that it would be wiser to do this by lowering the tariff and abolishing the taxes on crude materials used in our manufactures than by removing the tax from spirits and tobacco,—about all that remains of internal taxation. Leading Republicans of all sections of the country are on record in favor of reducing the tariff as much or more than proposed, for instance, by the Mills bill. The Republican position is not honest because it has made this issue believing that, through the selfish interests of monopolies and the ignorance of the wage-workers, it could carry the country on it. The issue was formulated by the same politician who saw, in a former campaign, "one more President in the bloody shirt." In view of this hope thousands of Republicans swing into line, some of them very reluctantly, no doubt, and denounce the Mills bill as a step towards free trade, insisting that the question before the people is Protection vs. Free Trade.

I have not space to go into details as to the urgent need of the country for markets for its surplus products; the effect of the war tariff, especially the taxes on crude materials, in placing our manufacturers at a disadvantage with their foreign rivals; the immunity which the Chinese Wall of the tariff gives to combinations of putting and keeping up prices, whereby the people are swindled and monopolies are fattened; and the disastrous results to our merchant marine, once the pride but now the shame of the country. This last great interest, for the development of which our country is peculiarly adapted, is of threefold nature, involving as it does, the building of ships, the carrying trade, and the transportation of our products to the markets of the world. Here is an interest, of more value to the country, in all that makes a people rich, powerful and respected, than all our manufactures which depend on Protection for their profits, almost utterly destroyed by a policy which is powerless one inch beyond our shores.

There is no chance to hope for or to fear Free Trade in this country for a generation to come. The need of a large revenue and that policy of taxation described by Colbert as the way to pluck geese so as to get the largest amount of feathers with the least squealing, will maintain custom houses for a long time to come. All the Protection needed can be secured incidental to raising the revenue required, and this could be done under a more liberal modification of the tariff than any party has yet presented.

E. B. HASKELL.

A LOG CABIN does not look very handsome from the outside, with the con skin nailed on the door, but health and contentment of the hardy pioneers of American civilization found in simple remedies of roots and herbs, now reproduced in Warner's Log Cabin Remedies, made by Warner, of Safe Cure fame.

Regulate the Regulator with Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla, manufactured by proprietors of Warner's Safe Cure. Largest bottle in the market. Sold by all druggists.

Some Foolish People
Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the safe, certain, and positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the exellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c. and \$1. Trial size free. At all druggists.

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Liberal House Furnishers.

Over Ten Acres of Floor Room, or more than 430,000 Square feet of Space on which we display our Mammoth Stock of

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The enormous increase in our business has compelled us again to make additions to our already IMMENSE EMPORIUM and we are, this fall, better prepared than ever to cater to the wants of our friends and patrons. We feel confident that we can now meet all demands for quick shipments and that, in making the large addition that we have, we can display our goods to better advantage than ever before.

Don't Fail to Call on Us or Write for Prices.
OUR STOCK IS THE LARGEST. OUR PRICES THE LOWEST.
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We Sell for Either CASH or on INSTALMENTS, and Deliver Free all goods bought of us to any city or town in New England where there is a railroad freight station. Out-of-town customers who buy \$50 worth of goods will have car fare to Boston for one person refunded. If they buy \$100 worth or over, we will refund car fares for one person to Boston and return.

Remember We are the Pioneers of Low Prices.
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We Have Secured
THE WHOLE ROXBURY STOCK
Of a large New York firm who are going out of business, and will sell you a genuine
ROXBURY TAPESTRY CARPET
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75c. Per Yard.
Extra Super All-Wool Ingrain Carpets,
Lowell Manufacture,
Any pattern in our entire stock for the unprecedented low price of

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All-Wool Ingrains at 50c.
Body Brussels at 90c.
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Oil Cloths at 20c.
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ALSO, RUGS, MATS, ART SQUARES, LINO LEUMS, &c., in great variety.
Call at once and secure a Bargain.

Our Stock of
CHAMBER SETS
Was never so complete, and we are in a position to quote prices on them that will astonish you. We can furnish all styles in MAHOGANY, WALNUT, OAK, ASH, CHERRY, PINE, &c., and have two hundred different styles all set up on one floor ready for inspection.

Call at once and make your selection or write for prices.
DON'T FORGET WE ARE COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

And if you are in want of ANYTHING outside of dry goods or wearing apparel, come to us, and in 9 cases out of 10 we will be able to furnish you with what you want.

B. A. Atkinson & Co., 827 Washington St.,
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Dress Cutting School.
The science of dress cutting, draping, and basting taught by the advanced system, by
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TERMS—\$12 for the system, and \$1 a week for craping and basting. Each pupil can bring a suit of her own and have it properly made.
Linings cut and basted for 50 cents, and paper patterns cut for 25 cents.

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Atherton Rubber Co.'s Rubber Clothing
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
For Sale by
Dealers in Newton.
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26 A Kingston Street, Boston.

NEWTON DIRECTORY.
The preparation of the
Newton Directory
—FOR—
1889, No. XI.

will begin at an early day, and it is the intention of the publishers to make it the most complete number yet issued. All departments of the book will be enlarged and improved, and a handsome map of the city will go with each book.

A New Departure.
Resides the matter heretofore included in the Directory, there will be given in this issue a
Street Directory of the Inhabitants,
which is to be arranged by houses in numerical order as they occur upon each street, the streets being given in alphabetical order.

All such names as usually appear in the general directory will also be included in this street directory while the names of all persons in business will appear in the street directory twice, once at the residence and once at the place of business. Thus the name of every citizen will appear in the book twice, while the names of all business men will appear

doubling the number of names heretofore appearing in the
DIRECTORY,
and largely increasing its size as well as the labor of making it.

The Publishers believe that this new department of the Directory will be found a very valuable aid to all citizens and hope in making it to further serve the public.

DREW, ALLIS & Co.
Worcester, Sept. 18, 1888.
Mrs. ABBIE C. THAYER,
CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST,
19 CHANNING STREET, NEWTON.

Practices Christian Science Mind Healing as Taught by Mrs. Mary B. G. Eddy.
T. F. CLENNAN,
Carriage Trimming & Harness MAKING.
BLANKETS, ROBES, WHIPS, &c.
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G. E. BARROWS,
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W. BAKER & CO.,
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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.
Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot, or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health. Sold by grocers everywhere.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR.

5 Tremont Street, Boston.
Residence, Lake Avenue, Newton Highlands.
491

CHAS. H. SPRAGUE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW
(Office of the Boston Merchants' Association.)
40 Bedford St., Boston.
Residence, Central St., Anbursdale.

JESSE C. IVY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
113 Devonshire Street, Room 43, Boston, Mass.
Residence, Newton. 38-ly

GEORGE W. MORSE,
Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,
28 State St., Room 43, Boston.
Residence, Newtonville, Mass.

SAMUEL L. POWERS,
Counsellor at Law and Master in Chancery.
Mason Building, 70 Kilby Street, Boston.
Residence, Newton. 14

W. F. & W. S. SLOCUM,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.
Rooms 9 and 10 Herald Building, 297 Washington Street, Boston.
WILLIAM F. SLOCUM. WINFIELD S. SLOCUM.
Residences, Newtonville.
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MADISON BUNKER, D.V.S.
Veterinary Surgeon.
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NEWTON, MASS.
Telephonic connection. 5-

MILLINERY.
Latest styles in Hats and Bonnets and general assortment of
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Goods and Novelties in all the newest patterns. Crapes always in stock and special attention given to orders for Mourning Goods. "Old Crape made New by Surtees' patent process. Hats dyed and pressed and Feathers dyed and curled at short notice.

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Eliot Block, Elmwood St.,
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Open Monday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

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Particular attention paid to Boarding Horses. Hacks at depot for conveyance of passengers to any part of the city. Horses and carriages to let for business or pleasure.

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REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT.
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Land furnished and houses built to suit on easy terms.
Office, 25 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
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ATWOOD & WELD,
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51 Sears Building, BOSTON. Telephone 1847.
600 Centre St., JAMAICA PLAIN. Telephone 8837.
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LEWIS L. ATWOOD. A. STALLING WELD.

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Real Estate, Mortgage and Insurance Brokers.
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a large line of desirable property throughout Newton and vicinity.
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Coffins, Caskets, Robes.
And every modern requisite for the proper performance of the business constantly on hand. Orders by telephone promptly attended to.

WM. H. PHILLIPS
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Newton that he can be found at the above place, and will attend to all orders personally. Having had over twenty years experience in the business, I trust I can attend to all calls that may come under my direction, to the satisfaction of all parties who may require the services of an Undertaker. 11

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TELEPHONE NO. 80.

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ALL communications must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and unpublished communications cannot be returned by mail unless stamps are enclosed.

THE NEWTON GRAPHIC HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The letters on the tariff question which are given in this issue of the GRAPHIC will be read with interest by all thoughtful voters. The truth is of more importance than the success of any political party, and the tariff question is one on which there are wide differences of opinion, both between the two parties, and among the different members of each party. The question is being discussed more thoroughly than ever before, and there is little doubt but that the intelligent voter will have a fair idea of its bearings before the day of election.

Mr. J. R. Leeson is probably one of the highest authorities in this section on the merits of a protection policy, and as to the plans and purposes of the Home Market Club, of which he is a leading member. His letter is one of the strongest campaign documents of the campaign, and as he is a citizen of Newton, it is a matter for congratulation that it was given to the public through the GRAPHIC, and in this way the city will secure a valuable advertisement. With the large number of able writers among the citizens of Newton, a Newton paper ought to at least equal the other suburban papers, in regard to the value of its contents, and the series of letters which are being published in the GRAPHIC show that the citizens are always ready to co-operate in any scheme to advance the interests of the city. Mr. Leeson backs up his statements with figures, and gives an able history of the Republican party's policy in regard to the reduction of the tariff.

Hon. E. B. Haskell takes up another phase of the question and discusses the necessity for a reform of the tariff in a vigorous manner, which shows that he thoroughly believes in a reform policy. It is a valuable letter from a tariff reform standpoint, and from Mr. Haskell's position as one of the leading Independents of Massachusetts, will be accepted as in some sense an authoritative statement of their views.

The two letters make a brilliant beginning of the GRAPHIC's campaign series, but the lack of space, and the full reports of the two Prohibition rallies has compelled us to leave Prof. Bragdon's letter on the aims of the Prohibition party over until next week, when we are promised other letters from Hon. Levi C. Wade, who will discuss the congressional question, Mr. James T. Allen on the Newton Independents, and Rev. Henry Lambert, president of the Newton Civil Service Reform Association, who will discuss the civil service reform aspect of the campaign.

It is hardly the province of a local paper to devote much space to National politics, as the dailies take care of that, but as every one will be more or less interested in politics during the next four weeks, these letters will give the views of all parties, and readers can select just those that appeal to them most forcibly. This is an educational campaign, we are told, and such letters can not help having a great educational influence.

MORTGAGE FRAUDS.

The recent discovery of mortgage frauds in New York city has called public attention to the work of title insurance companies, which make such frauds impossible. Bedell and Foster were able to perpetrate these frauds because of the carelessness of investors in regard to mortgages. If an investor has not time himself to make a careful examination of title and registration, he should place the matter in the hands of some responsible insurance company.

The guaranteeing of titles has already become an important business, and is destined to become more and more so. When investors come to recognize this fact, as business men recognize the necessity of insurance against fire, such scoundrels as Bedell and Foster will find these frauds impossible. There has certainly been gross carelessness on the part of New York investors, and it is possible that due precautions have not been taken in other large cities.

The Prohibitionists of the Ninth District have nominated Hon. John C. Park as a candidate for Congress, so that Newton is not altogether without honors in this campaign. Probably his most enthusiastic supporters do not expect that he will be elected, but the choice of a man of Judge Park's honorable record and purity of character reflects credit upon any party. Judge Park adds another to the list of distinguished men of advanced years, who have been nominated in this campaign, and although he leads both Judge Thurman and Marshal Banks in the number of years to his credit, he is fully as strong, mentally, as either of them.

The people of Ward Four do not understand why Mr. Bernard Early was left off the list as deputy warden, after having served satisfactorily for nine years. No appointment has been made as yet, as the matter is still before the board of aldermen, who are unanimous in favor of Mr. Early.

So many new names are being added to our subscription lists that mistakes have occurred in some cases and the paper has been sent to the wrong Newton. If new subscribers and others will notify us promptly of any failures to receive the paper, the mistake will be corrected.

The Mayors Club discussed "Grade Crossings of Railroads" at their dinner in Boston last Saturday, and Mayor Kimball was one of the speakers. If the Mayors of the state should decide against it the grade crossing would have to go.

WITH flour gone up \$3.25 a barrel and coal advancing as fast as the coal barons think the people will stand it, the winter is evidently going to be a hard one.

SUCCESSFUL PROHIBITION RALLY.

A LARGE AUDIENCE LISTEN TO JUDGE PITMAN AND MARY A. LIVERMORE.

The Prohibitionists held a rally in Eliot hall, Newton, Wednesday evening, and the auditorium and gallery were completely filled. The exercises opened with a cornet solo by Miss Parks, followed by a song by Mrs. Alice Osborne. Mr. W. H. Partridge then made a short address, welcoming the large audience and introducing Judge Robert C. Pitman, who was greeted with hearty applause. Before proceeding with his address, he called upon Rev. W. H. Cobb to offer prayer. After the reverend gentleman's exhortation, Judge Pitman addressed the gathering, upon the great moral issues advocated by the Prohibition party, and alluded to some of the fallacious doctrine of the opposing parties. What is politics? said the speaker. Some younger men enter into politics for fun and some of the older ones too, I am afraid. There is a tendency to create an impression that politics is dirty, low business, in which the better men are degraded by being mixed up with politicians and political controversies. This idea is kept up by the politicians who desire to exclude this impression among the respectable classes in the communities in order to keep the management of affairs in their own hands. Some persons think that ministers should have

as it degrades their position. I have been attacked for venturing into a political contest, and I simply mention it to show the idea which remains in the minds of many, that men representing the better class had better keep out of politics altogether. The women are told that politics is a dirty pool, in which their sensitive and delicate natures would receive a rude shock. If this be true, it is time that women entered into political contests armed with brooms to sweep away the garbage. The State is in the hands of the people, and every citizen has the right to enter into the political fight when the interest of the government is concerned. To exercise the right of suffrage is a sacred duty.

What are the issues in the present contest? I remember an address which was delivered by Mr. Mead before a convention of women, in which that gentleman said that there never had been a contest involving so little as the present. This I believe to be true. The attempt which is being made to make the tariff a political issue is an attempt to humbug the people. If the Mills bill had been reported by the Republicans, it would have caused no excitement. In it, however, the Republican party saw a chance to stir up the manufacturers and laborers by a great cry about the reduction of the tariff. The taking off the duty on salt, lumber and wool is a clear benefit to New England. The lumber dealers in districts in Maine don't like the idea, but every man who wants to build a house would be benefited. If lumber is cheapened there would be a boom in building, our mechanics would find employment, a demand for labor would be created and wages would be necessarily advanced. With regard to taking off the tariff on wool, it would increase the profits of the wool business by opening a foreign market for our manufacturers. When you talk about reducing the tariff, the Republicans talk about the vast protective system, by which is meant a big trust to keep up the war taxes. It is a shameful thing to have this matter of business the football of politics. Everybody understands that changes in the adopted system must be altered with great care, that no hasty or inconsiderate changes should be made, but the necessity of reforming the tariff is obvious even to the most enthusiastic Republicans.

Another old issue is trotted out—the Southern question, and even the boys are unable to refrain from crying out Chestnuts. It is wrong to count out a man's vote; it is wrong for a man to sell his vote; but what has the Republican party done in the way of securing the suffrage rights to the negroes in the South? It has simply traded the colored men for political purposes.

Gov. Long says the Republican party favors temperance legislation, but the grog shops exist by law, and the law could not be enacted except by consent of a Republican legislature.

The question for you and me to answer is, "can we escape the responsibility of the grog shops in Boston and in this state if we allow the Republican party to legislate concerning the tariff?" At the conclusion of Judge Pitman's remarks, Mrs. Osborne sang "Victory," with cornet accompaniment by Miss Park. They were the recipients of a deserved encore.

Mrs. Mary Livermore delivered an eloquent address, picturing the curse of the saloon, and urging the principles advocated by the Prohibition party. She said that there was no issue as between tariff and free trade. The only trouble was the Democrats stole a march on the Republicans by holding their convention first. The greatest menace to the security of the State and nation was the liquor tariff. Temperance people are charged with exaggeration, but the evil is every-

where—it is impossible to exaggerate. Out of one hundred women in the prison at Sherburne, ninety-seven were there through drink. Eight hundred men out of eight hundred and fifty at Concord were not bad men; they were weak men, and Col. Tufts said in speaking of them, "shut up the grog shops and they might leave here never to return again." Nine out of ten paupers can trace their condition to drink; six out of ten inmates of insane asylums are victims of the drinking habit. The effect is handed down from father to son to the fourth generation. The evil enters into society. Women and children are made to suffer, homes are made desolate, happiness destroyed.

Upon the platform were seated many ladies and gentlemen prominent in the temperance cause, including Judge Park, the Prohibition candidate for Congress in the Ninth district, Messrs. F. E. Dwyer, R. F. Kimball, H. A. Ingersoll, Geo. L. Clarke, N. C. Pike, Rev. Mr. Cobb, W. H. Partridge and others.

Republican Rally.

The first Republican rally to be held in Wards One and Seven will be held next Monday evening in Armory hall, and a good list of speakers has been secured. Hon. John W. Candler, the Republican candidate for Congress, heads the list, who is well known in Newton as a public speaker. Hon. Frederick T. Greenhalge, the young and brilliant candidate for Congress in the 8th district, who is called one of the best public speakers among the younger men in the state, will also make an address, and he will be followed by Hon. A. A. Wheelock of New York. The rally will probably call out a large attendance, and the American Watch Company's band of Waltham will furnish an additional attraction. Women as well as men are invited.

The meeting was to have been held in Eliot hall, but owing to a misunderstanding, it was found to be engaged for a rehearsal of the Ben-Hurr performance, and the place was changed to Armory hall. A torchlight parade will precede the Republican rally. The Garden City cadets and companies from Brookline and Needham, under command of Capt. Kennedy, chief marshal, will march over the following route: Vernon, Park, Franklin, Centre, Bellevue, Washington, Walnut park, Waban park, Hovey, Washington to Armory hall. Citizens along the route are requested to illuminate their houses and grounds.

Nine Winter Trips to California.

Messrs. Raymond & Whitcomb announce their annual series of winter excursions to California, November 8 and December 6 being the opening dates. There are to be nine trips in all, extending through the winter months, and every party will travel in vestibuled Pullman palace cars of the latest and most elegant style. One or more dining-cars will form a part of every train. The November and December parties will go westward via Chicago and Kansas City, travelling over the popular Rock Island route between these points, and the Santa Fe line, east of the Missouri River. The scope of the excursions has been greatly enlarged this year, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Long Beach and San Rafael having added to the already long list of places to be visited. There are five returning routes with seventeen east-bound trips under special escort, and the tickets are equally good for use independently on any train. In fact, the ticket-holder can exercise his own preferences in everything, selecting his own places of sojourn and moving about as he pleases, the tickets being good for use until July. At the same time he can procure hotel coupons good at any of the leading resorts at reduced rates, for a day or for months. In February there will be a special excursion, under the firm's management, from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands. The November party will reach California in time to participate in the opening festivities at the Raymond. In addition to the California excursions, three tours through Mexico are announced for January 14, February 11, and March 11. Descriptive circulars may be obtained of W. Raymond, 290 Washington street, opposite School street, Boston.

Barber—Mansfield.

A pleasant wedding took place at the Methodist Church at Saugus, Wednesday evening, when Miss Artemis Mansfield, daughter of Rev. Geo. W. Mansfield, was married to Daniel Fletcher Barber, of Newton, of the firm of Chandler & Barber, hardware dealers of Boston. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Mansfield, assisted by Rev. John Mansfield of Rockport, and Rev. William E. Huntington, Dean of Boston University of Liberal Arts, Miss Mansfield being a recent graduate from that institution. The ceremony was of the Episcopal form, with a ring, and was witnessed by between 100 and 150 people. The bridesmaids were Miss Bertha Mansfield and Miss Josephine Howard, and George W. Barber and George Weed were groomsmen. The ushers were George Weed and George Barber of Newton, and Westley Paul, Jr., Henry C. Pearson, J. Walter Newhall, and H. P. Calley, Jr. The church was beautifully decorated with autumn flowers. The bride wore a heavy white satin gown and the bride veil, which was attached to the hair with rosebuds, was the same that her mother wore on her bridal day, and two sisters, Miss Mary and Miss married in it. At the close of the ceremony a reception took place in the large hall, and guests were present from New York, Newton, Hyde Park, Cambridge, New Bedford, Waltham, Rockport, Lynn, Waltham, Somerville, Wakefield, Watertown, Boston, Dorchester, Charlestown and Jamaica Plain. The presents were rich and numerous. They will reside in Newton on their return from their wedding trip.

MARRIED.

At Newton, Oct. 4, by Rev. James F. Gilchrist, Daniel Kiley and Hannah O'Brien, both of Newton.
At Newton Upper Falls, Oct. 7, by Rev. M. O'Brien, John Crowley of Needham, and Ellen Donovan of Newton.
At Newton, Sept. 25, by Samuel Rosa, J. P. Thomas, Henry Chandler and Emma Jane Bowen, of Newton.

DIED.

In Newton Centre, Oct. 6, Margaret, wife of John Hart, aged 66 yrs.
In Newton, Oct. 7, Ellen Bradley, aged 75 yrs.
In Newton Centre, Oct. 8, Edward McCarthy, aged 18 yrs 11 mos 24 days.
In Newton Upper Falls, Oct. 8, Samuel H. Hall, aged 73 yrs 11 mos 27 days.
In Newtonville, Oct. 10, Margaret Jane, daughter of Patrick Collins, aged 3 yrs 3 mos.
In Newton Centre, Oct. 10, Bridget A. wife of Daniel McCarthy, aged 33 yrs.
In Newtonville, Oct. 9, Mrs. Emmeline Webb, aged 77 yrs 2 mos.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEINWAY PIANO.—For Sale or Rent. Apply by mail or in person to Janitor of Eliot Hall, Newton. 1-11

TO LET—Nice pleasant sunny room to let in a house with modern conveniences, gas, furnace heat, etc., for man and his wife, or for two men, with or without board. All home cooking. Apply to 37 Thornton street, Newton. 1-11

FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Newtonville, a new house of 10 rooms, with bath, open fire-place, furnace, set wash tub, range, screens, cemented cellar, perfect drainage, fine neighborhood. Nearly opposite Ex-Gov. Claflin's. Rent \$500. Apply to Mrs. G. W. Kimball, Newtonville. 1-11

STRAYED from Arlington street, Newton, a black and white dog, with yellow ribbon around its neck. The finder will be suitably rewarded. F. C. Evans, 24 house on Arlington street from Waverly avenue. 1-11

I WANT to get a furnished house in Newton for the winter, having let my own home for a year. If the reader knows of any family who would possibly like to go into Boston or elsewhere for a change will be pleased to call their attention to this advertisement. I wish to engage a place immediately. J. M. Clapp, Mt. Ida, Newton. 1-11

WANTED—A second girl. Apply at Mrs. James D. Greene's, Chase street, Newton Centre, Monday afternoon, between three and four o'clock. 1-11

ROOMS TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, very centrally located at Newton Centre. W. Thorpe, Newton Centre. 1-11

FOR SALE—A new and attractive house on Hollis street, Ward 7, public location, 12 rooms, modern improvements. Address 550 Centre street. 1-11

TO LET—Five rooms for light housekeeping. Apply to Mrs. John Grace, Pearl Street. 1-11

TO LET—Tenement of four rooms, with sink-room, pantry, etc. Apply to H. McLean, Fayette street, Newton. 62-21

FURNISHED ROOMS—Second floor, very light, furnace heat, gas, bath room, ventilation, convenient to station, moderate prices. H. F. Tins, 62 Richardson st. 62-11

WANTED—A few more engagements by the day as seamstress or dressmaker. Apply to M. F. Sullivan, 462 Washington street, Newton. 62-11

TO LET—In Newtonville, a double house to be finished Nov. 1, on Walnut street; also for rent a 10 room house and stable on Farnsworth street. All these houses have latest modern improvements. Apply to E. T. Wiswall, Cross street, or J. C. Fuller, real estate agent, Newtonville. 62-11

TO LET—In Newton, on Nonantum street, half of double house, pleasantly situated, 5 minutes from depot. Will be let very low to family without children. Furnished or unfurnished. F. G. Barnes & Son. 62-11

TO SELL AND TO RENT—A few houses in Newton Centre and Newton Highlands, W. Thorpe, Newton Centre. 62-11

TO LET—Three or four rooms for light housekeeping, to small family, without children preferred; in central location. Inquire 25 Park street. 62-11

TO LET—A furnished house of 12 rooms, modern improvements, 5 minutes walk from Newton R. R. Station, on one of the best streets on south side of the track. Will rent for the winter or longer, unfurnished if desired. Address P. O. Box 327, Newton. 62-11

DRESSMAKER—Mrs. E. B. Huff, dressmaker, has removed to No. 12 Waban street. Work by the day a specialty. 62-11

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping with or without board. Address P. O. Box 650, Newton. 46-11

TO LET—One-half double house, corner of Cabot and Clarendon streets, Newtonville, 8 rooms; \$15 per month. Apply to D. P. O'Sullivan, Cabot street. Telephone 478. 43-11

ORGANIST—An organist of experience desires a church position in or near Boston. Address "Organist," care of Newton Graphic. 62-11

WANTED—A cap the woman, to do housework in a family of four. Good wages, a good cook and laundress. Good way to be. Address Box 204, Newton. 62-11

FOR SALE—A Welch pony, imported July 1887. Seven years old last May. Purchased for and used in the family of subscriber, handsome (apple gray). Sound, gentle and kind, trained to harness or saddle; weighs 720 pounds can be driven or ridden by ladies or children. Warranted as above. References, Dr. James H. McLaughlin, Newton, and Messrs. S. F. Cate & Co., West Newton. Nathaniel T. Allen, Webster street, West Newton. 40-11

TO LET—House on Pearl street, five rooms; dry cellar, city water, gas, water in chambers, nice place for a small family. Three minutes' walk from station of Boston & Albany R. R. Inquire of Henry Fuller, Centre street. 46-11

FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, if desired, in house having modern conveniences, situated on Jefferson street, Ward 7. Address Mr. Goodwin, Box 876, Newton. 43-11

CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER

THE PUREST AND BEST

Is made only of strictly pure grape cream of tartar, strictly pure bicarbonate of soda, and a small portion of flour as a preservative, nothing else whatever, and is warranted entirely free from alum, ammonia, phosphates, lime, and all the adulterants frequently found in baking powders. The character of materials used, their purity, and the nicety of their combination, render Cleveland's superior baking powder the most healthful and most economical in use, and it always affords wholesome, nutritious, and delicious food. It is recommended for purity, healthfulness and efficiency by Government and State chemists, chemists of Boards of Health, and professors in institutions of learning throughout the country. Sold only in cans, full weight. CLEVELAND BROTHERS, ALBANY, N. Y.

GEO. N. BIGELOW & CO.

FURS of our own manufacture.



Seal Sacques, Ulsters & Jackets.

FANCY ROAST and MUFFS of every choice variety. Gentlemen's FUR-LINED OVERCOATS, FUR CAPS, COLLARS and GLOVES. Agent for

Heath's London Hats, Umbrellas and Canes.

407 Washington Street 407 BOSTON.

Choice Building Lots

—ON—
Crasmere St., and Hunnewell Ave.
Ward 7, Newton.

We are authorized by the heirs of Henry Claflin to offer these lots at very low prices and small cash payments to close. The lots contain 10,000 to 15,000 feet. Location and neighborhood unsurpassed. Full particulars of J. FRENCH & SON, 226 Washington Street, Boston, or J. C. FULLER, Newtonville.

Real Estate. Mortgages. Insurance.

Newton, Newtonville, West Newton, Auburndale. SPECIAL ATTENTION paid to SALE and LEASING of ESTATES in the above villages. Representatives of all the LEADING INSURANCE COMPANIES. OFFICES. J. C. FULLER, Newtonville Sq. J. FRENCH & SON, 226 Washington Street, Boston.

Charles F. Rand.

REAL ESTATE. MORTGAGES. INSURANCE.

Office, No. 417 Centre st., Newton. Opposite Public Library. OPEN FROM 7 O'CLOCK A. M., TO 7 P. M.

Properties in Newton and Allston a Specialty.

At Boston office, No. 113 Devonshire street, Room 23, (Minot's Building), from 10.30 to 11.45, except on Saturdays.

Estates for Sale. Houses to Rent. MONEY TO LOAN.

Storage Furniture

I have 20 rooms in Cole's Block, also 10 rooms in Brackett's New Block, opposite the Public Library, fitted up with lock and one key only to each room, which is held by the occupant. These rooms are to rent at all prices from \$1.50 to \$5.00 per month; no better places for Storage in this City.

If in want of rooms to store Pianos, Organs or furniture of any kind call and examine them.

CHARLES F. RAND, Real Estate Office.

FOR RENT.

A First-class house of 13 rooms, with Stable, and half an acre of land, situated on Park Street, Ward 7. Unexpectedly to be vacated October 1st., can be seen at any time on application.

CHARLES F. RAND, AUCTIONEER.

417 Centre St., opp. Public Library, Newton. Telephone 28-3, Newton.

Are you building a new home? Make it Beautiful.

Beacon Stained Glass Works.

35 and 37 Province St., Boston. Colored and Leaded Glass For Churches and Dwellings.

Bray's Patent Glass Mosaic.

The best and cheapest in DOOR-LIGHTS, TRANSOMS, HALL-LANTERNS, &c., where fine artistic work is desired.

SANFORD BRAY, Proprietor.

Are you erecting a new church? Have it attractive.

By CHARLES F. RAND, Auctioneer.

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Jesse Fowkes to Jean M. Harris, dated August 10, 1876, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the County of Middlesex, libro 1407, folio 72, will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on Saturday, the third day of November, 1888, at 3.30 o'clock, in the afternoon, all and singular the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed, namely a certain lot of land with the buildings thereon situated on the northerly side of Maple street, in the City of Newton, County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at the Walnut tree at the westerly corner of said lot on said Maple street, thence running easterly by the northerly line of said street 117 feet to land of one Henry Bates, thence northerly by land of said Bates one hundred and seventy feet more or less to Charles River, thence westerly by said river fifty feet more or less to land of heirs of late William Stone; thence southerly by land of said Stone heirs one hundred and seventy feet more or less to the Walnut tree and the place of beginning. \$200 will be required to be paid in cash by the purchaser at the time and place of sale.

JEAN M. HARRIS, Mortgagee.

SHIRTS TO ORDER.

Have your shirts made to order. It is the best and the cheapest way. Shirts made by subscription are

Comfortable, Serviceable and Stylish.

Never made so good shirts as at this time. Recent improvements add greatly to their value without any increase of price. Am doing finer work than ever before and filling orders with greater promptness.

Excellent shirts, \$1.50. Very Best Plain shirts, \$2.00. Finest Dress Shirts with Collar and Cuffs attached, \$2.25. If not convenient to call at my office will meet customers at any place in Newton or Boston.

E. B. Blackwell, 43 THORNTON STREET.

A BLUE SERGE SUIT.

(Belgravia for September.)

CHAPTER I.

I got this suit because I was going to the seaside. My wife said I was to go; that I was looking tired and worn, and that I wanted a change. Now, I don't at all care about going into the country. London is the pleasantest place in the world, and it seems folly to leave it for a place that is certain to be less pleasant. And I had not been away for years—not since I was married, in fact; but this year my wife said I was to go, and she stroked back my hair from my forehead and said my temples were throbbing, and that showed that I ought to be at the seaside. And she kissed me on the top of the head on the place where the hair is very thin, and said persuasively: "We'd better spend the money that way than in doctor's bills, Walter, and you can easily take three weeks' holiday."

"I can," I said, "and I will; but I don't know why I should go away simply because everybody else does. The air of Highgate is healthy enough for anybody, and we can make some excursions from here. We can hire a carriage and drive out through Hendon, anywhere in that direction. And I'll take you to the Crystal Palace. And I haven't seen Epping Forest for ever so long."

There's no use arguing with my wife—she never gives in. I'm told that most women are like her in that. She persuaded me finally that I was to go down to Eastcliff, and after I was there a day or two I was to look out for lodgings, and she would come down with the two children. They didn't need the change, she said it was for my sake we were going. But she couldn't bear to think of leaving me alone. When we had settled on Eastcliff my wife left me in peace for a few days. Then one morning at breakfast she said suddenly:

"Have you ordered your new clothes yet, Walter?"

"New clothes, my dear?" I said. "I don't get my new suit for another six weeks."

Well, but, Walter, she said, "you must have a light suit for the seaside. You can't go about all the time in black; you must have a jacket suit, for when you are sitting on the pebbles or rowing or wading."

"Mrs. Biffin," I said, "am I supposed to sit on pebbles or to go about wading, exposing my ankles at my time of life?"

"I put this quite pathetically. But it was no use saying anything; my wife would have ordered the suit herself if I hadn't gone round to the tailors."

He was very pleased to see me and rubbed his hands deferentially as I sat down.

"A little earlier than usual this time, sir," he said. "The same thing, I suppose, sir. Black diagonal coat and vest."

"Mr. Tape," I said, "I regret that it is not the same thing. My wife insists on my having a summer suit—a light suit, you know, for the seaside."

He showed me no end of patterns of light materials, but I couldn't satisfy myself. I am shy, let me say here—particularly about wearing new clothes. My wife says I am afraid that people will pinch me as my schoolfellows did when I was a boy. Even when I get into a new black just the same as the one I am leaving off, I don't like it. And to wear those stripes and things! At last the tailor suggested a blue serge. That wasn't so very different, he said, and was quite the correct thing for the seaside—quite nautical in fact. So I fixed on a suit of navy blue, three guineas and a half, 5 per cent. discount for cash, and was pleased when I got home to find my wife was satisfied. When it came home, too, she said that it fitted me, very well, and that I looked ever so much younger. Then she kissed me on the bald patch on my head—to remind me, I suppose, that I am not so very young.

"It's a pity we're not going to Wales or Scotland," she said, "or you could have worn knickerbockers."

"My dear," I said, "I'm sure I wouldn't. You may tempt me to a blue serge suit, but we must draw a line somewhere. I draw it a long way this side of knickerbockers."

Well, the day came at last that was to take us to Eastcliff. My wife had fixed on Eastcliff because she has an old maid aunt who lives there. This aunt has promised to do something for the children by-and-by, and we have hopes that their parents would not be forgotten. The next day was her birthday, and my wife had bought her a small pair of earrings, and I was to be sure not to forget to call and deliver them, with all sorts of messages and inquiries. I had another small piece of business, too: a copy of an agreement had to be sent down from our firm to the leading solicitors at Eastcliff, and as their head clerk was one of my greatest friends—I had been in the same office in London—I readily undertook the commission. I got down too late that night to do more than look at the sea before I went to bed, but the next morning I was out walking on the beach very early. The sea looked very cold, and I determined to put off my bath till after breakfast. I was bound to bathe, you see, whether I liked it or not, for my wife had told me that I was to; and when she came down she would be sure to ask me how many dips I had had, and I hold that a man should not tell a fib—even to his wife. About 10.30 o'clock the sea seemed to look a little more comfortable, and I waited to take my first plunge. Afterward I decided to go and call upon my wife's aunt; just as I started, however, I found out that I hadn't the carriage. They were in a small box like a pill box, and I had taken my compound eucalypti pills instead. I was horrified to think of the scene there would have been had I presented the wrong box; I didn't think I was going to make a still worse mistake. When I went back to my room I saw the agreement which I was to leave with Messrs. Croyland, Ha'ness & Filby, so I put it in my pocket, and as I found their office was on my way to the old lady's house, I determined to leave it as I was going there. Accordingly I went to the beach.

Now, I always say I am fond of the sea. I like reading sea tales and poetry about the mighty deep, and can decide in

Byron's lines beginning: "Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean, roll!" But it always seems to me that the ocean rolls on quite as comfortably when I am on shore, and I enjoy it a great deal better. When I was a boy at school I had to learn those verses which I haven't forgotten yet:

*Suave mari magno turbantibus aequora ventis
E terra magnum alterius spectare laborem.
Underride "E terra," and you have my sentiments. But though I don't like being on the sea, I like being in it still less. Sea bathing is a dreadfully cold, damp, clammy sort of amusement, but quarrelling with your wife isn't amusing at all, so I determined to take a plunge. Just as I was getting into the water a man about my size and build got out of the next machine. He walked out gaily into deep water and then swam out to sea. If I could swim like that, I thought, there would be some sense in sea bathing; but I had to stand about on the beach, which was pebbly and hurt my feet a good deal. Then a wave broke over me and filled my mouth with water, and I was glad to get back into the machine again and dress myself. I was very quick over my dressing, as I began to be afraid of being late at my aunt's. My boots seemed to be unusually painful; I supposed it was owing to the pebbles on the beach when I had bathed. I gave up the idea of calling on the lawyers, but fortunately I met my old friend Hopkins, the head clerk of Messrs. Croyland & Co., and gave him the packet I had.*

"Are you down here for business or pleasure?" he said. I knew he wanted to chaff—Hopkins was always great at chaff.

"For pleasure chiefly," I answered. Hopkins is a bachelor, or I would have said, "For my wife's pleasure."

"Ah, I should think so," he said. "How much for the get up?" Hopkins, like many other people, is often vulgar when he tries to be jocular. He was just as vulgar as a pasteur on a w-a-l, he went on, "Jacobs & Co., I suppose." Then he examined the coat more closely.

"It's a very queer," he said; "the cloth is the best serge made, but the fit—why, my dear fellow, your arms are sticking out of it dreadfully."

It was quite true, though I had never noticed before that the sleeves were so short. I am not quick at observation, but it struck me as rather strange that my wife had not remarked it.

However, I arranged to see Hopkins in the evening for a chat over old times, and went on to my aunt's (I know my wife's aunt is not really my aunt, but then what is she? I call her my aunt, she wasn't in a very good humor when I saw her. It's just as if I were a child, and ladies are very keen about celebrating their birthdays. They only keep them once in four years, I fancy, and perhaps this wasn't the right year. First my aunt scolded me for being late, then for walking in getting myself hot. Then she became amiable again, and said she was glad we were coming down here; she would be glad to see her niece.

"And your niece's husband, too, aunt, I hope," with an attempt at being pleasant.

"Don't be ridiculous, sir," she replied. "I mean your little girl of course."

This cool way of skipping a generation was rather too much for me, but I said nothing.

My aunt looked at me for a moment. "Well, Biffin, I don't like your extravagant. A married man ought not to wear expensive flowers in his coat; these must have cost you half a crown at the least."

"Expensive flowers, aunt?" I gasped. "I've bought no flowers."

"Then where did you get those, Mr. Biffin?" inquired my aunt sternly.

I looked, and sure enough, there was a buttonhole of very choice flowers in my coat. I didn't in the least know how they got there.

"Aunt," I said, "I didn't buy those flowers."

"Don't tell me," she replied. "Who would give you flowers, I wonder?"

I might have found some telling reply to this very uncomplimentary question, but I was so astonished with the presence of the flowers that I could think of nothing to say. I gazed vacantly at the top button of my coat, holding it out in my hand to see it better. There was a painful silence. At last, to make a diversion, I took out my wife's present and handed it to my aunt.

"A little trifle, aunt," I said. "Bertha hopes you will like it. I took out my handkerchief as I said this to wipe away the perspiration which the excitement had caused; a piece of brown paper fell to the ground and fluttered over to where my aunt was sitting. I did not like to go over and get it, but set still, mopping my face."

"I hope you like Bertha's choice," I said after a time; "it is so hard to find anything exactly appropriate."

I looked at my aunt; her face had a very queer expression.

"Is this your idea of appropriateness?" she repeated, as she held up a wedding ring. "Mr. Biffin," she said, solemnly, after a little time, "you are not such a fool as to want to give me a wedding ring. There is some secret here, and you have betrayed yourself."

And my aunt slowly stooped down and picked up the paper at her feet.

"I saw you eyeing it," she said. It was a telegram. She took it out of the envelope and read it, then looked at me and said, "You villain!"

More astonished than ever I took it from her hand and read: "Will come by 5 p. m. train; meet me at station. Mille baisers, Clara."

"I know French," said my aunt. "That means a thousand kisses, your villain. And addressed to 'C. Lambert, Poste Restante,' of course. You villain!—and a wedding ring, too! You are going to run away from your dear wife. But I will defend my little niece and her mother, too."

My aunt drew herself up to her full height, and looked capable of defending anybody or anything. I gasped out that I was innocent, that I knew nothing of the telegram or the ring. My aunt darted at me and seized a small locket hanging on my watch chain.

"That's not the locket I gave you on your wedding day," she screamed. "Open it!"

I did so, and inside there was a little braided hair and the portrait of a lady. My aunt was furious.

"I suppose you will tell me that that's your wife's portrait, and that her hair is dark," she said.

I sat in perfect bewilderment. What had taken place? Had I promised to elope with somebody without knowing it? Then all of a sudden the truth flashed upon me. I understood it all—why the boots hurt me, the short sleeves, the flowers, everything. I had gone into the wrong bathing machine, and dressed in some one else's clothes. It was a blue serge suit, but not mine. It was a long time before I could persuade my aunt of the truth of this, but at last she gave in that I was right.

"Mr. Biffin," she said. "I called you a villain—I was wrong. You are a fool. A man that doesn't know his own clothes isn't fit to be a married man. Why, what mistake will you make next? Go

away, and don't forget to bring me Bertha's present when you've managed to find your own coat."

CHAPTER II.

I felt very unhappy as I left my aunt's. The boots pinched worse than ever, and I wondered how I could ever have thought they were mine. The sleeves felt short, too, then, before my arms now seemed to stick out in a most ridiculous way. I saw now that Hopkins was right. I went straight back to the bathing place, in the hope of finding out something about the man whose clothes I was wearing. I was sure that the man I had seen swimming out to sea was the man I wanted. But the machines were all drawn up on the beach, and the men had gone away. I found out the address of one of them, and went round to his lodgings. He wasn't at home, but after tracking him about for some time I found him in a low public house. He was a born-and-bred cockney who had come down to Eastcliff to do odd jobs during the season. He was surrounded by a lot of rowdy-looking fellows, and was telling them about the very affair of the change of clothes. "Yes," I heard him say, as I entered, "it was one of the downiest tricks I ever heard of, and I've come across a good deal in my time."

"So you 'ave, Bill; 'ear, 'ear," they chorused approvingly.

"He was got up just like 'im, you know; just the same kind of togs, watch chain, and everything."

"I suppose the watch he left behind wasn't worth much," observed one of the listeners.

"What do you think?" replied the cockney, contemptuously. "In course it wasn't; no fear of that. But, Lord, you should have hear the other a-cussin' and a-swearin'; seems as how he'd something valuable in his pockets. If he comes across the downy card he'll make it 'ot for 'im. But it's you like me, I did, so I'm in White-chapel, 'e is."

I thought I had better come forward here, and I looked as fierce as I could, and sternly asked him if he knew where the man was who had taken my clothes. Instead of answering he burst into a roar of laughter, in which all his friends joined.

"Took your clothes," he gasped, "come, now, that's a good 'un, that is."

I believe to this day he thinks that there was what he would call a plant in that. However, I arranged to see Hopkins in the evening for a chat over old times, and went on to my aunt's (I know my wife's aunt is not really my aunt, but then what is she? I call her my aunt, she wasn't in a very good humor when I saw her. It's just as if I were a child, and ladies are very keen about celebrating their birthdays. They only keep them once in four years, I fancy, and perhaps this wasn't the right year. First my aunt scolded me for being late, then for walking in getting myself hot. Then she became amiable again, and said she was glad we were coming down here; she would be glad to see her niece.

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"That's not the locket I gave you on your wedding day," she screamed. "Open it!"

I did so, and inside there was a little braided hair and the portrait of a lady. My aunt was furious.

"I suppose you will tell me that that's your wife's portrait, and that her hair is dark," she said.

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CHAPTER II.

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"So you 'ave, Bill; 'ear, 'ear," they chorused approvingly.

"He was got up just like 'im, you know; just the same kind of togs, watch chain, and everything."

"I suppose the watch he left behind wasn't worth much," observed one of the listeners.

"What do you think?" replied the cockney, contemptuously. "In course it wasn't; no fear of that. But, Lord, you should have hear the other a-cussin' and a-swearin'; seems as how he'd something valuable in his pockets. If he comes across the downy card he'll make it 'ot for 'im. But it's you like me, I did, so I'm in White-chapel, 'e is."

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"And your niece's husband, too, aunt, I hope," with an attempt at being pleasant.

"Don't be ridiculous, sir," she replied. "I mean your little girl of course."

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"Expensive flowers, aunt?" I gasped. "I've bought no flowers."

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WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre. Is agent for the Graphic, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

NEWTON CENTRE.

—McWain sells Window Shades of all kinds.
—For Comforters and Blankets call on McWain.

—More room and more provisions for sale at Sherman's.

—New Goods and a good trade at Williams new store.

—Mr. George Leonard Lake avenue is in New York for a few days.

—Miss Maud Cushman spent Sunday in town with Mrs. Dr. Coker.

—Mrs. Davis of Franklin Falls is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Sanborn, on Chase street.

—Miss Grace Leonard of Lake avenue gave a lunch party on Saturday in honor of a friend.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Everett of Boston spent a few days with Mrs. Charles Everett's this week.

—Mrs. Fay and Miss Fay have returned from Newton, where they have been spending a week.

—Messrs. Whitman & Bennett will soon open a Harness shop in the east end of Nickerson Block.

—Mrs. Mary E. Choate of Roxbury, formerly of this village, has been in town several days this week.

—Don't fail to call on McWain for anything in the Furniture or Hardware line before going to Boston.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Peabody sail the 10th of this month, we understand, for this country.

—Miss Edith Gammons of Beacon street intends staying in Wisconsin until the latter part of November, we understand.

—Miss Louise Harlow of Crescent avenue has returned from her week's visit in Hingham, where she formerly resided.

—Mr. Wm. Bartholomew of Centre street, is expected home this week from Vermont, where he has been spending some time.

—Mrs. Robert Van Kirk of Providence, R. I., has been spending some time this week with her mother, Mrs. George Warren.

—Mrs. George A. Pierce of Centre street has returned from Canada where she has been spending several months with her family.

—Mrs. Thorpe has taken rooms 25 and 27, 53 Boylston street, Boston, for her school, for the convenience of a large class of Boston pupils.

—Coke for open grates and furnaces is the most economical fuel for this season of the year. Order at the Gas Office, Newton, Mass.

—Mr. Charles C. Barton has moved this week into his house on Beacon street. Mr. Porter, who has been occupying it, has moved away.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Heustis have moved into Mrs. Holmes' house on Institution avenue, where Mr. Zadoc Long has been residing.

—The Newton Centre Glee Club gave a ball in Associates' Hall on Wednesday evening. The grand march was at 8 o'clock. It was well attended.

—Mr. and Mrs. Zadoc Long of Institution avenue have moved to Boston for the winter or until their new house on Ridge avenue is completed.

—Miss Louise Washburn, who has been spending the summer here with her uncle, Mr. Leonard, has gone to her home in Pennsylvania this week.

—Mr. Wm. H. Pratt, manager of the Health Food Company, has moved to Boston with his family, where they will reside on West Newton street.

—Miss Mary Robinson of Lowell, Mass., has been visiting Miss Day of Centre street this week. She is a daughter of Dr. Robinson, formerly of this place.

—The Women's Auxiliary conference met for the first time this season on Wednesday afternoon at the house of Mrs. Frank Clement on Warren street.

—Mrs. Greenough and her two daughters are visiting Mrs. Greenough's brother, Mr. Geo. Huntress on Summer street. They intend passing the winter in Boston.

—The various committees of the Women's Relief Corps, met at the house of the President, Dr. Mary E. Bates, Thursday afternoon. Tea was served and the meeting was very pleasant and enjoyable.

—Rev. Mr. Barnes was called to attend the funeral of Mrs. Henry Smith on Parker street, last week. He also attended the funeral of her father, Mr. McLane, at the same house some months ago.

—It is now expected that the first regular service will be held in the new Baptist church on the first Sunday in November. The grading of the land is being done now.

—Hon. John Lowell, with Mrs. Lowell and two daughters, arrived in the City on Sunday morning. Col. Edwin F. Waters and Mrs. Waters came by that steamer also.

—Dr. Bennett, who has been associated with Dr. Sylvester during the summer, is in New York for the winter, finishing his collegiate course. In the spring he intends locating here.

—Mrs. Flora Martin, who has long occupied the place known as the "Martin House," has this week moved with her family into one of Mr. Farnham's houses on Beacon street.

—Mr. Sanford B. Sargent opens his dancing class for children to-morrow, Saturday, at 9:15 a.m., in Associates' Hall. The class is under the patronage of Mrs. Gardiner, Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Wadsworth.

—We are sorry to hear of the death of Mrs. Lovina Baker, wife of Mr. Benjamin F. Baker of Brookline, and mother of Mrs. Everett of Parker street. Mrs. Everett has been in Brookline for several days.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Hamlin of Crescent avenue left on Tuesday with the governor and his council for Springfield and the surrounding towns, where they have been examining public institutions. They returned Thursday evening.

—Mr. Knapp's horse, attached to a grocery wagon, ran away Monday morning, and coming in contact with a telegraph pole did some damage to the wagon. The horse jumped the fence into the new playground, near Bowen street, for a little game, and was then secured.

—Mrs. Maria Upham Drake's opening lecture this season was before the New Hampshire State convention, W. C. T. U. Her first course commences in Watertown next week, and she is engaged for courses in Portland and Lewiston, Maine, this month. Her season promises to be a very busy one.

—The Unitarian Church, connected with the Unitarian Church, held its annual meeting last Monday evening. Two papers were read, one by Mr. Frank Clement and one by the pastor of the church, and the reading was followed by a general discussion. The following officers were elected for the present year: President, Mr. H. N. Sheldon; Vice-President, Mr. Frank Clement; Secretary, Mr. H. H. Day; Treasurer, Mr. Lawrence Mayo; Managing Committee, the above officers and Messrs. A. C. Ferry, E. F. Melcher, D. F. Young, Charles Groat

and M. G. Crane. The next meeting will be held on the second Monday evening in November at the house of Mr. Crane. All gentlemen, whether members of the church or not, who are in the habit of attending its services, are cordially invited to become members of the Club.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edgar B. Sampson have a son.

—Mrs. Potter has leased her house on Hyde street to Mr. Powell of the Dyer bakery.

—The first church society of the Episcopal society was held in their chapel on Thursday evening.

—The Chataqua Club held its meeting this week with Mrs. Beall. The next meeting will be with Mrs. E. J. Hyde.

—The amount of the collection taken at the Congregational church for the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society was nearly \$150.

—Mr. L. A. Ross has the contract to build the house of Mr. M. G. Crane on Walnut street, and has commenced the work.

—The Monday Club met this week with Mrs. O'Connor. Four new members were admitted. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Terry.

—The expense of lighting the streets for the past few weeks has been largely increased on account of the many cloudy and stormy nights.

—Mr. James Scully, the lamp-lighter, is quite ill with diphtheria; also his brother, Mr. Frank Scully, and he has been taken to the Newton Cottage Hospital.

—Mr. Thomas Riley, who was quite severely injured by an accident to his team, which occurred near the Chestnut Hill reservoir, is able to be about again.

—Mr. G. R. Fisher and family arrived in New York by steamer Servia from Liverpool a week ago last Sunday, arriving home on Monday, after an absence in Europe of several months.

—James M. Johnson of the Upper Falls, jumped off the 7:45 train at Newton Highlands, Thursday evening, and broke his arm. He was also bruised about the face. He was taken to the Cottage Hospital where he was attended by Dr. Thompson.

—Mr. James Dugan, a driver of one of the city carts of the highway department, was quite severely injured, Tuesday afternoon, by being accidentally thrown down and run over by his loaded team. He was carried to his home at Upper Falls.

—Hearings have been appointed before the city government, to petitioners for the laying out and acceptance by the city, of a portion of Chester street from Lincoln to Forest streets, also a portion of Floral avenue, at City Hall, on the evenings of Oct. 15 and 22.

AUBURDALE.

—Mr. and Mrs. N.F. Nye are home from Vermont.

—Mr. E. O. Jordan has gone to New York for four weeks.

—Mrs. M. H. Cole and family will spend the winter in Boston.

—Arthur Cooley is home from Amherst, and is quite ill with malaria.

—Harry Newell and C. T. Tinkham attended the fair at Brockton last week.

—Rev. G. S. Butters will occupy the pulpit at the M. E. church, Sunday evening.

—Why do we call our weather prophet "Old Prob?" Because he has lost his "abilities."

—Mr. Wm. T. Wallace has been elected secretary of the Independent Butler State committee.

—Mrs. Amy Ferguson of Providence, R. I., is visiting at Mrs. C. T. Tinkham's, Auburn street.

—Miss Roloff from Philadelphia is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Pickard, Woodlawn avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rowe of Newtonville are guests of Mrs. D.W. Fisher, Lasell street, for the winter.

—Mr. Harry Haskell has been home several days from Minneapolis, and has resumed his studies at Harvard.

—Coke for open grates and furnaces is the most economical fuel for this season of the year. Order at the Gas Office, Newton, Mass.

—Mrs. M. H. Kimball will have an opening of millinery goods at her rooms on Melrose street, next Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 16 and 17.

—The guests of the Woodland Park hotel participated in a progressive euchre party Thursday evening. The prizes were unique and very pretty.

—John Figarado has opened a barber shop in rooms over the post office. He formerly kept a shop here which he ran for over 12 years.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow are about leaving their home here and are to board this winter, at Watertown. Mr. Ernest Markham will be with them.

—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Chamberlain have returned from their bridal tour. Mr. Chamberlain has resumed his duties at the Auburdales station.

—Mr. E. C. Bigelow has given up house-keeping for the present, owing to his health, and will board with his family at Watertown during the winter.

—The benevolent society connected with the Congregational church met in the chapel Thursday afternoon. The usual business was transacted.

—Mr. and Mrs. Horace Dutton and Mrs. M. H. Cole occupied seats upon the platform at the Prohibition rally held in Elliot hall, Wednesday evening.

—The Republican boys have a very bright uniform, and it is a pretty sight to see them marching through our shaded streets in the evening with their torches.

—C. T. Tinkham sold three horses this week. One brought \$225, another \$300, and the third \$400. Two of the animals were purchased by Weston parties.

—Mrs. Turner presided at the organ at the M. E. church last Sunday morning. A chorus choir has been started to take the place of the quartette.

—Hon. E. B. Haskell has a forcible letter on the third page, on the necessity of "Tariff Reform." Prof. C. C. Bragdon will have a letter next week on Prohibition.

—Mr. K. Spalding, formerly of this village, is spending two or three weeks in Washington, D. C. He is connected with the house of Stoddard, Lovering & Co., of Boston.

—The inmates at the residence of Mrs. E. M. Packard, Lexington street, were badly frightened Monday morning by the presence of supposed burglars about the premises.

—Mrs. Chandler, from Cambridge, commenced to give dancing lessons at Auburn hall, Thursday, Oct. 11. She has a large class, and will doubtless have many additions, as her school was very popular last year for advanced pupils as well as beginners.

—The Newton Republican Campaign battalion will parade in this village next Thursday. The battalion will form at the depot at 7:30 p. m., and march through Maple, Woodlawn avenue, Washington, Aspen avenue, Hawthorn avenue, Woodlawn avenue, Grove, Hancock, Fern, Central, Grove, Auburn, Rowe, Walcott, Lexington, Auburn, Ash Bourne, Charles, streets, a counter-march at the end of Charles, and Au-

burn to the square where ranks will be broken.

—Auburn assembly, R. S. G. F. E. will give a concert at Auburn hall next Wednesday evening. Miss Louise Spooner, George Newman and the Newton quartet will sing; the Newton brothers will give a band music; Mr. J. Walter Goodrich will furnish piano music and Mr. Arthur Plummer will give cornet solos. A popular reader is expected, and tickets are 35 cents.

—G. D. Fitch of Watertown, an expressman, fell down stairs at the residence of Mr. E. C. Bigelow, Hancock street, Monday afternoon, striking on his right side and head. His car was nearly torn off and he received severe bruises. He was attended by Drs. Porter and Bellows, and subsequently removed to his home in Tinkham's hack.

—The Harrison and Morton club paraded through the streets here Tuesday evening, wearing a pretty zouave uniform. The officers are: Jenn Mather, captain; Albert Little, first lieutenant; Harry Coffin, first sergeant; Edward Pickard, second sergeant; Elmer Malsdell, third sergeant; Clarence Mather, first corporal; Willis Bancroft, second corporal. They paraded at Auburdales Saturday evening and join the Newton company in a parade Monday evening.

—The Newton Christian Endeavor Union met at the Congregational church, Monday evening, with some 300 present. The tables were filled with eat and drink, and at its conclusion an adjournment was had to the chapel, where Rev. Mr. Cutler opened the exercises with prayer. Next followed a song by Mr. Clarence Ashenden, and the topic of discussion, "How can the Union benefit the societies during the coming year?" was opened by Rev. E. D. Clark, Mr. McCafee of the Park Street C.E. society, and Mr. Furbush, president of the So. Middlesex union, also spoke upon the topic. The exercises were closed by Rev. E. D. Clark, after which a devotional meeting was held, with short addresses by Rev. C. W. Davidson, Rev. Mr. Patrick, Rev. Mr. Hunter and Mr. Geo. Coffin.

—The following guests have registered at the Woodland Park hotel during the past week: Mrs. C. P. Wilson, Mrs. A. L. Wesson, Miss M. G. Dowse, Miss R. Breman, Miss F. Brown, M. Benedict, Arthur Lawrence Woods, Winthrop H. Wade, Charles J. Richardson, Belmont W. E. Howe, Mills, James L. Karick, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hall, Charles Sprague, Melville M. Weston, Miss Robbins and maid, Mrs. Horace Loring, Wm. H. Mills, Miss Osborne, Miss Freeman of Boston, E. D. Johnson, Miss M. H. Johnson, Miss Elizabeth Scholer, Miss Louisa A. Scholer, Miss Emily L. Scholer of Nahant, Mrs. Van Horn, Mr. and Mrs. Wesson, Rev. E. D. Clark, Mr. Atwater, Miss Louisa Leslie, New York; Wm. Revington and wife, Rochester, N. Y.; W. A. Barnes, Decatur, Ill.; Geo. S. Hale and wife, Swampscott, Mass.; Rev. E. D. Clark, Longwood, E. H. Young, Kansas City; Mrs. E. H. Converse, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lasell Notes.

Miss Etta Stafford of the class of '87 made a visit to Lasell on Tuesday. She has entered the Harvard annex for her second year.

The chapel is furnished with new Epworth Hymnals, artistically bound in cloth, and marked by Rev. E. D. Clark. They also have been put into the M. E. church.

Miss Ransom has returned from her summer vacation, spent at her home in Williamsport, Pa. She will again have charge of the Lasell gymnasium, and will teach the swimming.

Two hundred and forty tickets were taken this year for the Boston Symphony concerts, the seats for the most part being the same as have been occupied for several years past by Lasell lovers of fine music.

Mrs. Sarah Bragdon, who has been spending a part of the summer with her son and daughter, Prof. Bragdon, and Mrs. Noyes, has gone to Maine to visit with her sister and old school friends in her native state.

Mr. Edward A. Sabin of Boston will give instruction on the violin, taking Mr. Willis Newell's place for a few weeks. Mr. Noyes leaves on Monday with the Boston Symphony Orchestra club for a concert tour of the United States.

Mrs. James Fitch, nee Mattie Munson of Yonkers, N. Y., who was at Lasell in 1866, gave a visit to the school here to-morrow evening. She has been very successful in her studies since her school days, and made since her school days. Her niece, Miss Laura Davis of Allston, at Lasell in '81, accompanied her.

The beautiful new Axminster carpets, which were placed in the parlors during the summer, have been laid down in the parlors of those rooms. By-the-way, the pier glass in the main parlor is the work of the Court Cabinet Maker in Copenhagen, Denmark.

On Monday last thirty-six Lasell maidens climbed the two hundred and ninety-nine steps of Bunker Hill monument, and viewed the city over from that commanding height. From there they went to the Navy Yard, and the U.S. receiving ship Vabash, which they visited, and then to the house of Lieut. Winder in command.

On Thursday afternoon Prof. Bragdon chartered "White Swan" of Waltham and gave the girls a very delightful ride on the Charles river, from Weston bridge to the draw bridge beyond the Watch factory. It was a perfect October day; the foliage just beginning to turn, and the Charles river looked more lovely. Prof. Bragdon has the thanks of all of the girls for an afternoon of much pleasure.

THEATRES.

BOSTON AMUSEMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

Globe Theatre.—Rudolph Aronson's Comic Opera company of New York performs a most successful engagement here to-morrow evening. On Monday, Oct. 15, Mrs. Brown Potter will be introduced once more to the Boston public.

Boston Museum.—"Little Lord Fauntleroy" still holds the fort at the famous old family resort. "Standing room only" seems to be the cry at each performance.

Park Theatre.—Miss Annie Pixley in "Mr. Liss" will be followed on Monday, Oct. 15, by Hoyt's "Hole in the Ground," which always takes well with Boston people.

Hollis Street Theatre.—Dixey's charming "White Swan" will finish up here this week. On Monday, Oct. 15, Daniel Frohman's New York Co. will appear in "The Wife." Crowded houses are sure for every night, and at the matinees, only early callers will be able to secure seats.

Boston Theatre.—They say, "why not let well enough alone?" hence, the great spectacular play, "The Crystal Slipper," continues to be the centre of attraction, now on its 5th week.

Gas vs. Electricity.

The oft-postponed hearing before the gas commissioners on the petition of the Newton & Watertown Gas Company, for the privilege of furnishing electric lights, began Thursday in Boston, Mr. J. B. Goodrich representing the gas company, Ex-Governor Robinson and Chas. T. Davis the Electric Light Co., Samuel L. Powers interested citizens, and City Solicitor Slocum the city of Newton. Mr. Goodrich opened the case for the gas company, after which Mr. Powers presented the views of 600 citizens, who signed a petition in favor of the gas company.

Mr. Faine, the electrician of the Edison Company, was then subjected to a somewhat rigid cross-examination. To-

day the examination of witnesses was continued and this afternoon the counsel are expected to make their arguments.

Laundry Work

done at low prices and in the best manner, by Charlie Ching, Hyde's Block, Centre street.

REPORT of the Condition of the Newton National Bank at Newton, in the State of Massachusetts, at the close of business, October 4th, 1888:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts,	\$342,846 61
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured,	228 54
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	50,000 00
Construction account,	804 96
Due from approved reserve agents,	13,740 61
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,	33,746 25
Current expenses and taxes paid,	1 00
Premiums paid,	10,402 25
Checks and other cash items,	5,516 64
Bills of other banks,	4,373 00
Cent's,	318 96
Specie,	18,453 65
Legal-tender notes,	5,150 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation),	2,250 00
Total,	\$486,134 50

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in,	\$200,000 00
Surplus fund,	40,000 00
Undivided profits,	506 24
National Bank notes outstanding,	44,000 00
Dividends unpaid,	1,554 00
Individual deposits subject to check,	191,925 31
Demand certificates of deposit,	4,743 59
Due to other National Banks,	1,352 56
Bills payable,	1,352 50
Total,	\$486,134 50

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, ss:

I, B. Franklin Bacon, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. FRANKLIN BACON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of October, 1888.

J. C. KENNEDY, Notary Public.

FRANCIS MUDLOCK, J. H. HYDE, Wm. H. BRACKETT, Directors.

REPORT of the Condition of the First National Bank of New Newton, at the close of business, October 4th, 1888:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts,	\$121,190 46
Overdrafts,	73 16
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	25,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages,	29,782 50
Due from approved reserve agents,	21,028 85
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,	10,402 25
Current expenses and taxes paid,	265 25
Premiums paid,	6,000 00
Checks and other cash items,	2,281 00
Bills of other banks,	14 61
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents,	3,830 62
Specie,	2,400 00
Legal-tender notes,	2,400 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation),	1,125 00
Total,	\$224,365 26

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in,	\$100,000 00
Surplus fund,	1,000 00
Undivided profits,	2,653 23
National Bank notes outstanding,	21,722 90
Dividends unpaid,	753 00
Individual deposits subject to check,	94,359 52
Real estate, furniture, and fixtures,	1,520 00
Bills payable, City of Newton, tax,	1,520 00
Total,	\$224,365 26

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS, COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, ss:

I, E. P. Hatch, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. P. HATCH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of October, 1888.

ISAAC F. KINGSBURY, Notary Public.

J. H. NICKERSON, J. E. CROCKETT, B. F. HOUGHTON, Directors.

OPENING

—OF THE—

ESSEX BOOT & SHOE CO.

28 Essex Street.

A FULL LINE OF SEASONABLE GOODS.

We shall be pleased to see our friends and the public.

L. F. Keene, Prop. N. A. Moses, Mgr.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss.

PROBATE COURT.

To Willam Murray, Sioux Falls, Dakota, Hannah O'Leary, wife of Thomas O'Leary of Newton in said county,

Greeting:

Whereas, Cornelius Murray of Newton, in the County of Middlesex, has presented to said Court a petition, representing that he holds as tenant in common eight undivided tenth parts or shares of certain real estate situated in said County of Middlesex and described in said petition, and praying that partition thereof may be made of the same among the tenants in common thereof according to law;

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, which will be held in said County of Middlesex, on the first Tuesday of November next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon,

THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 2.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1888.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.



Springer Brothers,
Importers, Wholesale and
Retail Manufacturers.
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
Choice designs of their own manufacture
and a rare assortment of foreign
garments personally selected in
London, Paris and Berlin.
Wholesale Establishment with spacious
RETAIL & CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,
Chauncy St., Essex St., & Harrison Ave.
Carriage Entrance, 50 Essex St.
BRANCH RETAIL STORE,
Fashionable Cloak Bazaar,
500 Washington St., cor. Bedford St.,
BOSTON.

—THE—
Sioux Indians,
—before the—
Newton Indian Association.
MISS M. C. COLLINS
The medical missionary among the Dakotas,
will give some account of the recent Council
over the proposed treaty for their lands, and of
her work among them at the
Baptist Church,
Church Street, Newton,
On Monday evening, October 22, at 7.30 P. M.

Announcement!

The undersigned having purchased
the stock in trade and good will of
Geo. H. Adam's Grocery Store, desire
to state that it will be their endeavor
to supply their patrons with STRICTLY
FIRST-CLASS ARTICLES at the
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES, and
trust that with facilities for purchasing
second to no other house, and by
constant efforts to please their customers,
they will merit a continuance
of the patronage so liberally bestowed
upon their predecessor.
C. O. TUCKER & CO.
Newton, Oct. 15, 1888.

In retiring from the Grocery business
in Newton, after an experience
of twelve years, I take this method of
expressing to my customers grateful
thanks for their liberal support, and
bespeak for my successors, Messrs.
C. O. Tucker & Co., an increasing
volume of Newton's first-class trade.
GEO. H. ADAMS.
Newton, Oct. 11, 1888.

—WE OFFER—
Welcome Soap,
100 Cakes in a box at
\$4.44 Per Box.
This soap is so well known that it needs no
comment.

G. P. ATKINS.
CLARA D. REED, M. D.
RESIDENCE AND OFFICE,
Williams Street, off Centre, NEWTON.
Hours—1 to 3 and 7 P. M.

Dr. F. L. McINTOSH,
Corner of Washington and Jewett Sts.,
(Office of the late Dr. Keith).
Office Hours: 4 to 7 P. M. Usually at home
until 9 A. M.
Refers to: Dr. W. P. Wesselhoef, and Dr.
James R. Bell.
Telephone, Newtonville, 46-2.

A. J. MACOMBER.
WATCHMAKER, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.
has removed to
21 Bench St., Boston, near Washington.
Where he will be pleased to continue his
services for his Newton patrons. All work done
as promptly as heretofore.

SEAL GARMENTS —AND OTHER— FURS.

We have now open one of the most carefully
selected and thoroughly manufactured stocks of
FINE FUR GOODS
to be found in New England, comprising
Seal, Sable and Fur-lined Garments,
Also every description of the smaller furs and
trimmings, all of the choicest and most reliable
character.
Prices as low as CHOICE goods can
be sold.

Joseph A. Jackson,
412 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, 51
NEWTON.

—Mr. Henry E. Cobb left Thursday for
Racine, Wis.
—Mr. Horace S. Sears has been chosen
secretary of the new South Middlesex
Unitarian Club.

—Mr. E. F. Sawyer of New Bedford,
moved into Mr. J. M. Clapp's house on
Newtonville Avenue this week.

—Mr. L. D. Boise and daughter, Miss
Laura Boise, went to-day to Boston,
where they will spend the winter.

—Contributions of money or articles for
the sale at the Wesleyan Home, Oct. 25,
can be sent to any manager in this ward.

—There will be a meeting of the Newton
Club at the Club House in Newtonville,
Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

—Coke for open grates and furnaces is
the most economical fuel for this season
of the year. Order at the Gas Office,
Newton.

—Mr. Minns and family have returned
from a seven years stay in San Francisco,
and have taken Miss Pope's house on
Waverly Avenue.

—Mrs. Charles Read has returned from
Manchester, and will board until the
completion of the improvements at her
residence on Brighton Hill.

—Have you seen the beautiful display
of stamped goods for embroidery at
Chandler & Co.'s. All who intend making
holiday presents should look at them.

—The residence and grounds of Mr. H.
E. Cobb's estate, were handsomely illuminated
with Chinese lanterns Monday
evening upon the occasion of the torch-
light parade of the Republican campaign
battalion.

—The local storekeepers illuminated
for the torchlight parade Monday evening.
Taxation made a good display.
Many residences along the route were
lighted up and lanterns were suspended
from the porches and about the grounds.

—Mr. E. H. Cutler, of the Newton Preparatory
School for boys, has been elected a member of the executive committee
of the New England Association of
colleges and preparatory schools.

—The Newton Independents flung out
a large campaign flag in the square near
the depot, Friday afternoon, bearing
the names of the presidential candidates,
Cleveland and Thurman, and Edward
Burnett for Congress.

—Mrs. Dr. Field and Mr. Eliot Field
arrived home from the mountains on
Monday and Dr. Field came Thursday,
having remained to close his course of lectures
at Dartmouth Medical College. They
have taken rooms at Mrs. Frankland's for
the winter.

—The first of a "Sunday evening series
of sermons on revivals" will be delivered
at the Methodist Church next Sunday
by Rev. W. E. Knox of Auburn, Mass.
Subject: The needed Revival. Strangers
cordially invited. Seats free. Services
at 7.30.

—Mrs. Weeks of Paris, wife of Mr. Edward
Weeks, the celebrated artist (formerly
of Newton) has been visiting Mrs.
F. G. Macomber of 403 Beacon street,
Boston. After a short visit to her mother
in Berlin, Me., she will sail for home
on the 27th of October.

There will be a public meeting of the
Boston Auxiliary of the McAll Association,
in the chapel of the Old South church, Boston,
next Tuesday, Oct. 24th, at 3 p.m.; addresses
will be given by Miss Johnston, of
Paris, and Miss Moagridge and Mrs. Chase
of Philadelphia. All friends of the society,
both ladies and gentlemen are earnestly
invited to be present.

—Mr. and Mrs. Theo. L. Mason celebrated
their silver wedding on Tuesday
by attending the wedding of their niece
at South Boston. On Wednesday evening
a large company of their friends from
Boston, Cambridge, Somerville and
Watertown surprised them at their residence,
and brought several reminders of the
anniversary.

—Mr. J. C. Potter entertained Hon. John
W. Chandler and the other speakers at the
Republican rally, Monday evening, at his
residence in Walnut Park. Newton members
of the Merchants' club of Boston, of which
Mr. Chandler is a member, Mayor Kimball,
Representatives Walworth and Slocum,
the Newton members of the District
committee and the committee of the
Republican club in charge of the rally, were
asked to meet the guests of the evening at
an informal reception.

—The cards are out for the wedding of
Miss Margaret, daughter of Mr. E. W.
Converse, to Mr. Wm. Lothrop Allen of
Boston. The reception will be held at the
residence of the bride's father, Wednesday
evening, November 7th. Mr. and Mrs. Allen
will be at home on January 8th and 15th, at their future residence,
291 Commonwealth avenue, Boston.

—The "Newton blankets" are what
Chandler & Co. call a handsome article,
made expressly for them, and named
after this city. They are sold for \$5 a
pair and are intended to meet the demand
for a good article at a popular price.
You had better inspect them before
buying your winter blankets. They are
described in an advertisement on the
first page.

—Mr. Arthur E. Burnett, the tenor of

the Channing church choir, will receive
pupils in vocal music at 66 Clarendon
street, Boston. Mr. Burnett was for two
years a pupil of John L. Hodson, Jr.,
teaching the pure Italian method, as
taught by the leading European masters.
He is highly endorsed, also, as a teacher,
by Carl Zerrahn, and his own admirable
method of singing, so popular with Newton
people, is a sufficient proof of his
knowledge of the art.

—The English literature class of Channing
church opens with nearly one hundred
members, and promises to have a very
pleasant and profitable winter. They
meet two Tuesday evenings a month
and this winter will study Browning.
At the first meeting last week there was
a very interesting paper from Judge
Titman, and Rev. Mr. Hornbrooke, Mr.
W. C. Bates and others read some of the
shorter poems. The next meeting will
read and discuss "Saul."

—The report of the board of health for
September shows that there were 22
deaths during the month, of which three
were over 80 and three over 70, and 6
under one year; nine were residents of
Newton, five of this state and four of
other states. There were 19 cases of typhoid
fever reported during the month. The
report says, "The great amount of
decaying vegetation caused by the almost
unprecedented wet weather, taken in
connection with our lack of sewerage,
has caused a great amount of malaria of
a typhoidal nature, which does not appear
in the above report, as physicians are
not required to report malaria."

—C. O. Tucker and Co. announce in
another column that they have assumed
the grocery business of Mr. George H.
Adams, and that they will endeavor to
supply the best goods at the lowest possible
prices. Their store is to be completely
renovated, new plate glass windows
put in and other improvements made,
and they hope to continue to receive the
liberal patronage given to their predecessor.
They have one of the best locations
in Newton, and Mr. Tucker is so well
known by Newton people, that there is
no doubt of the store being a popular
place for those in search of the best
goods.

Two Kinds of Light
The hearing before the gas commissioners
was concluded last Friday, with the
arguments of ex-Gov. Robinson, counsel
for the Electric Light Company and
Mr. J. B. Goodrich, counsel for the
Gas Company.

Gov. Robinson presented forcibly his
side of the case, speaking of the good
work done in Newton by the Electric
Light company, the able and honest
manner in which the company is managed,
and the general satisfaction felt with
its lights. He said that a gas company,
if it had the right to furnish electric
lights, would have a great temptation
to furnish as little as possible, so as
not to impair the value of their gas
stock. He asked what better between
the gas company could render than is
rendered by the electric light company.

Mr. Goodrich replied for the gas company,
and said that the gas company had
to ask for the right for its own protection,
a third of its earnings being threatened
by the proposed contract between
the electric light company and the city.
If the electric company is granted the
exclusive right to light the streets of
Newton, the property of the gas company
will be greatly impaired and its
stock depreciated in value. As far as
the facilities of the two companies for
doing business are concerned, the gas
company can furnish electric light as
cheaply as any company can, and it is
ready to pay for any losses the electric
light company may sustain from the
granting of this petition.

The commissioners reserved their decision
and the end of the matter is not yet
reached. Meanwhile the streets are
being lighted under the old contract.

Both Take the Same Position.

Boston Herald.
THE NEWTON GRAPHIC has two papers
on the tariff question, taking opposite
sides, in its columns this week. The one
is by Mr. J. R. Leeson, the other by Mr.
E. B. Haskell. Though written entirely
independent one of another, it is a curious
fact that both conclude with the same
position. Mr. Leeson says: "All parties
ought to be satisfied with a tariff for
revenue and discrimination for protection."
Mr. Haskell, that: "All the protection
needed can be secured incidentally
to raising the revenue required." Both
describe in this with sufficient accuracy
the Mills bill, which Mr. Leeson, in a
labored effort, had previously opposed.
Mr. Haskell truly says that this
necessary protection could be obtained
under a more liberal modification of
the tariff than any party has yet presented.

Newton Free Library.

It may not be generally known that in
the Library at Newton there is a collection
of nearly six hundred photographs which
have been recently mounted, classified
and arranged, and are now ready for
inspection by art lovers. They are
photographs of sculpture in different
Italian galleries, comprising selections
from the Vatican, the Capitol, the Lateran,
the Villa Borghese, the Villa Ludovisi,
the National Museum at Naples, with
some from the British Museum, the
latter including photographs of the
frieze of the Parthenon.
They were purchased from the Jewett
Art Fund, and were very carefully selected
by a gentleman of Newton who has
made a special study of art subjects
and who devoted a great deal of time
while abroad to the selection. His name
has been added to the photographs and
will be of great value and assistance to
those interested in examining the pictures.
The photographs are especially fine
ones, and their acquisition will prove a
great addition to the attractions of the
Library.

Handsome Sealskins.

Have you seen those handsome seal
sacques at Jos. A. Jackson's, 412 Washington
street, Boston. They are the finest
ever exhibited in Boston, and it will
pay you to examine them before looking
elsewhere. Mr. Jackson has also a full
assortment of coats, muffs, collars and
other furs.
For a 5 cent cigar call at G. W. Shaw's.

TARIFF REFORM.

MR. E. B. HASKELL, REPLIES TO THE BOSTON ADVERTISER.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC:

You published last week a letter of
mine in which I endeavored, within prescribed
limits, to sketch the outlines of a
plan for Tariff Reform. Among the
points I presented were these:

1. That the War Tariff in these "piping
times of peace" is oppressive to the
people because it involves unnecessary
taxation, i. e., taxation beyond the needs
of the government.

2. That its effect is to shut our manufactures
out of foreign markets.

3. That it has nearly destroyed our foreign
shipping interest—this interest
involving the industry of ship-building,
the once profitable carrying trade, and
our own communications with the markets
of the world for our varied surplus
products.

I also pointed out that the most common
argument of extreme protectionists,
viz: that it is the tariff which keeps up
wages in this country is fallacious,
especially as it is a well known fact
that wages in England, under free
trade, are higher than in any of the European
countries which maintain protection.

The Boston Advertiser devotes over a
column of editorial space to a review of
this brief letter, and only succeeds in
touching one point of it, and that rather
vaguely. The substance of its criticism
on that point—the relation of the Tariff
to the wages of labor—is, as near as I
can make it out, that whereas we need
protection because wages are high in
this country, France and Germany need
it because wages are low in those countries.

But the Advertiser makes one charge
so plainly that it cannot be misunderstood.
That charge is that I do not know
much about political economy. That is
true. Many know more. I do not
pretend to be a master of this great
and intricate subject. I only claim ability
to see certain very obvious facts—
those given and numbered above, for
instance; and as my critic in the Advertiser
did not attempt to controvert these, I
take it that he doubts his ability to do so
with any degree of success.

Therefore we will consider those points
settled—namely, that the War Tariff
means unnecessary taxation, shuts us
from foreign markets and destroys our
foreign shipping interest. These are not
affected by the Advertiser's column of
quibbling. **E. B. HASKELL.**

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

CONGRESSMAN BURNETT'S POSITION ON THIS VITAL ISSUE.

HON. EDWARD BURNETT.
Dear Sir—Regarding civil service reform
as of vital importance to the purity
of the government and welfare of the
country, and therefore thinking it necessary
that every one aspiring to represent
us in Congress should be known as decidedly
in favor of that reform, in the name
of the Newton Civil Service Reform
Association, we request a statement of
your views upon the subject, that the
public may clearly understand your position.

Regarding the law limiting the term of
office to four years as one of the greatest
obstacles to civil service reform, we
desire to know if you are in favor of its
repeal. Very respectfully,
HENRY LAMBERT, President.
J. P. TOLMAN, Secretary.
West Newton, Oct. 9, 1888.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 12, 1888.

HENRY LAMBERT, Pres't Newton Civil Service Reform Association:

Dear Sir—Yours of the 9th inst. duly
received and contents noted. I am very
glad to have the opportunity of replying
to your question, and will simply say
that I have always advocated civil service
reform, and that my experience during
the past ten months in Washington
has made me still more convinced of
its necessity. From various interviews
with the President, I also believe
him to be a firm believer in reform,
but at the same time I appreciate
the many difficulties that he has in
always deciding justly, for he has often
told me that men in his own party have
personally deceived him.

I am in favor of repealing the law in
regard to limitation of term of office for
four years, and believe with you that
this is one of the obstacles to civil service
reform. Yours very truly,
E. BURNETT.

Southboro, Mass.

Owners of Carriages

should read J. R. Nason's announcement.
He has made a reputation for
first class work in painting and repairing
of carriages, and now announces a great
reduction of prices. All of Mr. Nason's
work is honestly and carefully done,
the best stock is used, and every one who
has patronized his shop will give him
an unqualified endorsement. His stand
in West Newton, Washington street,
above City Hall, is well known to all
owners of carriages.

To the Ladies of Newton.

To advertise "Crown Liquid Coffee,"
the most delicate and delicious beverage
(of which we are giving away daily over
3,000 cups) you are cordially invited to
come to our open counter, No. 9, Temple
Place, Boston, and test it, free of charge.
Gentlemen come uninvited.

SILVER.—Have you seen the magnificent
display of crockery, lamps, and silver
that Morey, Churchill & Morey
show in their store, 155 Friend street,
Boston. If you have not done so, a visit
there will repay you.

Ready Made Clothing

of the latest styles can be found at
White, Cross & Co's, 592 Washington
street, up one flight. They call special
attention to their fine line of ulsters.

Always reliable—"Old 49"—5 cents, for
sale at G. W. Shaw's.

Quick Laundry.

THE BEST WORK AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
315 Centre St., Hyde's Block, Newton.
Clothes Repaired Free.

A. B. ALLISON
Will resume piano-forte lessons with pupils on
and after
September 17th.
Address Newton, Mass.

CHAS. A. FARLEY,
Piano & Organ Tuner.
The Ivers & Pond pianos for sale or exchange
at the lowest prices on easy terms of payment.
Address P. O. Lock Box 22, Newton.
Residence, Washington St. 2d from Hovey.

Brewster, Cobb & Estabrook.

BANKERS.

CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
HENRY E. COBB, ARTHUR L. SWEETSER
CHARLES E. EDDY, C. H. WATSON,
751 ARTHUR F. ESTABROOK

C. E. WHITMORE, D. W. COOLIDGE.

C. E. WHITMORE & CO.

BROKERS.

Stocks & Bonds, also Grain & Provisions.

131 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Rooms 18 and 19. Private Wires, Telephone.

PLUMBING.

REMOVAL.

Timothy J. Hartnett,

has removed to

Brackett's New Block,

Centre Street, Opp. Public Library, Newton,

where he is prepared with better facilities to
execute all orders with the same care and personal
superintendence as in the past.

Having had seventeen years' experience on
Back Bay work in the city of Boston, and over
six years on some of the best work in the city of
Newton, perfect satisfaction is guaranteed.

Have water attached to the leading modern
water closets at store for inspection and information
of house owners and others.

The thorough ventilation of the drainage
system of buildings a specialty.

First class mechanics employed and first class
work solicited.

Jobbing and other work receive personal supervision.

Contractor for gas piping.

35 1y

Lehigh Furnace Coal

FOR SALE BY

Newton Coal Company,

Office, Elliot Block, Newton. 21f

Children's Hair Cutting

AT

JOHN T. BURNS'

COLE'S BLOCK, over H. B. Coffin's Store.

We wish to state to the Public that we will take
Special Care of the CUTTING OF CHILDREN'S
HAIR, and also with every other branch of our
business.

N. B.—LADIES' SHAMPOOING done at their
homes at the moderate price of 75 cents.

Charles S. Holbrook.

Fire, Life & Accident Insurance.

No. 4 KILBY STREET, BOSTON.

POST OFFICE BOX 241, NEWTON.

Insurance placed in reliable companies at lowest
rates. 46

FREDERICK F. MOORE, M. D.

(Harvard Medical College, 1876.)

Specialty: Diseases of the Rectum

(Piles, Fistula, etc.)

Residence and Office: Thornton street, near
Washington street, Newton. Hours, 8 to 9 a. m.,
7 to 8 p. m.

Boston Office: 14 Mt. Vernon street, opposite
Hancock St. Hours, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. 51y1

Number Your Houses

And so obtain the FREE POSTAL DELIVERY.
If you do not know your number enclose a postal
card, addressed with your name and street to
the City Engineer, West Newton, who will return
it with your correct number. You can get
the best

Bronze Metal Nickled Plated

2 inch numbers at

BARBER BROS.

HARDWARE STORE,
No 415 Centre Street.

Don't delay as the inspector from Washington
says it seems the only thing wanted.

THOMAS SINCLAIR,

Practical Upholsterer

Upholstery in all its branches. Hair
Mattresses made to order and remade. Window
shades made of the best material and only the
best fixtures used. Every shade warranted to
give satisfaction. Prices as low as is consistent
with good work and material. 48

CHANDLER & COMPANY.

THE NEWTON BLANKET,

\$5.00 Per Pair.

We desire to call attention to a line of BLANKETS, which have been
manufactured expressly for us, to meet a demand for a good article at a
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THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN HEARS MUCH TALK ABOUT A STABLE.

The board of aldermen was called to order by Alderman Pettie, Monday evening, in the absence of Mayor Kimball, with all the members present. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

A petition was received from Amelia P. Barber, for license to erect a stable on Summit street, Ward 1, and ordered published.

J. H. Williams and others petitioned for the acceptance of Clifton street, Ward 2; referred to Highway committee.

An order was passed, authorizing the city treasurer to pay over to the city solicitor \$200, for expenses occurred in suits against the city, the amount to be charged to the miscellaneous fund.

Thirty-seven thousand and one hundred dollars was appropriated for the expenses of the city during November.

A communication from E. P. Gallup of Springfield was read in regard to appointment of special policemen for the B. & A. R. R.

An order, appointing polling places for the November election, was read and ordered published.

A petition was read from Chas. E. Billings, chairman of the building committee of Eliot church, calling attention to the fact that the grade of Church street, in front of the church, was not in accord with the survey of the city surveyor, and asking that the grade of the street be raised and the sidewalk lowered, so that carriages could drive on to the church grounds. Also that the expense of the same should be included in next year's estimates.

The First Baptist society of Newton Centre asked to have the walks graded and concreted adjoining their new edifice on Beacon street.

An order was passed, transferring \$500 from the appropriation for land damages, to that for drains and culverts, Alderman Nickerson explaining that the heavy rains had made an unprecedented demand on that department for the removal of sand from the catch basins.

An election bill was reported and ordered passed.

HEARING ON FLORAL STREET.

The hearing on the laying out and acceptance of Floral street was opened, and Messrs. Lane and Cole asked to have the street accepted through to Boylston street. The street is to be laid out under the betterment act, and Mr. Lane said that although he had given the land for the street, paid taxes on it until within a year or two, and spent about \$300 in filling it in, still he was willing to pay the betterments if he was not "bettered" too hard.

Alderman Pettie said that the objection to laying out to Boylston street, was that the Boston & Albany intended to separate the grades of Boylston street and the railroad, and when this was done the grade of that end of Floral street would have to be changed. Consequently it would not pay to expend much money on the street at present.

The hearing was closed after a good deal of discussion.

CHESTER STREET.

The next hearing was on the laying out of Chester street, from Lincoln street to Forest. Mr. E. H. Tarbell spoke briefly in its favor, after which the hearing was closed.

An order was subsequently passed for the laying out of Floral street from Walnut street, only a portion of its length.

MR. DOWSE'S STABLE.

Next came the hearing on the license for Mr. W. B. H. Dowse's stable, which was extended at great length, Mr. Stephen Thacher appearing for the remonstrants and Mr. Dowse for himself. After an hour or more of an endeavor to instruct the board in the points of law, the board was somewhat surprised at receiving notification from Mr. Dowse of his intention to build a house 60 by 40 on the lot of brick and stone.

Mr. Dowse opened the hearing by stating that he did not waive any rights he might have had under the license first granted and afterwards rescinded, but he would like to have what possible objection there could be to a man's exercising his right to use his property in the way he desired.

Mr. Stephen Thacher read a strong remonstrance signed by Peter Thacher, George P. Whitmore, H. L. Pike, N. C. Pike, Mr. Putnam, L. G. Pratt, H. A. Inman, Rev. Francis Tiffany, Mr. Leighton, and every resident of the vicinity. He also read a letter of remonstrance from Mr. Tiffany. He called on Mr. Leighton to testify to the reasons why Mr. Dowse wanted the land, to which Mr. Dowse objected, but Mayor Kimball, who occupied the chair, overruled the objection. Mr. Leighton said that he sold the lot to Mr. Dowse, as he said he wanted it kept open to have a view from his house; and he gave him this reason as an inducement to sell to him. I removed the fences to which he objected as an obstruction to his view, and also trimmed up my trees to accommodate him.

Mr. Thacher called on Alderman Nickerson to state why he favored granting the petition. The latter said that he gathered from what he heard that the stable was to be in the rear of Mr. Dowse's lot, and no one could object to it, and he had told Alderman Johnson of the license committee that he thought it would be all right to grant the license. Mr. Thacher then showed a map of the street, and the proposed location of the stable, which would be on the corner lot, 17 feet from Mr. Leighton's bay window and six feet in advance of the line of his house.

Mr. Dowse explained that he really had not decided upon the location for the stable; he had told his man to drive some stakes, so he could see how it looked and get the opinion of his neighbors.

Alderman Childs said that it seemed to him that the board was working in the dark. The neighbors objected and any one would to having a stable on a corner lot. It would be well for the board to wait until Mr. Dowse found out whether he really wanted to build the stable or not, and where he wanted to build it, as the hearing seemed to be wasting the time of the board. Besides, the Repub-

licans of Wards One and Seven are making a tremendous effort to save the country to night, and several members of the board, myself included, want to see them do it.

Mr. Thacher called on Councilman Hunt to testify in regard to the injurious way a stable would affect property in that locality. Mr. Hunt stated that the value of the adjacent estates would be lessened by from \$2,000 to \$3,000 each, while it would be impossible to sell them for anything near their present valuation. To Mr. Dowse, he said that Mr. Dowse's own estate would be injured in the same proportion.

Mr. Dowse claimed that this had nothing to do with the case. The board had only to do with the fire risk and the danger to life, and he quoted at length from the Belger decision to favor his statement.

Mayor Kimball reminded him that the laws had been changed since then, and new ordinances framed to meet the requirements of law.

Mr. Dowse said that eminent counsel had told him that the present ordinances gave the city no additional power, and in reply to questions from the Mayor said that the stakes did not represent substantially the proposed location of his barn and it would be as handsome as any house on the street. If his neighbors had only called on him and stated their objections there would have been no need of the hearing.

Mr. Thacher said that the deed from Mr. Leighton restricted any building being placed within 40 feet of the street. He did not believe the board would establish the precedent of allowing stables to be placed on front corner lots. A stable in such a place would certainly prove a great nuisance.

Mr. Secomb said that Mr. Dowse had said that this was not a question of sentiment or esthetic taste, he knew that Mr. Dowse's policy was pursued in Brooklyn and New York, where soap factories and cheap tenement houses were built next to handsome dwellings, the owners claiming that they had a right to do as they wished with their own property, but New England men boasted that it was different in New England. It was one of the charms of Newton that property owners were protected from offensive buildings being placed next to their residences. If such a permit was granted he could only say that he considered it fortunate that he had sold his house in Newton, and he should certainly not build a cottage for his mother on the lot opposite the stable, as he intended. He thought the inauguration of such a policy would be of great and lasting injury to Newton. The claims of good fellowship and neighborly feelings ought to be considered and if his neighbors objected to a stable he certainly should not want to build one.

Mayor Kimball ruled that Mr. Dowse's claim that the board had no right to rescind his license was unfounded, and that the board had a right to rescind the license, as it stated that the license was granted through misrepresentation. Mr. Dowse objected to the word, and said that he knew of no misrepresentation.

Mr. Nickerson stated that he recommended granting the license, from the belief that no one would object, and for that reason the application was not advertised.

Alderman Childs said the board had a right to rescind, and a man had no moral right, even if he had a legal right, to injure the property of his neighbor. He believed that there was a cat in the meal somewhere, of which the board did not know, and he thought the board should wait until it understood the matter.

Alderman Johnson condemned the practice of suspending the rules and granting licenses, without proper advertising, which so often caused trouble. He thought the question whether a man had a right to injure the property of his neighbors, and that the board was powerless, should be looked into, and on his motion the question was referred to the City Solicitor. We assume that we have the right, but it would be well to get a legal opinion, he said.

Mayor Kimball stated that if Mr. Dowse assumed that he had a license, he should have to have an injunction served upon him. After a good deal more of rambling discussion the hearing was declared closed.

CHESTER STREET.

The motion to have Chester street laid out was defeated, as it called for an expenditure on the part of the city.

Alderman Johnson opposed it, and said that he believed in treating all alike, and not in charging one party and giving to another.

Alderman Pettie claimed that the street was one of the old town roads and an exception should be made.

Alderman Ward said it made but little difference when a street was laid out, all should be treated alike. The order was defeated 3 to 2. It was afterward amended, providing for its acceptance when laid out to the approval of the City Engineer.

BUILDING.

W. B. Colligan gave notice of intention to build a house 30 by 40 on Waltham street.

W. B. H. Dowse gave notice of intention to build a stone and brick house 60 by 40 on the corner of Perkins and Winthrop street.

John H. Peck gave notice of intention to build an addition to house, 16 by 6, on Boylston street, Ward 6.

G. P. Whitmore was granted license to build addition to his stable, 15 by 22.

W. H. Mague's application for license for carriage shed on Auburn street, was ordered advertised.

An order was passed that all sums from the sale of the old steam engine, of horses, road material, and from rent of street roller, be added to appropriation for highway general repairs.

The board then adjourned to next Monday evening, to elect an Overseer of the Poor.

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List of New Books.

Bolton, S. K. Successful Women.	92.522
Contents, Juliet Corson, Mary Louise Booth, Francis E. Willard, Mrs. G. R. Allen, Mary Virginia Terhune, Margaret, Etia Grant Campbell, Rachel Littler Bodley, Candace Wheeler, Clara Barton, Alice C. Freeman.	
Champersey, E. W. Three Vassar Girls in France; a Story of the Siege of Paris.	35.244
Conklin, J. M. D. From Flax to Linen.	63.684
Fisher, G. P. Manual of Christian Evidences.	91.516
In this little book the writer confines himself to the Evidences of Revealed Religion, and gives what seems to him the correct definitions and proofs.	
Hale, E. E., and E. E. J. Franklin in France: Vol. 2. The Treaty of Peace, and Franklin's Life till his Return.	96.285
Takes up the story of Franklin's life after the battle of Yorktown and the closing years of his residence in France.	
Hartner, E. Pythia's Pupils.	63.682
Hervet, T. K. The Book of Christmas; descriptive of the Customs, Ceremonies, Traditions, Superstitions, Fun, Feeling and Festivities of the Christmas Season.	53.368
John E. Smith. The Owl's Nest; from the German by Mrs. A. L. Wister.	62.702
Kellogg, W. F. Hunting in the Jungle with Gun and Guide; adapted from "Les Animaux Sauvages."	36.253
Livermore, M. A. My Story of the War; a Woman's Narrative of Four Years' Personal Experience as Nurse in the Army, and in Relief Work at Home; with Reminiscences of Hospital Life and the Sanitary Service of the War.	75.213
Lovett, R. Pictures from Holland, drawn with Pen and Pencil.	37.125
Mowry, W. A. Studies in Civil Government.	84.126
The first part is upon town and city government and our political history up to the adoption of the Constitution; the second part, an exposition of the Constitution; the third, a history of the government under the Constitution.	
Nordhoff, C. Peninsular California; some account of the Climate, Soil, Productions, and Present Condition chiefly of the Northern Half of Lower California. There are two maps made from recent surveys, and many comparative tables of climate, products, etc.	36.252
Payson, E. The Law of Equivalents, in its Relation to Political and Social Ethics.	94.445
Mr. Payson shows that the methods of advancing in the domains of matter and of morals are entirely unlike, and wishes to recall the thought of America to the realm of ethics and social life.	
Piereson, H. W. History of England in Words of One Syllable.	74.209
Sloane, F. O. C. Home Experiments in Science for Old and Young.	102.467
Smith, H. A. History of Russian Words of One Syllable.	74.208
Stockton, F. F. Researches on Diamagnetism and Magnetism, Action, including the Question of Diamagnetic Polarity.	103.466
Tyndall, J. Researches on Diamagnetism and Magnetism, Action, including the Question of Diamagnetic Polarity.	103.466
Vandegrift, M. The Dead Doll and other Vagaries.	55.323
E. P. THURSTON, Librarian.	
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ALL THE ISSUES.

TARIFF, PROHIBITION, CIVIL SERVICE REFORM,

And the Newton Independents.

Letters from Representative

Slocum, Mr. James

T. Allen.

Prof. Bragdon, Rev. Henry Lambert and Mr. Samuel Shaw.

POSITION OF THE INDEPENDENTS.

Editor of the Newton Graphic:

At your request I present my view of the position of the Independents.

The existence of distinct political parties is advocated on the ground, that representing different tendencies and principles, one corrects the defects and errors of another, and that thus, on the whole, they secure such legislation as best promotes the common welfare.

This theory presupposes in a party, the single purpose to seek, as the only justification of its existence, purity of government and wisdom in legislation; and in order to secure these ends—calm and deliberate judgment, an honest desire to get at the truth, and a disposition to weigh fairly the merits of the questions before the public.

But practically, parties seldom conform to these conditions. They commonly tend strongly to engender an undue party spirit, which makes party success the prime consideration in political contests. When this is the case it is obvious that the greater interests of the country as a whole, are likely to suffer. Measures are proposed or opposed, less with regard to their intrinsic merits than to their probable influence upon the party's prospects. Measures intrinsically good are opposed by one party, lest the other should get the credit of passing them. Much needed legislation is retarded and many interests suffer, while forensic combatants waste weeks or months in wordy squabbles or angry disputations.

The pending Presidential election affords ample and lamentable evidence of this effect of party ties, in influencing men's views and conduct, making them unjust to their opponents, false to their own previous professions, and ready to circulate any "campaign lie" that will seem to aid their cause.

This disgraceful character of the contest shows how important is the existence of a body of men, who, free from party bondage, will labor with honest independence to elect the best men, without regard to their party names, to promote the best measures, originate with whom they may, and who, by the weight of their influence, may turn the scale in favor of purer politics and better government.

Belonging to no party, the Independent is the critic of all parties. He holds the position of a judge, who hears the pleas of opposing parties, but, exempt from the influences which bias them, can form a more impartial judgment concerning the men and measures they advocate. As the true object of political contests should be, not merely the ascendancy of one or another party, but the better promotion of the common welfare, the Independent stands on the vantage ground of being able to labor distinctly, for no merely party issues but for the one paramount object—the benefit of the whole community.

The day for the Independent, then, has not gone by with one change in the administration. This function is needed to-day, and will be needed while popular government is carried on by the machinery of parties.

In this campaign, Independents, acting on their own convictions, will favor one or the other party, without ceasing to respect in each other conscientious differences. The position of the large majority of Independents, so far as I can judge, is this—they credit President Cleveland with a generally satisfactory administration, under which the country has prospered as fully as under any President of late years. They think that he deserves great praise for his independence in vetoing so many fraudulent claims for pensions. And in regard to the tariff, that he advocates nothing like "free trade," but only proposes such moderate changes as many leading Republicans, both dead and living, have strongly advocated.

While the fact that each party offers its own reform bill, making changes and reducing the revenue, shows clearly that both recognize the necessity of some reform of the tariff, and makes it certain that whoever is chosen President, some change is sure to be effected.

As to civil service reform, which many regard with Mr. Curtis as the most vital topic before the country, Independents do not think the President quite so black as his opponents delight to paint him. They admit freely that he has not come up to their expectations. Their leading per-

odicals have spoken in no uncertain tones on the subject. The Baltimore Civil Service Reformer has been strongly—even bitterly, denunciatory. The Boston Civil Service Record has spoken, though more temperately, in the same vein, and has published the official statistics of all the changes and removals in the different departments, so far as they could be obtained, in order that the public might be fully informed as to the character and extent of the changes made.

But however much Independents may condemn the President for his shortcomings, they do nevertheless recognize that he has done much to aid Civil Service Reform. Though they do not condone his faults, they see no prospect of advantage in the election of Mr. Harrison.

The changes under President Cleveland have been so extensive that many more cannot be made should he be re-elected. With the Presidency secured, he will feel less need of propitiating the spoilsmen of his party, and will probably make fewer changes, and extend (as he has already shown a purpose of doing) the operation of the Civil Service law to other departments. But should Mr. Harrison be elected, there would surely be a renewal of partisan changes on an extensive scale. For we have no reason to expect, even if he had ever shown any decided interest in Civil Service Reform, that he would have more stamina than President Cleveland to resist the demands of his party for the spoils of office. For that party in its day has acted most thoroughly upon the spoils theory. During five years Republican collectors in New York made removals in one office of men of their own party at the rate of more than one a day—1078 removals being made in 1565 days; nearly equal to the removal of every official twice in that time! And this feature of party spirit has not been outgrown, for campaign orators speak freely now of the expected overturn in the public offices if Mr. Harrison is elected. There can be no gain to Civil Service Reform if such partisan removals are to follow every change of administration. We need more stability to enable the reform to be extended and to crystallize until we approach much nearer the results in England, where four changes in the government have occurred within a brief period, without causing any removals except in a few of the most important offices.

Independents think that more progress will be made in that direction by the election of President Cleveland than by the election of Mr. Harrison.

HENRY LAMBERT.

EXODUS OF THE INDEPENDENTS.

MR. JAMES T. ALLEN SHARPLY CRITICIZES THEIR COURSE.

That was a melancholy spectacle—the procession of the Newton Independents from Nickerson's Hall, on the night of October 3rd. It was undoubtedly intended to be as august as the procession of the Equinoxes. Extended notices of the celestial movement were published the next morning in those moral reform organs—the Herald and Globe, "par nobis fratrum," that those mortals whose were not dazzled by its reflection; but to me the procession was intensely sad—symbolic of the moral decadence or blindness that is sure to follow a too familiar association with the Democracy; they "first endure, then pity, then embrace;" shadowy forms they seemed—ghosts of their former selves, dancing attendance as it were, at their own political funeral.

I thought of the venerable Robert C. Winthrop and the brilliant George S. Hillard heading a similar procession of Irreconcilables at the formation of the glorious Free Soil or Republican party, looking forward sunset in the vigor of their manhood, and celebrating their political obsequies. Noble and brilliant men they were, but politically dead and useless ever afterwards, honorable and gracious men there, but alike destined to political extinction, left behind in the magnificent uprising of a great people, determined to re-establish the principles of the fathers—to blot out the disgraceful record of a party subservient to the South, now as then, "Ave atque vale!" "Peace to their ashes."

A few words to their relations and friends may be allowed, not so much in the nature of reconciliation as of solemn warning. Nearly every one whose name appears in this list of the immortals, not originally a Democrat, is on record while in the flesh politically, as having said: "If the Republicans nominate a good man at Chicago, I shall vote for him." Insignificantly they exclaimed, "I am not a Democrat; I am a Republican; I defy you to read me out of that party." I differ with you only in your estimate of Mr. Blaine. With Edmunds in 1884, with almost any Republican (save only and always Blaine) in 1888, I am with you. Well, we have nominated Messrs. Harrison and Morton—has any word been uttered derogatory to either of these gentlemen? Honorable, clean, able men, Mr. Harrison like ex-Governor Robinson in the Butler campaign, growing in public estimation with every public utterance, astonishing and delighting his friends and confounding his enemies, a typical American, a loyal soldier, an able lawyer, an honorable senator. Mr. Morton, a wise, successful merchant, whose name is associated with that of a Boston merchant, the honored father of one of these Newton Independents, in a deed so rare, as to cast a halo of glory about the actors, viz., the voluntary payment of a debt of \$200,000, from which the law absolved them, a distinguished representative of our government in Paris, always a gentleman and an honest man. Will any one of these Independents venture to compare Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Thurman with these patriots either in reputation or character? Why, then, have these Independents experi-

enced this change of heart? Is it that they may illustrate their independence of any charge of consistency?

The Independent movement was a movement against Mr. Blaine and for Civil Service Reform. The country has not forgotten if these gentlemen have, that Civil Service Reform emblazoned upon all the banners, was the oriflamme of the Independents. "In hoc signo vinces," was their strident monologue. We will swallow Mr. Cleveland with his unsavory reputation, we will consort with unrepentant rebels and make our beds in the sty of the city democracy—we will risk all, we will venture all, because of Mr. Cleveland's promise to Messrs. Schurz and Curtis—to be true to the principle of Civil Service Reform. Well, these gentlemen succeeded in defeating Mr. Blaine and installing the democracy in the departments at Washington. Are they satisfied with their experiment? Are men generally satisfied when they fall utterly in their aim? Where are the banners of 1884 which they so proudly bore? Rent and torn in the mad rush of the democracy, who, as victors, demanded the spoils and got them too, Mr. Cleveland's promise to the contrary notwithstanding.

In whose keeping are those civil service banners to-day? Where they should be—in the keeping of the party that gave birth to the principle.

Read the significant utterance of the Chicago platform. Never before was that principle so completely and satisfactorily embodied in a political platform; all the more significant and inspiring when compared with the brief perfunctory statements of the St. Louis platform, to which, meagre as they are, the Cleveland administration gives the lie.

The Independent movement, then, is a failure. What reason was there for its continued existence? None whatever. Yet it lived in a moribund state, to be seen between the date of the Chicago convention and the landing of Mr. Blaine in New York. Society then was disintegrating, its particles moving in obedience to the law of affinity, either towards the Democratic party, as the party of Free Trade, or to the Republican, as the party of Protection. A few, probably, effervesced in the direction of the Prohibition party. When the electric tones of this natural leader of men were heard in generous advocacy of the election of a rival, sinking all personal considerations in the interests of his country, a shiver, a tremor went through the Independent mass. Messrs. Allen, Curtis and Godkin were seized with convulsions. Again was seen a sad but most interesting illustration of that strange disease or hallucination, termed by the medical faculty, "neuro-mimesis," or nervous mimicry. One after another fell a victim to the contagion. In the 17th century, among the Carpathian Mountains, it took the form of barking in imitation of dogs, the victims often skipping about on all fours. Here in the Nineteenth Century it was a barking at Mr. Blaine. The contagion spread, and it reached New England. A cold blast from Vermont at election time aggravated the symptoms. A north-easter from Maine intensified them. A marked feature of this disease is the development of the prophetic faculty, or, as it is called, the "second sight." Take the seven reasons some one has given why he shall support Mr. Cleveland rather than Mr. Harrison, and to which so many names are subscribed, some it is known without authority and others hopefully so—seven reasons, forsooth, as though there were some magic in that number:

First—"He is honest, able patriotic." Was he honest when he voluntarily placed himself as utterly opposed to a renomination, and then began to plot to secure that renomination, or are the two consistent acts? Was he honest when he said public office is a public trust and then subscribed \$10,000 and his cabinet \$50,000, and allowed a general assessment of postmasters, Custom House officers, and other officials of the army and navy, never before known for such purposes? Was he able and patriotic in his veto messages and the battle flag episode?

Second—"He is reasonably independent of party in his nominations for public office." It is difficult to conceive that the writer of these reasons believed this to be true. It is notorious—exceptions only prove the rule—that Democrats alone are appointed to office; that he has made more changes than any president who has preceded him.

Third—"He has voluntarily enforced the civil service law." Will the writer himself maintain that this is true in any respect whatever in Maryland, Indiana and Wisconsin? In Massachusetts and New York he has hypocritically pretended to enforce the law in its spirit, tickling the ears of the Democrats, and catching at these crumbs of comfort with hungry avidity, and exclaim, "O! a Daniel come to judgment!" Little thinking, seemingly, that it is Daniel Lamont they are complimenting. I commend the writer of this manifesto to an honest consideration of facts, let him read the Tribune's exposure of his appointing of forgers, jailbirds and scoundrels by the score. Let him study the list of railway clerks discharged in New England, published October 13 in the Record—188 names, 61 of them veteran soldiers—and all without cause.

Fourth—"He has shown himself safe and conservative as to the material interests of the country." In answer to this, I will quote the New York Sun for March 28, 1888. "The six, not seven, definite enterprises constituted Mr. Cleveland's policy with the result in each case, are:

- 1st. Civil service reform policy—result, abandonment.
- 2d. Suspension of silver coinage demanded—result, relinquishment.
- 3d. Extradition treaty—result, collapse.
- 4th. Fishery regulation—result, surrender.
- 5th. Surplus reduction plan—result, repudiation.
- 6th. Pan electric suit—result, disgrace.

A melancholy showing in truth. Fifth—"This is disposed of by the Sun above, No. 5. It remains only for the people to speak out in November.

Six—"We believe the Republican party to be dishonest etc." As this is a result of the strange hallucination of the Independents it deserves only our pity.

Seventh—"We believe the party needs to be beaten again for its own good." If these gentlemen could have listened on a Saturday last to the remarks of the five citizens of South Carolina, representing different sections and different industries in that State—men who marched out with their fathers and brothers and fought to the bitter end against the North, I question whether they would have blindly signed this septuaginta. They would have been electrified; the scales would have dropped from their eyes; once more would they have stood up

erect and felt that the contagion had left their marrow, and that they were well again.

Five-eighths of the white voters of South Carolina, say these representatives of that State, pray for the election of Harrison and Morton. With the Republican party again established at Washington, say these men, "We Independents will carry the State in 1890 independently of the blacks who are all with us." An Independent in South Carolina is a Republican, protesting against the Bourbon light-box voting scheme; against the distinction of ballots; against all the vicious and illegal methods by which a free government is rendered a farce and the crime of the 19th century is perpetuated. I would like to have set these five representative Independents over against the one hundred Newton Independents. Possibly, after such an interview, even the Herald would not shriek "bloody shirt" whenever we refer, however mildly, to Southern outrages.

The defeat of the Republican party in 1888, means the election of Cleveland and Thurman, and the South continued solid. It means the reconstruction of the Supreme Court, as one after another of the judges become incapacitated for work in the interests of Southern States' rights ideas and Northern copperheadism; it means the possible if not the probable assumption of the rebel debt, the pensioning of its soldiers with no votes from the Democratic president. It means the reversal of the grand result secured by the arbitrament of arms. The South right, the North wrong. It means to reestablish the compromises of 1850 in principle, admitting States only in pairs—one Republican, the other Democratic; it means, in short, the disintegration of the national idea—the nation looking towards sunset.

O for a blast from the clarion toned Garrison, Phillips and Parker, from Sumner, Wilson and Andrew! "Such chains as these were sure to bind." Hardly in their presence would George William Curtis and Thomas Wentworth Higginson like to be seen dancing attendance at a Democratic barbecue at the North or in the Ku Klux at the South.

JAMES T. ALLEN.

October 15, 1888.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

PROFESSOR C. C. BRAGDON DISCUSSES ITS MISSION.

To the Editor of the Graphic:

"It is the mission of the Prohibitionists to destroy the Republican party," was declared recently and publicly by a prominent "Third Party" citizen of Newton.

This may have been meant as a prophecy—a statement of a personal conviction as to the unavoidable outcome of the present agitation. In this case no one can quarrel with it—any one, even a woman, may prophesy in Massachusetts. Or, it may have been the statement of what, in the stater's opinion, the Prohibitionists are trying or ought to try to achieve. In either of the latter meanings, in the name of a very large number of earnest friends of Prohibition I repudiate it as any part of either hope or creed. It has been with reluctance and regret that many of us have felt forced by its failure to keep its promises, its frequent truckling to the liquor interest, its time-serving policy in dealing with what seems to us to be a burning and a pressing question, to express with emphasis our dissent by leaving the Republican party with which we have grown up, under whose leadership we have helped fight the fight for free manhood for America, which we have loved as if it were the principle for which it stood. But we have felt its action to be inadequate to express profound convictions, its pace too slow to express our sense of the dangers threatening our Republic and of the possibilities in legislation to avert those dangers. We have been forced by delay after delay, by falsehood after falsehood, to believe that that party (and if the Republican, surely also the Democratic) does not care for or intend earnest anti-liquor legislation.

I fully believe three quarters of the Republican party to be advocates of temperance. If these three-quarters could be persuaded to use their power as voters together, to materialize their wishes as to the manufacture and sale of strong drink and focus them on this one point, who doubts that the result would be next winter temperance legislation that would be irresistible?

If the temperance men in the Republican party would unmistakably announce their purpose to stand and be counted on this one question, many thousands of Democrats, also temperance men, would join them and the result would be a temperance vote such as would at once do the work which many men feel it right to do, and wish were well done, but dare not come out from the old ranks to try to do so, long as they see the result to be doubtful.

It is to call attention to the need of such action, to raise a standard around which temperance men of both parties may rally, that the Prohibition party has been begun. In this hope and purpose many I think I may say most—of us combine to vote according to our convictions on this point, to rouse people to let a dead past bury its dead, to give up rallying around banners whose mottoes belong to a by-gone condition of national affairs, to solved problems, and to unite on an issue where all good temperance lovers can join hands and hearts and voices.

Our fathers and brothers fought slavery. For that purpose the Republican party was made. It has done its work; why longer imagine we are fighting that dead foe? We may pretend we are but we know we are not. We cannot rouse the enthusiasm of 1861-64 again. Our orators try it but the people will not enthrone. The issue is past. Why not go forward to the next vital issue, the one that cries most loudly to heaven and good men for action? He would have been a traitor who in 1861 would have tried to divert interest and votes from the slavery question or secession to any other. We are as good Republicans as we were then, but the name stands for no idea. We can't go on voting on that corpse. The party leaders see this and

have taken up the tariff question. But as compared to the temperance question it is, to our land under our conditions, it is as nothing. The tariff question involves no moral issue. If a high tariff wastes its thousands, intemperance wastes its hundreds of thousands. As a financial matter it is far more essential to our prosperity that intemperance be stopped than that the tariff should be lowered or raised. And the tariff lays waste no homes, debases and destroys no brothers, kills no women and children. We beg the serious thought of good citizens, whether any issue is so vital to our state, to our homes, to our present and future welfare as this of strong drink. If either party—if that can be called a "party" which has no live issue to push, no real sin to fight—would or could make this its shibboleth, declare itself wholly for temperance, my friends and I would gladly flock to its support. A name is nothing to thinking men, an idea is every thing.

For one I wish the Prohibition party had not joined hands with women suffragists—not because I am not willing for woman suffrage, I don't care much either way and it does not seem to me important—but because it weakens the cause by presenting two very unlike questions. I, for one, wish the Prohibitionists would never nominate a man, except on the National ticket, when either party had put in nomination a pronounced temperance man. For we wish to further temperance, not multiply candidates, and we want to promote temperance, not men, always and everywhere. But I must ask myself as a voter, what do we as good citizens most desire for our beloved land? The answer is clear. The land needs temperance legislation; needs the joining of hands of all enemies of liquor against its friends. How can I express my conviction? By voting with the party which seems equally to have been raised up in God's providence to unequivocally and singly fight the damnable liquor death that kills my neighbors and their sons and shuts Heaven against so many souls? C. C. BRAGDON.

ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

A VIGOROUS REPLY TO CITIZEN'S ARTICLE FROM MR. SAMUEL SHAW.

To the Editor of the Graphic:

In your issue of Oct. 5, I read an article signed "Citizen," in defense of the Republican tariff bill, which I think misleading to your readers. It unjustly denounces the Mills bill, and claims "it will destroy our home manufactures." Many other of his assertions are too absurd to mention. If he had been more familiar with statistics he would never have made them.

Being a manufacturer and knowing something as to its requirements, and the hindrances caused by the present tariff, I will give him a few points pertaining to it. The Republican bill, he claims, adheres to the Chicago platform, which is not true, as it said, "If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes, rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system." They have "gone back" on "free whiskey" and struck a heavy blow at sugar. The drift of public sentiment has been so outspoken that some of the leaders have become frightened and are flattering themselves that by giving the working classes free tobacco, a few acorns, and uneatable bulbs well sugared, it will appease their hunger, and quiet their cry for the lessening of the present burdensome tax upon the necessities of life; and falsely believe that the manufacturers will be content to have their alcohol free.

Surely, this is a striking contrast to what our leaders advocated in the past. Let me quote from a few.

I recommend an enlargement of the free list so as to include within it the numerous articles which yield inconceivable revenue, a simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedule of duties on certain manufactures, particularly those of cotton, iron and steel, and a substantial reduction of the duties up on those articles, and upon sugar, molasses, silk, wool and woollen goods.—Message of President Arthur, Dec. 4, 1887.

This department adheres to its conviction, that ultimately the just and expedient method of relief from taxation and of limiting the revenues to the needs of an economical government must be found in a reduction of the duties on imports.—Report of Secretary Folger, Dec. 3, 1888.

The existing duties on raw materials, which are to be used in manufactures, should be removed. . . . The duties upon the articles used, or consumed by those who are least able to bear the burden of taxation should be reduced.—Report of Secretary McCulloch, December, 1884.

Grave public questions confront us. There is a large, perilous, and increasing surplus in the revenue. It must be removed, not by needless and extravagant expenditure, nor by abolishing the proper taxation of whiskey and tobacco, not by a stupid and injurious horizontal reduction for politics only, but by plain business methods: by freeing entirely those great necessities of life which enter into the daily consumption of every household, and by wise and discriminating reductions, etc.—Henry Cabot Lodge, April, 1884.

There are only two ways to reduce the surplus revenue; one by raising the tariff to a prohibitory height, which nobody advocates; the other, the free list. The free list is the honest reformer's hope. (Rep. John D. Long.)

McKinley of Ohio said: "The free list might be enlarged without affecting injuriously a single American interest."

Many more quotations might be given from the leaders of the Republican party showing their position on this subject before President Cleveland placed his party squarely upon a reform basis.

Notwithstanding their changed position, the condition of the country calls more loudly than ever for reform. They now oppose this revision because the Democracy has taken the lead upon the

Continued on Page 6.

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City of Newton.



Registrars of Voters, 1888.

Notice is hereby given to all persons to present themselves for registration and that the Registrars of Voters will hold sessions for the registration of voters and to correct and revise the Ward Lists, from 7.30 to 9 o'clock in the evening upon the following dates and at the places hereinafter named:

At the City Hall on Monday, October 1 and 15, Newton—Armory Hall, Tuesday, October 2. Newton Lower Falls—Boydell Hall, Saturday, October 6. Nonantum Athenaeum, Monday, October 8. Newton Highlands—Newhall's Store, Tuesday, October 9. Auburndale—Auburn Hall, Saturday, October 13. Newtonville—Tremont Hall, Wednesday, October 17. Newton Upper Falls—Old Prospect School-house, Saturday, October 20. Newton Centre—Associates' Hall, Pleasant street, Monday, October 22.

Also at City Hall from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M., on Fridays, October 5, 12, 19 and 26, and on Saturday, October 27, from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and from 2 to 5 o'clock, and 7 to 10 o'clock, P. M.

No names can be registered after 10 o'clock, P. M., October 27. All persons whose names are not on the Voting List must appear personally before the Registrars of Voters on either of the days above mentioned, presenting a receipted tax bill of 1887 or 1888.

All naturalized citizens must present their final papers when they register. If the father of an applicant was naturalized before he (the son) became 21 years of age, the son is naturalized thereby, and must present the father's naturalization papers.

The names of all persons not assessed in 1888 are taken from the voting lists, but such persons can be re-registered by applying in person to the Registrars at any session held for registering voters, and presenting a receipted tax bill of 1887, provided they are otherwise qualified.

Every male citizen of 21 years of age and upwards, who has resided in the State one year, and in the city of Newton since May 1st, 1888, and who has paid a State or County tax assessed upon him either in 1887 or 1888, and who shall be able to read and write, shall have the right to vote at the National and State election to be held November sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

GEORGE E. BRIDGES, Registrars
GEORGE H. BOURNE, of Voters.
RICHARD T. SULLIVAN,
NAAAC F. KINGSBURY
City Hall, Newton, September 17, 1888. 508t

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TELEPHONE NO. 80.

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ALL communications must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and unpublished communications cannot be returned by mail unless stamps are enclosed.

THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

ALL THE ISSUES.

Our readers will find all the issues discussed in this number, by prominent Newton citizens, and a great variety of opinions are presented. All parties can find something to agree with their views and the letters make one of the most important issues of the GRAPHIC ever printed. The letters of last week caused a great demand for the paper and were generally read and discussed, and this week a large number of extra papers have been ordered in advance, which shows the interest Newton people have in campaign matters.

The letters of Representative Slocum and Mr. James T. Allen are quite as valuable campaign material as the speeches made at the Republican rally in Eliot Hall, and much more suited to a Newton audience. Besides, they will reach several thousand more voters than could be gathered into any hall in Newton.

The other side of the question is forcibly presented by Rev. Henry Lambert, who discusses the question of civil service reform in a very temperate but cogent manner, and Mr. Samuel Shaw, who answers the letter in the GRAPHIC of two weeks ago on the issues of the campaign. Democrats and Independents can not fail to be interested in these letters, even if they are not impressed by those on the Republican side.

All parties interested in the temperance question will find that Prof. C. C. Bragdon presents in an able and interesting manner the position of the Prohibition party, while Col. E. H. Haskell of Newton Centre shows why temperance men need not leave the Republican party. The latter letter was written to the Boston Traveller, but several Republicans asked to have it included in the GRAPHIC series.

Next week, Hon. Leverett Saltonstall will reply to the letter of Mr. J. R. Lee-son, Representative Walworth will discuss Democratic Bourbonism, Mr. Robert Gardner, Jr., will reply to Mr. Samuel Shaw's letter, Mr. Joseph R. Smith, one of the Newton Independent committee of 100, will discuss the origin of the existing tariff laws, and Mr. Herman M. Burr will present the Republican side of the civil service reform issue.

SLOCUM AND GILMAN.

The Republican Representative convention was one of the most harmonious conventions held in the city for some time. It did its work and adjourned inside of ten minutes, and the two candidates were nominated by acclamation.

There was no opposition to the renomination of Representative W. S. Slocum, who made such an excellent record last year that his return was a matter of course, and it is confidently expected that still higher honors await him in the future, which he is in every way qualified to fill. During the whole campaign there has been but one sentiment in regard to him, and he would have been chosen even were it not the custom to return a representative for the second term.

For the other representative there has been something of a contest, Mr. Edward W. Cate being favored by some and Mr. G. D. Gilman by others. It was feared that some of the other wards would avail themselves of the opportunity to return to Ward Seven some of the "favors" they have received from that ward in the past, but happily wise counsels prevailed, and as Mr. Gilman was the choice of Wards One and Seven, that was allowed to settle the matter.

Mr. Gilman is a well known resident, having come to Newton in 1865, and has been prominently identified with the political and social life of the city. He was one of the prime movers in the establishment of Ward Seven, and was the first alderman from that ward in 1875. He represented Ward One in the city's first common council, and was one of the original subscribers to the fund for the purchase of land for the public library. He is the senior member of the firm of Gilman Brothers, wholesale druggists of Boston, and will doubtless make a conservative and useful member of the General Court. Messrs. Slocum and Gilman will see that all matters relating to Newton are carefully looked after.

Mr. T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE defended his purchase of carding machines from England by the assertion that no such machines were made here. If he had only known a little more about his own country, he could have bought the carding engines from the Pettie Machine

Works at Upper Falls, where they have been made successfully for some time and can be seen in operation in the best mills, standing side by side with English machines, made by the same establishments as those in the new Jefferson mill. It is even said that a critical comparison will fail to discover which is the American and which the English, so that they can hardly be called an experiment.

The politicians are complaining that Governor Ames does not make a large contribution to the State campaign fund, which they seem to think is a sign of a hard winter. If Gov. Ames has refused, it is much to his credit; he is certain of a re-election, and it is certainly true that some one made a stand against the corruption which money brings into politics. If one half the statements of the papers are to be believed, each party has a campaign fund large enough to buy up all the doubtful States twice over. The legitimate expenses of the campaign do not call for one tenth of the sums that are said to have been contributed for use in New York or elsewhere.

THERE has been a good deal of criticism of Mr. Spinney's letter, which appeared in the GRAPHIC in regard to Miss Haggood, and we have received several communications in regard to it, but we do not think any good can come from publishing them. Mr. Spinney was placed in a very difficult position, and should not be blamed for writing the letter, although it really did not contradict, in any essential particular, the facts as stated by Miss Haggood.

It was a remarkable but not unusual stroke of enterprise for the Boston Sunday Herald to print the whole of Dr. Mackenzie's book in one issue. The demand for copies of the paper in Newton shows that the enterprise was appreciated by newspaper readers.

THE amendments to the civil service rules, which were approved by the Governor and Council September 10, 1888, have been printed, and copies can be obtained by applying, by letter or in person, to the Civil Service Commissioners, 5 Pemberton square, Boston.

Is the rearrangement of committees caused by the election of Alderman French, Mayor Kimball has appointed Mr. French chairman of the committees on finance, police, and enrolled ordinances, and Alderman Childs, chairman of committee on ordinances.

GOVERNOR AMES has designated Thursday November 29th as Thanksgiving day.

THE REPUBLICAN RALLY.

TORCHES AND CAMPAIGN UTTERANCES BY HON. J. W. CANDLER AND OTHERS.

The Republicans held a grand rally in Newton on Monday evening. The hall was set in motion by a torchlight parade, about 1000 men being in line. The line formed on Washington street about 8 o'clock and marched over the following route: Vernon, Park, Franklin, Centre, Bellevue and Washington streets, Walnut park, Hovey and Washington streets to Eliot Hall. Capt. John C. Kennedy acted as chief marshal, assisted by the following aids: Lieut. George A. Applin and Color Sergeant Charles A. Hill of the 5th regiment, E. F. Smallwood, Harry Whitmore, Charles Kepner, Nathan Cutler, Herbert Potter, Harry Brackett, C. E. Whitmore, Jr. The line moved in the following order:

Chief marshal and aids.
American Watch Company band of Waltham, 21 men.
Harrison and Morton drum corps, 50 men.
Newton Harrison and Morton battalion, 120 men, Captains Scales of Newton, Fowle of Newton Centre and Mather of Auburndale.

Dorchester battalion, 150 men, Maj. E. H. Willett, aids, Capt. William Taylor, Lieut. F. B. Hall, Quartermaster W. C. Daggett, Lieut. Rose and Adj. Smith.

Watertown Jeemen (mounted), 16 men, Maj. Frank Holmes.

Candler battalion of Brookline, 100 men, Capt. Wolbe.

Needham battalion, 50 men.

Arriving upon Vernon street, a halt was called at the Underwood schoolhouse for refreshments, and hot coffee and sandwiches were served by Paxton.

Along the line of the route many residences were illuminated and the grounds festooned with lanterns.

When the procession arrived at Eliot Hall it was dismissed. The parade was witnessed by a vast crowd of people from the Newtons and elsewhere.

After the parade, many went up to Eliot Hall to listen to the addresses and the hall was soon filled. The platform was reserved for invited guests and members of the Newton Republican Club. Among prominent gentlemen present were:

Messrs. W. P. Ellison, Levi C. Wade, N. P. Coburn, E. W. Converse, I. T. Burr, L. G. Pratt, D. W. Farquhar, Dr. D. K. Hitchcock, G. D. Gilman, Thomas Weston, J. E. Hollis, Representative Walworth, S. L. Powers, A. L. Coffin, Representative W. S. Slocum, Howard B. Coffin, L. E. Coffin, Andrew Cobb, D. R. Emerson, Dr. J. F. Frisbie, Andrew S. March, W. R. Atherton.

The meeting was called to order about 9 o'clock by Mr. Henry E. Cobb, who made a stirring introductory speech and introduced Hon. John W. Candler, candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, after a selection had been finely rendered by the American Watch Co. band. When Mr. Candler came to the front of the platform, he was greeted with three hearty cheers.

He expressed his appreciation of the kind welcome, and spoke at length concerning the issues of the campaign. He alluded to the privilege granted to American citizens in meeting and communing with each other concerning the great issues of the country, and said that he hoped that the people would give mature consideration to the questions under discussion, for with such calm consideration they will be sure to give their votes for the protection of American labor and industries. He said it was the policy of the Republican party to secure a proper adjustment of the tariff; but that the

element of protection must be preserved in all tariff laws. I do not believe in a tariff like a Chinese wall, said the speaker, but one so carefully regulated that it will promote the prosperity of the country. I believe that reciprocity should be encouraged, but that while encouraging trade with southern republics and other countries, we must retain the principle of protection. Up to 1870 England enjoyed free trade in all of Europe, and supplied France, Belgium, Russia and Germany with her manufactures. The result was in impoverishing the manufacturing interests of these countries, as would be the result in this country could she send her manufactured goods here free of duty. These European countries then adopted the policy of protection with gratifying results. Today Germany is supplying 25 per cent. of the woolen goods of England, and has been shipping to that country her surplus goods and selling them in competition with the English goods. I can't see, said the speaker, how any man can vote for a policy that might lead to the same results in this country.

Turning from the protection issue he spoke of the record of the Republican party, and said it seemed strange that all the more important Congressional Committees should be practically controlled by the Representatives from the Southern States. He referred to the outrages at the south in preventing the polling of the negro vote, and cited the case of a Mr. Cole in Florida who had been invited to leave his home and family until after the 6th of November.

Mr. Candler dwelt upon the frauds at the ballot box in the South at some length and said that it seems strange that we who sustained the flag of the Union should be humiliated by having these Democrats in the South elected to office by such methods, to make laws in opposition to the wishes of the best citizenship of the country.

In conclusion, the speaker criticised President Cleveland's action in vetoing the numerous pension bills, believing that it was the best policy of America to be not only just but generous to the survivors of the late war. He alluded to the solid South and said it would be broken if Harrison and Morton were elected. It was time for the Republicans to assert themselves and condemn the notorious frauds in the Southern States. He could never vote for a party that gave to the Southern States seven out of ten representatives in the national government by fraudulent means. I believe that if the people study this tariff question and the Southern question without prejudice, that the votes will be recorded on the right side and that Harrison and Morton will be elected on November 6th. [Applause.]

Hon. A. Wheelock of New York was the next speaker. He paid his compliments to the President at great length and pronounced him the greatest political boss of the age. His election had resulted in the solid south and the logic of it means also a solid north. But times have changed, and the Republicans will be singing this chorus:

"Down in the cornfield
Hear that mournful sound,
All the Democrats are weeping,
For Grover's in the cold, cold ground."

The concluding speech of the evening was delivered by Hon. F. T. Greenhalge of Lowell who presented the issues of the campaign in an able and convincing manner. The speaker said that the protective tariff had built up Lowell and Lawrence, developed other communities and brought comfort and prosperity to the laboring classes. The argument that voters buy clothing cheaper under free trade amounts to nothing if the factories in the great manufacturing are put out and the spindles lay idle and neglected. In conclusion he spoke of the much talked about surplus and urged the support of Harrison and Morton. It was after eleven when the meeting broke up.

The Ben Hur Tableau.

The "Evening with Ben Hur" drew a large audience to Eliot Hall. Tuesday evening, and the affair was a great success in every way, and the Central Congregational Church building fund will be increased by about \$175. The stage was handsomely decorated with Turkish rugs and hangings, palms and ferns, which gave it a very oriental appearance and made a fitting background for the figures. The tableau lights worked excellently and the audience testified their approval by frequent applause.

The committee in charge were Messrs. Styles, Taylor, Kelly, Coffield, Cummings and Crane, and they have received many congratulations on their management. Miss Marion H. Stearns of Springfield read from manuscript, explanatory of the tableaux and recited the Chariot Race in a thrilling manner. Gen. Wallace says that he has never seen a more convincing illustration of the Chariot Race than that given by the tableaux. The costumes were very handsome and as nearly historically correct as possible, and the characters were admirably taken. During the evening there was singing by Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Pease, Mr. Rand and Mr. Knapp. It is to be regretted that our entertainment costing so much care and preparation and so excellently given, could not have been repeated, as it would have been sure of another crowded house.

MARRIED.

MORGAN-HOLMES—At Saxtonville, Oct. 11, Mrs. Helen M. Holmes of Newtonville, to Chas. W. Morgan of Brookline.

BLACKMAN-TUCKER—At Waltham, Oct. 17, by Rev. L. P. Blackford, Miss E. Isabel, daughter of Mr. Blackford, to Mr. Alfred H. Blackman of Newtonville.

O'HARA-HAYALAN—At Brookline, Oct. 19, Della M. Hayalan of Newton to Daniel O'Hara of Brookline.

HOWLEY-MALANEY—At Newton, Oct. 16, by Rev. M. Dolan, Catherine Malaney to John Howley.

MACKINTOSH-WALKS—At Newton Centre, Oct. 11, by Rev. T. J. Holmes, Mary Eliza with Walks to James Mackintosh of Need. Am.

DENLEY-PRIGGAN—At West Newton, Oct. 11, Mary Duggan to Thomas Denley.

GARDNER-WRIGHT—At Newton, Oct. 19, Francis Louise Wright to Anthony R. Gardner.

DIED.

CRAFT—In Newton Highlands, Oct. 17, Miss Ellen Craft, aged 81 yrs, 2 mos, 20 yrs.

FORBES—In Auburndale, Oct. 13, Margaret Forbes, aged 1 yr, 4 mos, 8 days.

MOREY—In Newton, Oct. 13, Gilbert Morey, aged 48 yrs, 9 mos.

EATON—In Newton Centre, Oct. 12, Charles L. Eaton, aged 30 yrs, 4 mos.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO LET—In Newtonville, West Newton and Auburndale, a number of houses in each village from \$13 to \$50 per month. J. C. Fuller, Newtonville. 22t

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING—Miss Belle Soule at the residence of C. D. Cabot, Watertown street, Newtonville. Day engagements desired. P. O. Box 363. 22t

FOR SALE—Roan horse, six years old, 1000 lbs. Sound and kind. An excellent road horse, single or double. Apply to J. Baker, Sargent St., Newton. 2

FOR SALE—For feeding purposes, 10 TONS CARROTS. Orders left at C. H. Brackett's store, or with C. D. Crawford, Watertown, Mass., will be promptly attended to. 22t

FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Newtonville, a new house of 10 rooms, with bath, open fire-place, cornices, set wash tubs, gas, screens, cemented cellar, perfect drainage, fine neighborhood. Nearly opposite Ex-Gov. Claflin's, Rent \$500. Apply to Mrs. G. W. Kimball, Newtonville. 22t

ROOMS TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished, very central, at Newton Centre, W. Thorpe, Newton Centre. 11t

FOR SALE—A new and attractive house on Hollis street, Ward 7, finely located, 12 rooms, modern improvements. Address 550 Centre street. 11t

TO LET—Five rooms for light housekeeping. Apply to Mrs. John Grace, Pearl Street. 22t

FURNISHED ROOMS—Second floor, very light, furnace heat, gas, bath room, ventilation, convenient to station, moderate prices. H. F. Titus, 62 Richardson st. 52t

WANTED—A few more engagements by the day as seamstress or dressmaker. Apply to M. F. Sullivan, 402 Washington street, Newton. 52t

TO LET—In Newtonville, A double house to be finished Nov. 1 on Wistall street; also for rent a 10 room house and stable on Parsons street. All these houses have latest modern improvements. Apply to E. T. Wistall, Cross street, or J. C. Fuller, real estate agent, Newtonville. 52t

TO LET—In Newton, on Nonantum street, half of double house, pleasantly situated, 5 minutes from depot. Will be let very low to family without children. Furnished or unfurnished. F. G. Barnes & Son. 52t

TO LET—Three or four rooms for light housekeeping, to small family, without children preferred; in central location. Inquire 25 Park street. 51t

TO LET—A furnished house of 12 rooms, modern improvements, 5 minutes walk from Newton R. R. Station, on one of the best streets on south side of the track. Will rent for the winter or longer, or unfurnished if desired. Address P. O. Box 527, Newton. 51t

DRESSMAKER—Mrs. E. H. Huff, dressmaker, has removed to No. 12 Waban Street. Work by the day a specialty. 51t

TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping with or without board. Address P. O. Box 550, Newton. 46t

TO LET—One-half double house, corner of Cabot and Clarendon streets, Newtonville, 8 rooms; \$15 per month. Apply to D. P. O'Sullivan, Cabot street. Telephone 5178. 43

WANTED—A capable woman, to do housework in a family of four. Must be a good cook and laundress. Good wages paid. Address Box 204, Newton. 43t

FOR SALE—A Welch pony, imported July 1887. Seven years old last May. Purchased for and used in the family of subscriber, hand-drawn (apple gray), sound, tearless and kind; trained to harness or saddle; weighs 720 pounds; can be driven or ridden by ladies or children. Warranted as above. References, Dr. James R. McLaughlin, Newton, and Messrs. S. F. Cate & Co., West Newton. Nathaniel T. Allen, Webster street, West Newton. 49t

TO LET—House on Pearl street, Five rooms; dry cellar, city water, gas, water in chambers, nice place for a small family. Three minutes' walk from station of Boston & Albany R. R. Inquire of Henry Fuller, Centre street, 46 1/2

FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, if desired, in house having modern conveniences, situated on Jefferson Street, Ward 7. Address Mr. Goodwin, Box 878, Newton. 45-1t

CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER

THE PUREST AND BEST

Is made only of strictly pure cream of tartar, strictly pure bicarbonate of soda, and a small portion of flour as a preservative, nothing else whatever, and is warranted entirely free from alum, ammonia, phosphate lime, and all the adulterants frequently found in baking powders. The character of materials used, their purity, and the nicety of their combination, render Cleveland's superior baking powder the most healthful and most economical in use, and it always affords wholesome, nutritious, and delicious food. It is recommended for purity, healthfulness and efficiency by Government and State chemists, chemists of Boards of Health, and professors in institutions of learning throughout the country. Sold only in cans, full weight. CLEVELAND BROTHERS, ALBANY, N. Y.

GEO. N. BIGELOW & CO.

FURS

of our own manufacture.



Seal Sacques, Ulsters & Jackets.

FANCY BOAS AND MUFFS of every choice variety. Gentlemen's FUR-LINED OVERCOATS, FUR CAPS, COLLARS and GLOVES. Agent for

Heath's London Hats, Umbrellas and Canes.

407 Washington Street 407 BOSTON.

Mr. Arthur Burnett,

Tenor at Channing Church, receives pupils for VOCAL INSTRUCTION, At 66 CLARENDON ST., BOSTON. 24t

U. G. MCQUEEN, Carpenter and Builder, Washington Street, Newton, Rear of Murray & Farrell's. Particular attention given to Jobbing. 26m

Choice Building Lots

-ON-

Grasmere St., and Hunnewell Ave.

Ward 7, Newton.

We are authorized by the heirs of Henry Claflin to offer these lots at very low prices and small cash payments to close. The lots contain 10,000 to 15,000 feet. Location and neighborhood unsurpassed. Full particulars of J. FRENCH & SON, 226 Washington Street, Boston, or J. C. FULLER, Newtonville.

Real Estate.

Mortgages.

Insurance.

Newton, Newtonville, West Newton, Auburndale.

SPECIAL ATTENTION paid to SALE and LEASING of ESTATES in the above villages.

Representatives of all the LEADING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

—OFFICES—

J. C. FULLER, Newtonville Sq. J. FRENCH & SON, 226 Washington Street, Boston.

Charles F. Rand.

REAL ESTATE.

MORTGAGES.

INSURANCE.

Office, No. 417 Centre st., Newton.

Opposite Public Library.

OPEN FROM 7 O'CLOCK A. M., TO 7 P. M.

Properties in Newton and Allston a Specialty.

At Boston office, No. 113 Devonshire street, Room 23, (Minot's Building), from 10.30 to 11.45, except on Saturdays.

Estates for Sale. Houses to Rent.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Storage of Furniture

I have 20 rooms in Cole's Block, also 10 rooms in Brackett's New Block, opposite the Public Library, fitted up with lock and one key only to each room, which is held by the occupant. These rooms are to rent at all prices from \$1.50 to \$5.00 per month; no better places for Storage in this City.

If in want of rooms to store Pianos, Organs or furniture of any kind call and examine them.

CHARLES F. RAND, Real Estate Office.

FOR RENT.

A First-class house of 13 rooms, with Stable, and half an acre of land, situated on Park Street, Ward 7. Unexpectedly to be vacated October 1st, can be seen at any time on application.

CHARLES F. RAND, AUCTIONEER.

417 Centre St., opp. Public Library, Newton

Telephone 28-3, Newton.

Are you building a new home? Make it Beautiful.

Beacon Stained Glass Works.

35 and 37 Province St., Boston.

Colored and Leaded Glass

For Churches and Dwellings;

Bray's Patent Glass Mosaic,

The best and cheapest in DOOR-LIGHTS, TRANSOMS, HALL-LANTERNS, &c., where fine artistic work is desired.

SANFORD BRAY, Proprietor.

Are you erecting a new church? Have it attractive.

CAMBRIDGE LAUNDRY.

NEWTON OFFICE:

Sumner's Block, opposite Newton National Bank. Work done well and promptly. Work taken Monday to 2 p. m., and returned Thursday night. Received after Monday and up to Thursday, returned on Saturday. Holland and lace curtains a specialty.

HARRIS E. JOHONNOT.

Private residences fitted with

Electric Call Bells,

Gas Lighting Apparatus, etc.

Repairing a specialty. Orders sent by mail or left with Barber Bros., Newton, will receive prompt attention. P. O. Box 173, Newton, Mass.

E. G. Spaulding,

WASHINGTON STREET, NEWTON.

All persons desiring the services of a competent Bookkeeper in Double or Single Entry are requested to call. Will write up complicated accounts, and post them up, make out bills, do collections, etc. Also if desired would take a few pupils at \$10 for 20 lessons. References given if required. 523m

City of Newton

Evening Schools.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,

From October 15th, to Christmas.

Jackson Building, Nonantum, for both sexes. Bigelow Building, Park St., Newton, for girls and women.

Instruction and books free. No person will be admitted who does not expect to attend regularly. 12t

Employment Office,

Centre St., Sumner's Block, opposite Newton National Bank.

MRS. R. E. CROSSLEY,

NURSE,

HYDE'S BLOCK, NEWTON. 59 3m

NEWTONVILLE.

A new barber shop has been opened in McGourty's block.

Mr. W. H. Mendell has entirely recovered from his illness.

Mr. Arthur I. Benyon is assisting Mr. Turner as clerk in the post office.

The Newton City Band will give an assembly in Tremont Hall this evening.

The subject of Rev. Mr. Hunter's lecture for next Sunday evening is "Jesuitism."

The annual meeting of the Newton club will be held at the club house, Saturday evening.

The Sunday school concert at the Universalist church will begin at 6 o'clock Sunday evening.

Representative W. S. Shoum spoke at a Republican rally at Great Barrington, Thursday evening.

Mr. A. L. Gardner, the cornet soloist, has returned after closing a season of five months at Mobile, Ala.

The next meeting of the Newton Outing club will be held in the club rooms, Claffin's block, a week from Monday.

Mr. Warren Fellows, and wife have returned from New Hampshire and are boarding at Mr. John Beal's residence.

Contributions of money or articles for the sale at the Wesleyan Home, Oct. 25, can be sent to any manager in this ward.

Coke for open grates and furnaces is the most economical fuel for this season of the year. Order at the Gas Office, Newton.

The red men gathered around the council fire Wednesday evening, and discussed the feasibility of adopting a few more pale faces.

A delegation of the members of Charles Ward Post went from here in barges Tuesday afternoon to attend the funeral of Comrade Morey.

Mr. John B. Turner has the power of attorney to collect and settle the accounts of Mr. Elihu Smead, who started last week for California.

The L. S. N. Whist club met at Mr. H. D. Wellington's, Monday evening. The games were interesting and the time passed very pleasantly.

Have you seen the beautiful display of stamped goods for sale at Chandler & Co.'s. All who intend making holiday presents should look at them.

The Adams Express company have placed a handsome new pair of scales in their office with Mr. Hill. A new team will be put on soon, probably during next week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Call returned from New York, this week, where they were called by the serious illness of Mrs. Call's father, Gen. F. J. Marshall, who is now considered out of danger.

Elsie Gaudet, the little daughter of W. C. Gaudet, took part in the Best Girl performance at Newton, Tuesday evening. She acquitted herself creditably, and had only a few hours for preparation.

Rev. Geo. S. Butters had charge of the Young People's Love Feast at the first annual meeting of the Young People's Christian League, at the Tremont street Methodist church, Boston, Wednesday evening.

The revival meeting in the Methodist church which was conducted by Rev. Mr. Knox last Sunday evening, was well attended and a great religious interest was awakened. His subject was, "The Needed Revival."

Rev. Pleasant Hunter, Jr., delivered the second in his course of lectures, at the Central church, last Sunday evening. His subject was the Reformation, and he spoke concerning the religious revival, and his remarks received the closest attention of his auditors.

The Universalist society is making extensive preparations for the harvest concert, which will be given Sunday evening. The decorations will be a unique feature and the exercises will comprise singing by the Sunday school choir, with reading and recitations by members of the school.

The "Newton blankets" are what Chandler & Co. call a handsome article, made expressly for them, and named after this city. They are sold for \$5 a pair and are intended to meet the demand for a good article at a popular price. You had better inspect them before buying your winter blankets. They are described in an advertisement on the first page.

The Newton Literary and Social club held a meeting at the residence of Mr. M. B. Buxton, Park Place, Wednesday evening. The literary program was much enjoyed, a feature being a lecture upon London architecture by Mr. C. F. Tainter. The usual social features followed, and the members partook of an interesting game of whist, passing the remainder of the evening very pleasantly.

The Goddard Literary Union held an interesting meeting Tuesday evening. There was an excellent attendance. The program embraced musical and literary features and was well carried out. Miss Peck, sang several selections, and piano solos were well rendered by Miss Morgan of Auburndale. Songs were rendered and illustrated by students, presenting the characteristic features.

The Universalist church, Waltham, was the scene of a pleasant occasion on Wednesday evening, in the marriage of Miss E. Isabel, daughter of Mr. Amasa Tucker of Waltham, to Mr. Alfred H. Blackman of Newtonville, Rev. L. P. Blackman officiating. The ushers were Messrs. Linwood O. Towne of Newtonville, W. H. London of Boston, J. Kimball of Boston. The young couple departed at once on a wedding trip, and will on their return, reside in Waltham.

Mr. Robert Hill arrived home this week from California. During his absence he visited Los Angeles, San Francisco, Pasadena, returning by the Santa Fe route over the mountains, and viewing the famous Marshall Pass. He also visited Topeka and Wichita, Kansas, Salt Lake City, Niagara Falls and Lake Erie. While away the weather was delightful, not a drop of rain to annoy his travels during the entire time, covering six weeks. What a revelation to the poor water-soaked New Englanders.

The citizens interested in the petition requesting the laying out as a public street the lane between Washington Park and Newtonville avenue, running from Harvard street to about West Street, have determined to go ahead, and will put the street through under the betterment law. This will bring valuable land into the market and will undoubtedly result in a decrease from \$50,000 to \$100,000 in the taxable property.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Churchill, corner of Crafts and Clinton streets, Newtonville, was the scene of a pleasant social gathering last evening, the occasion being the 15th anniversary of their marriage. A large number of invitations were sent out, and guests to the number of 300 were present to extend congratulations and participate in the social festivities, among whom were many prominent citizens. A collation was served during the evening.

District Deputy Grand Dictator, D. C. Nolen and suite, accompanied by a delegation of 20 brothers, from Highland lodge, K. of H., visited Elliot lodge, Monday evening, taking part in the installation exercises. After the ceremonies Prof. Nolen, who is a teacher of elocution, gave interesting character delineations, affording great pleasure and amusement. The material features were not forgotten and an excellent supper which Barlow supplied, was

thoroughly enjoyed. Elliot lodge was well represented, about thirty members being present.

A regular convocation of Gethsemane Commandery, K. T., was held at their assembly in Masonic Hall, Newtonville, Tuesday evening, when the following officers were installed: Em. Sir, Lewis E. B. Brown, E. C.; Geo. T. Coppins, G.; Rufus G. Brown, C. G.; John W. Fisher, Prel.; Chas. A. Peck, S. W.; Geo. Breeden, J. W.; E. M. Sir, James B. Fuller, Treas.; Asa B. Jewett, Sec. Wm. P. Ben, E. B.; Henry A. Thordike, Sw. B.; Albert Nott, warden; Geo. E. Bridges, sentinel; Wm. H. French, 3d guard; Kirk W. Hobart, 2d guard; Jas. C. Oliver, 1st guard. The installation exercises were performed in a very eloquent and impressive manner by Em. Sir Albert L. Harwood, assisted by Sir Asa C. Jewett, as Marshal; appropriate musical selections were finely rendered by Sir Geo. H. Brown, organist, and at the close of the ceremonies a banquet was served in the upper hall. Many prominent Newton citizens were present, and the occasion was very interesting and enjoyable.

WEST NEWTON.

Mr. E. Metcalf has been elected vice president of the Universalist Social Union.

Contributions of money or articles for the sale at the Wesleyan Home, Oct. 25, can be sent to any manager in this ward.

Coke for open grates and furnaces is the most economical fuel for this season of the year. Order at the Gas Office, Newton.

The wedding of Miss Hattie Avery and Mr. Ellery Penbody will occur at the residence of Mr. John Avery next Thursday evening.

The Democrats will hold a rally in the City Hall Nov. 2, the Republicans on Oct. 23. Hon. John W. Candler will speak at the latter meeting.

The decorations for the pulpit platform at the semi-annual meeting of the Suffolk West Conference were furnished by the Newell Society of Christian Endeavor.

Have you seen the beautiful display of stamped goods for embroidery at Chandler & Co.'s. All who intend making holiday presents should look at them.

The ladies of the Second Congregational Church furnished the collation at the semi-annual meeting of the Suffolk West Conference, held Wednesday afternoon.

The Prohibition Senatorial Convention will be held in Waltham, Saturday afternoon. The primaries for the choice of a representative from Newton to the general court will probably be held next week.

The Women's Educational Club are invited to a reception to be held at the house of Mrs. E. N. Walton, Friday Oct. 26. The subject of the meeting of the season will be held in November, subject of the afternoon will be "Summer Outings," papers by members of the club.

Mr. Philip Perrin has accepted a position with Messrs. George and Charles Moore. Formerly of this place, now engaged in the manufacture of steam gauges, etc., in London, and will sail for that city next week. Mr. Perrin will be greatly interested in the various articles of this place, of which he has so long been a popular member.

The "Newton blankets" are what Chandler & Co. call a handsome article, made expressly for them, and named after this city. They are sold for \$5 a pair and are intended to meet the demand for a good article at a popular price. You had better inspect them before buying your winter blankets. They are described in an advertisement on the first page.

Thieves broke into the Pine Farm school, at 3 1/2 o'clock Saturday morning, effecting an entrance through the front door. The room of John B. Dohaher, the foreman of the institution, was entered by picking the lock, and the inmate robbed of a suit of clothes, a gold watch and a pocket-book containing \$10 in money. It is thought to be the work of local parties.

Quite a number of ladies met at the residence of Mrs. E. N. Walton, Monday afternoon, to discuss the subject of the improvement of our city. The ladies will read up Green's history of Newton and a digest from the volume will be given by Mrs. Webster at a second meeting to be held Oct. 29. Mrs. Amelia Davis, Mrs. S. Davis and Mrs. Emily Webster were appointed a committee to draw up and report a plan for the study of municipal government.

The board of health held a meeting in the City Hall Tuesday afternoon. It was voted to request the finance committee of the city council for an appropriation of \$4500 for 1889, the same as in 1888. The meeting was held at 2 o'clock, and the board of health of the city demanded a more complete system of sewerage and it was thought that the system in Orange, N. J., that of chemicalization, would more nearly meet the requirements of the city. The mayor suggested that the board visit Orange for the purpose of inspecting the works.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Unitarian church was invited to a reception at the house of Mrs. J. C. Jaynes Tuesday p. m. and a large number responded. Supper was served and fine music contributed to the sociability of the occasion, making it an event to be remembered in the history of the Society. Rev. Mr. Jaynes and his wife left for New York, Wednesday p. m., remaining over Thursday in Springfield to attend the Sabbath School Conference held there the past week, and Mr. Jaynes will preach in Brooklyn the coming Sabbath. A collection was taken in the church last Sunday amounting to \$65, in aid of the plan to erect a new church edifice in Beatrice, Neb., where Miss Leggett is so zealously laboring to build up a society and has so ably presented its needs.

The annual meeting of the teachers of the Sunday school of the Unitarian church, was held in the church parlors Tuesday evening, for the choice of officers for the ensuing year. Mr. George D. Clarke, superintendent sent in a letter of resignation which was accepted, and a vote of thanks for his earnest labors and untiring interest in the school, with a wish that it might be continued, was unanimously passed and a letter expressing the same transmitted to him. Rev. Mr. Jaynes was chosen superintendent, Mr. Geo. A. Walton, assistant, Mr. Severance Burrage, secretary, Miss Hale, treasurer, and Mr. Kilburn, Librarian. Mrs. Charles Barker and Miss J. W. Sheppard were chosen delegates to the Sabbath School Union, the meetings to be held monthly in the Second Congregational Church, Boston.

The Latham Listemann Concert Company of Boston are to give a chamber concert in City Hall, on the evening of Wednesday, November 21, under the auspices of the Newton Musical Society. Such an enterprise is certainly deserving of the hearty support of so musical a centre as our city of Newton, and a substantial encouragement from those who appreciate a concert will be very acceptable to the Society. It is of course well-known that the Listemann Company is second to no organization in Boston and the program will be entirely in keeping with their acknowledged high standing. It was the original intention of the Society to have this concert on the 13th of November, but a little misunderstanding on the part of the management resulted in selling the Hall a second time for that evening.

The thirtieth semi-annual meeting of the Suffolk West Conference of Congregational Churches was held Wednesday afternoon and evening at the Second Congregational Church, and both sessions were well

attended and interesting. The exercises of the afternoon opened at 2 1/2 o'clock, Mr. Langdon S. Ward being chosen Moderator. Rev. H. A. Hazen, the scribe, officiated at both sessions. The churches represented were the Old South, Park Street, Berkeley Street, Shawmut, Allston, Central of Boston, Evangelical of Brighton, Phillips of Watertown, Evangelical of Needham, Waverly, Belmont, North Evangelical of Norantum, Harvard of Brookline, and the Congregational Church of Wellesley Hills. Each of the Newton churches also sent a delegation. After the usual devotional exercises, in the session was added up. It was entitled "Factors in the Development of the Christian Life," and the speakers were Rev. W. H. Cobb of Newton Centre, Rev. Pleasant Hunter of Newtonville, Rev. Dr. Farber of Newton Centre and others. Rev. Pleasant Hunter alluded to the possibilities of the religious life. The best is possible if we believe that there is something always beyond in the religious life. At seven o'clock in the evening the meeting was re-opened and the topic of "A Right Faith the Basis of Success in Christendom," was presented. Addresses had been prepared by Rev. Dr. David Gregg of Park Street, Boston, but he was unexpectedly called away, and the theme was discussed by Rev. Dr. Alden and others.

The Middlesex county lodge of Good Templars held an all day session in the Hall of Loyalty lodge, 1, O. G. T., last Friday. Thirty six lodges were represented, and encouraging reports were read, showing an increase in numbers and an active interest in the work of the order. County Chief Templar Bradford of Irene lodge, Lowell, presided, and a number of officers of the county lodge were present, including James McD. Roy, P. M.; Miss Gould, C. T.; Sarah A. Leonard, grand secretary; Reuben Falknall, G. M.; M. L. Stacey, chaplain. Refreshments were served in the banquet hall during the day. In the evening, County Chief Templar Bradford presided and made an interesting address, being introduced by Mr. T. F. Chisholm, of Lowell lodge. The exercises of the evening were also given by Rev. Pleasant Hunter and Mr. Reuben Falknall. A musical and literary program proved a very enjoyable feature. A piano duet was rendered by Misses Scummins and Trowbridge, preceding a fine selection by the male quartet of Loyalty lodge. Miss Gould of Newton Upper Falls gave a piano solo, Mrs. M. E. Clark recited, and Miss Davis of West Newton a piano solo. Mr. John Marden a banjo solo and Mrs. Gould, vice templar of the county lodge, read an appropriate selection. The exercises closed with the rendition by a mixed quartet of the hymn, "God be with you till we meet again." The session was one of the most successful held for some time and notwithstanding the stormy weather a number of members of the order from various towns and cities in the county, over 90 ladies and gentlemen being present.

The harvest concert at the Second Congregational Church, Sunday evening, was very largely attended, the auditorium being completely filled by the large gathering present. The decorations were an especial feature, the pulpit platform being laden with the products of the garden, while beautiful potted plants and a fine display of flowers lent an additional charm to the general effect. The music was taken from the hymns, and consisted of readings and recitations. The selection by Miss Davis of the soprano part was sung by Miss Susie M. Riley and the quartet comprised Miss Riley, soprano; Miss Kathie Russell, alto; Mr. E. A. Wood, tenor; and Mr. J. C. B. bass. The selection by the Sunday School chorus, numbering 30 voices, was finely given and included "O God of our Fathers," "Fair Autumn sits lightly o'er the hillside and plain," "Accept our Thanksgiving once more," (solo by Walter Cleveland), "O Days that are brightest" and "Sweet Harvest Home." The exercises were interesting and the singing of the hymns, "The children and young people in the several Sunday school classes. Addresses were given by the pastor, Rev. H. J. Patterson, the superintendent of the Sunday school, Mr. A. Marshall. A feature of the occasion was the return of 10 potted plants, out of about 30 given out by the pastor to the children of the Sunday school last winter, and the children, who were very young men and women who are at school in Berlin. Heretofore its services have been held in a rented room, but its large attendance has necessitated the securing of a permanent home. To build a church in Berlin means one hundred thousand dollars. Over half this would go towards the lot, for property is high, and the church must be centrally located. It is proposed to have parlors and dining rooms in the church and every arrangement will be made to have it as much a "home" for those of our young people who seek abroad as possible. The Countess Waldersee, whose husband lately succeeded Von Moltke, and who is herself an American woman, gave the first one thousand dollars for a memorial pew for the late lamented Emperor William. Mrs. Sheekenberg is in America now for the purpose of soliciting funds. She has been to London, colleges, Vassar, Wellesley, Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Princeton, etc. They all have promised their support conditionally, except Princeton, who unconditionally pledged one thousand dollars which secures to them a pew, and, as she, who did likewise. Mrs. President Cleveland is much interested in the work and receives all moneys for the building fund. Mrs. Sheekenberg is a very capable and capable speaker, and elicits the sympathy of her audience remarkably. If any public minded citizens of Newton feel inclined to help build the new church, they should have the young women who gladly receive their gifts and acknowledge the same through the GRAPHIC. Shares are ten dollars each. Any one may take as many shares as desired. This is a good way to provide "church home" for our young people who go to Berlin for study.

The Charles Ward Woman's Relief Corps met at G. A. R. Hall, Thursday afternoon, Dr. Mary E. Bates presiding. The relief corps is reported in regard to the help given to needy families. A number of applications were received for membership, and the corps decided to place a limit on the number of members. It was stated that Mrs. M. T. Goddard had given a handsome sum to the relief fund, and she was elected an honorary member and a vote of thanks passed. Dr. Bates was presented with a handsome gavel by the members, the presentation being arranged as a pleasant surprise.

The Sioux Indians. Miss Collins, the medical missionary to the Sioux Indians, who is to speak at the Baptist church, Newton, next Monday night, was present at the recent great Indian Council at Standing Rock, and has gathered the keenest speeches of the Indians to the commissioners. Her interesting address at Newton Centre

will be held at the home the afternoon and evening of

October 25.

A CARD.

Having given John B. Turner, P. M., Newtonville, Mass., power of attorney to collect all accounts due us, notice is hereby given that an early settlement is requested. All persons having claims against us will please present to the

ELIHU SMEAD & CO.,

Newtonville, Oct. 10, 1888.

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ALL THE ISSUES.

Continued from Page 3.

question. Thanks to the press and the intelligence of our people, the cloud is lifting, revealing the long looked for relief which the Mills bill would surely bring. It retains the tax on whiskey and tobacco, articles above all others that should bear the burdens of taxation; releases to the workman the necessities of life; protects the manufacturers by allowing them to purchase their materials for the making of their goods where they can obtain them the cheapest, and protects their product beyond the entire labor cost of any other country. In all honesty what could any manufacturer require or even ask more than this? With this protection, if they cannot succeed, they should go to the plow or bench where they evidently belong. I don't believe in our government entering into partnership with such men. What our manufacturers and labor need is an additional market for the surplus product. It is conceded that our factories can supply in nine months the entire demand of the United States.

Consequently the market is glutted, stoppage of mills and strikes invariably follow, a condition of things that must continue until a market is found for this surplus product.

Where are the available markets? In Mexico and South America. President Grant, during his last term of office, saw the immense advantage to be obtained by a commercial treaty with Mexico, which he formulated, to be killed by the Republican Senate.

The commercial treaty with the Sandwich Islands is a strong proof of the benefits to be derived from the possession of such a market. Previous to our treaty of 1880, the entire commerce with these Islands was \$1,500,000, carried in foreign vessels. Last year the trade between the Islands and the States was \$13,000,000, 95 per cent of which was carried in American vessels built on the Pacific coast.

Let us consider the leather industry. There was a tax on hides previous to 1872, when it was wisely removed by a Republican Congress. Predictions of disaster to that industry were clamorous then as they are today regarding the free list on the Mills Bill. What was the result? The following table will show:

IMPORTS.	1872.	1887.
Leather, \$11,879,000		\$10,963,000
Raw Hides, \$14,345,000		\$24,225,000

EXPORTS.

Manufactured Leather, \$3,684,000	\$10,436,000
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The population in 1872 was about 40,000,000, which in 1887 had increased to about 60,000,000, showing a decrease of imports and a large increase of exports. Every hide produced by the United States had been used excepting \$765,000 worth. We only supplied this increase of 20,000,000 people, but the increase of imported hides has given new life to the boot and shoe industry, of which labor has received its share. This is not surely indicative of disastrous results, should the free list be extended, nor does it show its result to a level with the "pauper labor of Europe."

That our labor is the cheapest in the world is proven in the case of the American Watch Company of Waltham. Their material being a small factor of the cost, the product is mostly labor, for which they pay among the highest wages of any in the States. The large production from their skilled labor enables them to export in large quantities to Europe where wages are at a minimum.

Then what we want is the tax lifted from the material that enters largely into the manufacturer's product. This will enable us to take the markets spoken of, keep our mills running for the remaining three months, and increase the demand for labor. Increased demand for labor means better pay. Our "Citizen" objects to "free wool," yet it would enable our woolen mills to manufacture largely the \$45,000,000 said to have been imported the past year, which would call for a large force of laborers in itself.

If protection protects labor, why is it that the State of Pennsylvania, having the two largest protected industries—coal and iron—pays the least wages, and has more labor troubles than any other State in the Union? The following illustration will show that it does not protect:

Sir Lowther Bell, the greatest iron master of England, started a puddling mill in protected Russia where the wages were twenty cents, while in England he had to pay \$1.00 for every puddler. He tried it and found his ton of puddling iron cost him a great deal more with the low paid labor than with the better paid labor of England, therefore he had to give it up as he did not want to be in a protected country where he made the same experiment. He finally came to the conclusion that the highest paid labor is the cheapest and turns out the greatest product.

The advantages of low tariff vs. protection are well illustrated in the statistics of Victoria and New South Wales—two British colonies very much alike in natural resources, inhabited largely by a similar people. The social, the economic, and the political conditions of each, excepting their treatment of tariff, are practically the same. In 1896, Victoria adopted the policy of protection in order that they might build up their manufacturing industries. New South Wales adopted almost a free trade policy with the following result:

Population 1896.	1896.	Increase.
Victoria, 626,912	1,033,052	42 per cent.
N. So. Wales, 431,912	1,030,762	139 per cent.

In 1896 the foreign trade of Victoria was \$130,000,000, while New So. Wales bought from and sold to foreigners hardly \$90,000,000. In 1880, Victoria's exchange of product with foreigners was \$120,000,000, that of New South Wales \$290,000,000. Increase of Victoria, \$140,000,000; that of New South Wales, \$110,000,000. Manufacturing Works 1880—Victoria, 2,813; New South Wales, 3,612. The laborers from protected Victoria are leaving for the "free trade" country where wages are 20 per cent higher and the necessities of life cheaper.

It will be seen that in spite of the artificial methods resorted to by Victoria, New South Wales is far in advance, while in the beginning the advantage was in favor of Victoria. One of the chief occupations of both colonies is the wool industry. Since 1875, the number of sheep in New South Wales has increased 12,500,000, while Victoria's flocks in the same time have diminished by 1,000,000 head. New South Wales exports yearly about \$20,000,000 of wool; Victoria not quite \$14,000,000. These are hard statistics for our protective "Citizen" to answer.

I would urge all readers of the GRAPHIC to investigate this question without a partisan spirit, feeling sure that it will lead to such action as will result in send-

ing to our next Congress men who will exert their influence for the enactment of the Mills bill.

SAMUEL SHAW.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

REPRESENTATIVE SLOCOM ON THE COURSE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC:

The course of the Republican party upon the tariff question has always been consistent, straightforward and honest. It has always favored a protective tariff. At the National convention in 1880 this plank was inserted in its platform: "That while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of National exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the Nation commercial prosperity and independence."

In the campaigns of 1864 and 1868 the question of the expenses and debt of the war were so prominent and urgent that revenue was raised by both internal tax and by a tariff, which was protective. There was no issue then upon the question and all stood in favor of such a tariff.

In 1872 the Democratic party avoided the issue by remitting the question to the people in their Congressional District, but the Republican party affirmed that "revenue, except so much as may be derived from taxes upon tobacco and liquors, should be raised by duties upon imports, the details of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor and promote the industries, prosperity and growth of the whole country."

In 1876 the issue was squarely made between the two parties, for the Democratic party declared "We demand that all Custom-house taxes shall be only for revenue;" while the Republican party reaffirmed its principles with these words: "The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties upon imports, which, so far as possible, should be adjusted to promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country."

The Democratic party in 1880 again declared itself for "A tariff for revenue only," while the Republican party stood upon its former platform with these words: "We re-affirm the belief avowed in 1876 that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor."

In 1884 it would be difficult to say what the policy of the Democratic party was upon the subject, and the platform appears to have been constructed, and was in fact, used to catch votes of free traders in some parts of the country, and protectionists in others. The Republican party again declared its devotion to protection for American labor and American industries as follows: "It is the first duty of a good government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of industry is the most productive of general prosperity and of the comfort and independence of the people. We therefore demand that the imposition of duties upon foreign imports shall be made not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenue for the government such duty shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that capital and intelligent labor, as well as active, may have its just reward, and the laborer his full share in the National prosperity."

In the present campaign the President's message declaring it to be the duty of Congress, "to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical administration of the government," and endorsement of the message in the platform of the Democratic party, the interpretation put upon it by the Democratic speakers, and the affirmation in Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance, have again committed the party to the doctrine of a "tariff for revenue only." The Republican party true to its principles declares, "We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against its destruction as proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe, we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained."

What an honorable straightforward record. The Republican party may well be proud of its steadfast, consistent course upon this great National question. The prosperity that has always accompanied adherence to this principle by the Republicans has always accompanied adherence to such epithets. Why don't they grant the request of members of their own party: "O, give us now a decent campaign with no personal abuse?"

The foregoing history of the two parties illustrates the difference between them upon the tariff, which is as great to-day as ever.

When the Democrat speaks of tariff reform he still bases it upon the old party dogma of "A tariff for revenue only." When the Republican speaks of tariff reform he still has before him his principle of protection.

The one says that revenue shall be raised by imposing the duty or tax upon foreign articles imported here, which do not compete with those produced here. That is English too.

The other declares that the articles which we cannot produce in this country and which we must import from abroad (except luxuries) shall come in duty free, and those things which are sent here to compete with what we make and produce shall bear the burden and the duty. The non-competing foreign product to be imported duty free, the competing one to bear the duty.

The Republican party says further that the application of the principle of a protective tariff ought not to be sectional but National, not for one class but for all classes of Americans; that the farmer who raises wool and the lumberman ought to be protected as well as the cotton and the sugar planter; that the laboring man and the tiller of the soil should be protected as well as the manufacturer and the merchant.

WINFIELD S. SLOCOM.

TEMPERANCE REPUBLICANS.

HON. F. H. HASKELL TELLS WHY TEMPERANCE MEN SHOULD BE REPUBLICANS.

Editor of Boston Traveller:

You ask me to give you the reason why, in my opinion, all friends of temperance in Massachusetts should act with the Republican party. This I shall be glad to do.

To me the reasons are very clear. Why honest and conscientious friend of the temperance cause should support the Republican party and its candidates.

First, because I take it that the true great purpose and desire of all our friends of temperance is to secure as soon as possible some practical results, and this can never be attained by any sort of political action whatever, whose first result is the defeat of the very persons by whom and by whom alone can any restrictive or suppressive legislation be secured.

An illustration of this is afforded in the defeat, during the past few years, by Third-party nominations, of pronounced friends of temperance, and more recently in the election of 1886, in the defeat, largely by Third-party nominations, of enough Republican representatives and senators to prevent the passage of the resolve, providing for the constitutional prohibition of the liquor traffic. But for this action this resolve would undoubtedly have been before the people for their action the present year. Such action has also imperilled, at various times, several important temperance measures, and must always prove, not only a hindrance to temperance legislation, but serves at the same time to discourage temperance workers, who believe in securing whatever restrictive legislation it is possible to secure, under our present laws.

Now however honest may have been the leaders of this Third-party movement, in seems to me impossible that they should be blind to the results of their action, or that they can justify it, unless they desire the defeat of the Republican party more than the advancement of the temperance cause.

Now, whatever charges may have been brought against the Republican party of this State in the years that are past, for its insincerity in dealing with temperance measures, such criticism cannot justly be applied to it at the present time. The record of the Republican party during the past three years, aside from its declaration to submit the constitutional prohibition to a vote, shows the most persistent and vigorous attempts to secure the utmost restriction possible under our present laws, and the results secured have been such as to rejoice the hearts of all sincere temperance workers, and this legislation has been secured, as is well known, by every friend of temperance, by the unanimous support of the Republican members of the Legislature, and in spite of the almost unanimous opposition of the Democratic members.

And now when the party has again declared itself in the most unequivocal manner against the saloon and the rum traffic, now when the party has again pledged itself that, so far as its power can accomplish it, the resolve in favor of constitutional prohibition shall go to the people at this critical time, when the vote of every true friend of temperance should be thrown so as to be effective against the rum power, and should allow no consideration to swerve it from such a purpose, now to withhold that support is to cast a vote against all that has been accomplished, as well as to betray the temperance cause into the hands of our common enemy, and to give a deliberate set-back to the temperance cause generally.

Therefore I repeat, I cannot conceive of a true friend of temperance aiding by his vote to defeat the very means, the only means by which he can secure any legislation.

Second, The Republican party, by its action in convention assembled, has put upon every Republican nominee to the Legislature the duty and responsibility of acting in accordance with its unequivocal utterance in its platform, and no one who accepts a nomination for such a position can do so without an obligation to stand by the party upon the position it has taken with reference to the liquor traffic.

And now that it has taken this position, in the name of the cause which all true friends of temperance have so much at heart, in the name of suffering humanity over our land, is it not time, is it not the duty of every temperance voter, is it not the special duty of our Third-party friends, who we know are in sympathy with the Republican party on all other great issues, to so cast their vote that it may be immediately effective in the election of those from, and from whom alone, we can expect to secure further legislation in behalf of our cause.

Very respectfully yours,

EDWARD H. HASKELL.

News About Town.

It is the current report about town that Kemp's Balm for the Throat and Lungs is making some remarkable cures with people who are troubled with Croup, Whooping Cough, Consumption, Any drugist will give you a trial bottle free of cost. It is guaranteed to relieve and cure. Price 50 cents and \$1.

Never neglect even a slight cold. It may develop quickly into Pneumonia or slowly lead to Consumption. Cure it at once with a bottle of Ingalls' Throat and Lung Specific.

Took First Prize.

The State board of pharmacy recently analyzed twelve of the most popular medicines in order to see whether they were what they were recommended to be. After two weeks of careful work, they awarded the first prize, a gold medal, to Messrs. A. P. Ordway & Co., proprietors of Sulphur Bitters, it being in their opinion the best and only strictly pure blood purifying medicine in the market.—Weekly Chemist.



Among the various organs of our system, none perform a more essential part than the Liver and Kidneys, and so many people are afflicted with diseases of these organs, causing the Blood to become impure, that it is our first duty to assist them in their work. This is done in a thorough manner by Ingalls' Mandrake Compound, which is purely Vegetable, and is worthy of a fair trial.

Ingalls' Mandrake Compound is sold by all Druggists.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE INGALLS MEDICAL CO.

LOWELL, MASS., U.S.A.

Price, 50 Cts.; Six Bottles for \$2.50.

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE GREAT German Remedy.

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

For those deeply Bilious Spasmodic Stomach Disorders, Sulphur Bitters will cure you. It never fails.

Do you suffer with indigestion, flatulence, or other ailments of the stomach? If so, use Sulphur Bitters. It will cure you.

Operatives who are confined in hospitals, and who are unable to procure sufficient exercise, and all who are afflicted with indigestion, should use Sulphur Bitters. It never fails to cure.

If you do not wish to suffer from Rheumatism, use a bottle of Sulphur Bitters. It will cure you.

Don't be without a bottle. Try it; you will not regret it.

Labels in delicate colors. Try Sulphur Bitters. It will cure you.

Do you want the best Medical Work published? Send 3 cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy, free.

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Positively Closing Weeks

GRAND CYCLOPAMA.

BATTLE OF CATTYSBURG.

541 Tremont St., Boston.

Don't fail to see this great battle scene at once.

A new subject now being painted will take its place in this building January 1st. 47 3m

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Special attention given to repairing.

John Farquhar's Sons,

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Atherton Rubber Co.'s

Rubber Clothing

For Ladies and Gentlemen.

For Sale by Dealers in Newton.

Atherton Rubber Co.,

26 A Kingston Street, Boston. 42

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, ss.

Supreme Judicial Court, October 9, A. D., 1888. Upon the within petition, it is ordered that the petitioner notify all persons interested to appear before the Justices of said Court, at Cambridge in said County, on the first Monday of December next, by causing an attested copy of said petition and of the order thereon, to be published in the Newton Graphic, a newspaper published in Newton in the County of Middlesex, once a week, three weeks successively, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the said last mentioned day, that they may then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer in said petition should not be granted.

A true copy of the petition and of the order of the Court thereon.

Attest, THEO. C. HURD, Clerk.

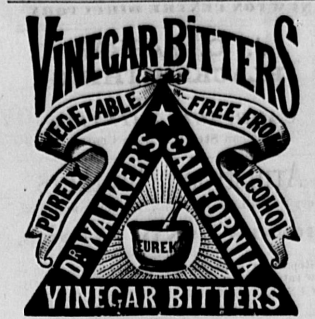
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

MIDDLESEX, ss.

WILLIAM CLAPLIN, Petitioner.

To the Honorable the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court:

Respectfully represents William Claplin, of Newton in the County of Middlesex, and Commonwealth aforesaid, that one Mary Gilman, of Lexington in the County of Middlesex, on the twenty-third day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, was seized in fee simple of a parcel of land, bounded Northerly on the highway leading from Newton to Sherburne; Southwesterly on Found Lane, so called; Southeasterly partly on land of Aaron Richards and partly on land in common; last northeasterly partly on land of Ebenezer White, containing eighty acres more or less; that on said day said Gilman conveyed the said land, and in fee and in mortgage, to one Mary Speakman, of Roxbury in this Commonwealth, by deed recorded with Middlesex Deeds, lib. 22, fol. 24, to secure the payment of five hundred dollars and interest thereon in one year from said date; that said mortgage is unenforced, and that more than twenty years, to wit, more than fifty years have elapsed since the expiration of the term limited in said mortgage for the full performance of the conditions thereof; that during said whole term of fifty years, and until the present time, said Gilman and those having her estate in the premises have been in uninterrupted possession of said real estate, and that said fifty years no payment has been made, as your petitioner is informed and believes, on account of the debt secured by said mortgage, and no other act has been done in recognition of its existence as a valid mortgage; that on the nineteenth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, the Newton Theological Institution, a corporation established under the laws of said Commonwealth, having been seized in fee simple of a parcel of land, bounded Northerly on the highway leading from Newton to Sherburne, sometimes called the road from Newton to the North, and Southeasterly by land formerly of Aaron Richards, in part, and by land of Ebenezer White, in part, by the said road called Found Lane, Southeasterly by land formerly of Aaron Richards, in part, and by land of Ebenezer White, in part, the said road called Found Lane to road leading Southeasterly from the said Watertown and Dedman road towards the Worcester Turnpike; and Northerly by the said town road to the road first described; excluding, however, a parcel of land lying within the above described boundaries, westerly side of said town road once owned by Ebenezer White, the exact contents of which are known but supposed to be about seven acres. That on said day said corporation conveyed the said parcel, with other lands, in fee and in mortgage, to one H. C. Chubb, of Newton, in this Commonwealth, by deed recorded with Middlesex Deeds, lib. 406, fol. 555, to secure the payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, at the rate of six per cent, in three years from said date; that said mortgage is unenforced; and that more than twenty years, to wit, more than thirty years, have elapsed since the expiration of the term limited in said mortgage for the full performance of the conditions thereof; that during said whole term of thirty years and until the present time, said corporation and those having its estate in the premises have been in uninterrupted possession of said real estate, and that said thirty years no payment has been made, as your petitioner is informed and believes, on account of the debt secured by said mortgage, and no other act has been done in recognition of its existence as a valid mortgage; that on the nineteenth day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, said corporation by deed, did execute and recorded, conveyed to your petitioner a part of its said parcel of land, triangular in shape lying between Chase Street and the highway leading from Newton to Sherburne, bounded and described as follows, viz: The first parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 2/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the second parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the third parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the fourth parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the fifth parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the sixth parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the seventh parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the eighth parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the ninth parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the tenth parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the eleventh parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the twelfth parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the thirteenth parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the fourteenth parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the fifteenth parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the sixteenth parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the seventeenth parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the eighteenth parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the nineteenth parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the twentieth parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the twenty-first parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the twenty-second parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the twenty-third parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the twenty-fourth parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the twenty-fifth parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the twenty-sixth parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the twenty-seventh parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the twenty-eighth parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the twenty-ninth parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the thirtieth parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the thirty-first parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the thirty-second parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the thirty-third parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about one hundred and eighty-eight square feet; the thirty-fourth parcel is bounded Northerly by land theretofore owned by said corporation, and containing thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Southerly by Chase Street two hundred thirty-one and 3/100 feet, Easterly by Station Street one hundred and 60/100 feet, and contains about



The Great Blood Purifier
and Health Restorer. Cures all kinds of Headache within thirty minutes. Try it.

GEO. W. DAVIS, of 160 Barre st., New Orleans, La., writes under date of May 28th, 1888, as follows: "I have been going to the Hot Springs, Ark., for fifteen years for an itching humor in my blood. I have just used three bottles of Vinegar Bitters, and it has done me more good than the Springs. It is the best medicine made."
JOSEPH J. EAGAN, of No. 75 West st., New York says: "I have not been without Vinegar Bitters for the past twelve years, and consider it a whole medicine chest in our family."
MRS. MATTIE FURQUON, of Dryden, N. Y. says: "Vinegar Bitters is the best medicine I ever tried; it saved my life."
T. F. BAILEY of Humbolt, Iowa says: "Vinegar Bitters cured me of paralysis, ten years ago, and recently it cured me of rheumatism."
MRS. W. M. A. DAVIS of Haverhill, N. J. says: "I have suffered greatly from indigestion and bowel troubles, and Vinegar Bitter gave me great relief."
JAMES H. DWYER of Webster, Mass., writes: "I always use Vinegar Bitters as a spring medicine, and have the best of health."
L. COLEMAN, 77 Montgomery st., New York writes: "I find your Vinegar Bitters a first-class tonic."

VINEGAR BITTERS.
The only Temperance Bitters known. It stimulates the Brain and quiet the Nerves, regulates the Bowels and renders a perfect blood circulation through the human veins, which is sure to restore perfect health. A beautiful book free.
Address, R. H. McDonald Drug Co., 532 Washington St., New York.

SEA-SALT SOAP.
Possesses the tonic, purifying properties of a sea bath, curing all local skin and scalp diseases, pimples, blotches, eczema, tetter, chafing, etc. It is made from perfectly pure materials and is most healing and invigorating to the skin, keeping it in a fresh, clean and healthy condition. Sold by druggists, grocers, and dealers, or sent by mail, one cake for 25 cts, or three for 60 cts by the proprietors.
R. H. McDonald Drug Co., 532 Washington St., New York.

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Passenger Station Ticket Office, Causeway St., Boston, or to any authorized Ticket Agent in New England and the Provinces.

Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn RAILROAD.
Fall & Winter Time-Table, Sept. 17, '88.

Leave Boston for Lynn at 6.50, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 12 m., 1, 2, 3, 3.30, 4 (Express) 4.3, (Express) 5, (Express) 5.30, 6 (Express) 6.30, 7.30, 8, 9.30, 10 and 11.15 p. m.
Leave Lynn for Boston at 6.10, 6.50, 7 (Express), 7.30 (Express), 8 (Express), 8.30 (Express), 9, 10, 11 a. m., 12 m., 1, 2, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15 and 10.15 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
Leave Boston for Lynn every hour from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Leave Lynn for Boston every hour from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., inclusive, and at 9.15 p. m.
All trains stop at West Lynn.

JOHN A. FENNO, F. A. HAMMOND, Supt.
Boston, Sept. 17, 1888.

CATARRH ELY'S CREAM BALM
Cleanse the Nasal Passages, Relieve Pain and Inflammation, Heal the sores, Restore the Senses of Taste and Smell.

HAY-FEVER Try the Cure
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

MUSICAL NOTES.

THE SYMPHONY SEASON.

The Symphony season of 1888-9 was auspiciously opened by Saturday evening's concert. Very few new faces were noted among the players, the only change in the wind band being the substitution of M. Muller for M. L'Africain, the first trumpet, and among the strings the return of Mr. Adamowski and a new bass player in place of Herr Becker.

As Mr. Gerike stepped to the desk to enter upon his fifth year as conductor in Boston, he was given a warm welcome, demonstrating the esteem in which he is held in the musical circles of Boston. Lack of space prevents criticism of the concert. The program for to-morrow evening is as follows:

Moszkowski—Suite in F. No. 1 Op. 30. Liszt—"Gretchen" movement from Faust Symphony.

Beethoven—Symphony in B. No. 4.

THE MECHANICS' HALL CONCERTS.

The series of public rehearsals and concerts to be given at Mechanics' Hall will begin on Thursday, Nov. 22, and continue 20 weeks, the rehearsals being given each Thursday afternoon and the concerts each Thursday evening. There will be a large orchestra made up of the best American musicians, the great organ, now in the hall, will be put in complete order, to be used as occasion may demand, and the best vocal and instrumental soloists will be employed to add to the interest of the programme. The concerts will be conducted with a view to meet the tastes of all classes of music lovers, and many novel features will be added from time to time to keep the entertainments up to the highest point in the estimation of the amusement-seeking public. The scale of prices will be, admission 25 cents, reserved seats 50 cents, with package and season tickets at a slightly reduced rate. A number of performances of standard oratorios will be given during the season, and selections for male and mixed choirs will find a place in the miscellaneous programmes of the season. Full details of this musical enterprise will be made public at an early day.—Sunday Herald.

The concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Association Hall last week, was an artistic success in every way. The playing of the club gave great enjoyment and satisfaction, while their leader, Mr. Willis Nowell, received an ovation by his magnificent performance of the Sanata Pausti. As a well-known critic remarked, "there was absolutely nothing in his performance which could be unfavorably criticised, it was simply perfect." Miss Cushing, the soloist of the club, and Mr. Babcock, the most delightful comic opera singer in the city, were also present, singing while Mous. Burose and Herr Roth were warmly received and their selections fully appreciated.

The concert was attended by an unusually large audience, every available space being taken, many people were turned away, being unable to find even standing room. We predict that this will be the case at every place which is fortunate enough to secure a date with the club, and that the trip will be a continued and well-merited success.

THEATRES.

BOSTON'S AMUSEMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

Globe Theatre.—Rudolph Aronson's Comic Opera Company from the Casino, New York, are now appearing in "Nadly," a most delightful comic opera in three acts. This company has already achieved a great success in Boston—playing to large, select audiences each night. Their engagement will continue till Saturday Oct. 27.

Boston Museum—"Little Lord Fauntleroy"—a pronounced success—7th week. The ladies say "its just too cute for anything."

Park Theatre.—As predicted, Hoyt's "Hole in the Ground" is growing big houses at each performance. It is funny all the way through. The next attraction at this unique theatre will be Miss Clara Morris.

Hollis Street Theatre.—Opened last Monday evening with Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theatre Company of New York, in an original American Society Comedy. Drama entitled, "The Wife." It had a run in New York of 250 nights. Miss Georgia Cayvan, so well and favorably known in Boston, assumes with great success the leading role.

Boston Theatre.—"The Crystal Slipper" will be withdrawn Saturday. On Monday Oct. 22, Maude Banks, supported by the well known Edw. J. Buckley, and a large star company, will appear here in several of her best roles.

CROSS-CUTS.

[Written for the GRAPHIC]

Years ago, when fences began to narrow privilege, an ancient Duxbury worthy, who, like Silas Wegg, was prone to drop into poetry, thus gave vent to her indignation:

"I'm an old woman of eighty-one;
Cranberry laws have just begun;
Men may make laws, but I won't mind 'em—
I'll pick cranberries where I can find 'em."

But the fencing by law and rail still went on, and berries became private property, where once they were as free to man as to the birds.

Still, we have here a little corner which is not so crowded but that there are blueberries to be had for the picking, and grapes and plums enough and to spare, though when we look at the burned forests we think the first are dearly bought indeed. Look at the stone walls, the matted thickets of clethra, alder, rose and hazel, and the scattered bowlders, all with their tangles of wild-grape, loaded heavily with pale or purple globes, and spicing the fields with perfume! Yonder, where they climb into the Tupelo trees, laying their golden-brown and yellowing leaves among the small, brightly varnished flames of the thorny branches, the thicket is a swamp garden, and they never lack moisture to help fill their winecups. And see where the clusters lie in piles on the top stones of the wall, for they are lovers of warmth as well.

Our guide is intimate with every vine and bush, and can tell, two fields off, which wall or thicket holds good fruit and which is barren, or carries only the tiny sour frost grapes, not worth the picking. Her eyes have been open all summer, so she spends no time searching p'm thickets, which have small and scattered fruit, but goes directly to

heavy laden bushes, whose purple ovals with their orange-red pulp, will bring back to the winter tea-table many a spicy memory of sparkling waves, whispering pines, and bird-haunted fields.

Today she takes us over fields crisp with white moss and lighted with golden star. The bay is dark blue, a smart wind crisps the wave edges into foam, and sails shine white against it. Over the shoals flit a company of sandlings, whose blithe gossip has always a pathetic tone, and inland, jays are calling.

The bay is carpeted with white and violet asters, golden rods, and crimson blazing stars, and the dry grass is salmon yellow against the blue of the bay. With the breath of the sea comes also the spice of sweet gale and bayberry.

Away through the plum thicket and into the pine forest, where mushrooms of every tint, from white through orange and scarlet to brown, with here and there one of violet satin, dot the brown needles, we come to a cranberry bog. It has had no care of late, and rushes, pink and yellow, with soft, brown plumes, march in line across the reddening sod; bushes are encroaching upon its borders and the irrigating ditch is dry; for several years the swamp has been in litigation, and the fence now said to be "down." But someone is here before us. Is the law suit decided, and the owner come to gather his crop? At any rate we will make sure, and we advance "boldly," but to the question, a familiar, bronzed face laughs up at us, and we fall to work merrily. There is a murmuring and tossing among the forest barriers above our heads, but the place is sheltered and warm, and seems remote from the whole world.

But other "poachers" have been at work here; they have left their "ball-heaps" under every grass tuft, stratified perceptibly too; one can almost count the berries disposed of at a sitting, for atop the red bits are as fresh as though just dropped; more and more wilted as one explores the piles to the bottom. What an army of quaker-cones must to have left relics so many feasts! But then it must take a great many berries to satisfy, for the plump little fellows eat only the seeds.

We form acquaintance with multitudes of small people, and are a highway for crickets and grasshoppers of all grades; there is one of the natives, with exaggerated bow legs and a mahogany-colored mail, who becomes much attached to the fee daylight waders: we pick by feeling for some time, when the instant the place is glorified, and glancing up, there is a great pink fluff of cloud above the trees. As it floats across and pales, we regretfully (though our baskets are running over full), turn our faces homeward. It is dusk among the pines, and when we reach the open, the western sky is heaped with ashen clouds, and the beacon is shining brightly across the bay.

Cataumet Harbor.

A Remarkable Prophecy.

A copy of the following remarkable prophecy is in the possession of a gentleman of this city:

Vision of Joseph Hoag, Deceased who was an eminent minister of the Society of Friends.

In the year 1803 in the eighth or ninth month I was in the field and observed the sun shone clear, but a mist eclipsed its brightness. As I reflected on the singularity of the mist, my mind was struck into a silence the most solemn I ever remembered to have witnessed; for all my faculties were low and unusually brought into deep silence. I said to myself what can all this mean? I do not recollect ever before of being sensible of such feelings. And I heard a voice from heaven say:—This which thou seest which dims the brightness of the sun, is a sign of present and coming times. I took the fore fathers of this country from the land of oppression. I planted them among the people of the forest. I sustained them, and while they were humble I blessed them and fed them and they became a numerous people, but now they have become proud and lifted up and have forgotten me who nourished them, and protected them in the wilderness, and are running into every abomination and evil practice of which the old countries are guilty, and are taken quitude from the land and suffered a dividing spirit to come among them.

Lift up thine eyes and behold:— This division began in the church on points of doctrine. It commenced in the Presbyterian Society, and went through the various religious denominations and in its progress and close its effect were the same, those that dissented went off with high heads and taunting language, and those who kept to their original sentiments appeared and when the dividing spirit entered the Society of Friends it raged in as high a degree as in any I had before discovered. As before, those who kept to their ancient principles retired by themselves. It appeared in lodges of Freemasons. It burst out in appearance like a volcano in as much as it set the whole country in an uproar for a length of time, then it entered politics in the United States, and did not stop until it produced a civil war; and abundance of human blood was shed in the course of the combat, the Southern States lost the power and slavery was annihilated from their borders. Then a monarchical power arose took the government of the States established a national religion and made the people tributary to support its expenses, I saw them take property from Friends to a large amount; I was amazed at beholding all this, and I heard a voice proclaim, "This power shall not always stand but with it I shall chastise my church until they return to the faithfulness of their forefathers, thou seest what is coming on thy native land for its iniquities, and the blood of Africa." The remembrance of which has come up before me. This vision is yet for many days.

I had no idea of writing it for many years until it became such a burden that for my own relief I have written it.

JOSEPH HOAG.

A true copy of the original.

Copied this 17th day of April, A. D. 1860

New Music.

We have received this week from Messrs. White, Smith & Co., 516 Washington street, Boston, the following: "Toreador Song" by Ch. Lecocq; "Only the Sound of a Voice" a song by M. Watson; "Youth and Beauty" a gavotte, and "Spring Flowers" polka by Paul Keller, also the Folio for October, with a likeness of Lillie Vane for a frontispiece.

Are You Going

to travel? If you must be careful of your health, of your doctor's bill, and of your money, you will find it well to get you some of our Salubrious Bitters will protect you from all sickness incident to a change of climate.—Evening Telegram.

B. A. ATKINSON & CO.,
LIBERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

827 Washington St., Boston. Mass.

Offer the following suggestions.

There are two ways to make money. One is to earn it; the other is to save it.

There are two ways of saving money. When you save a dollar by putting it in the bank you do well; but when you save a dollar by shrewd purchasing you do better. The first is saving; the second is in reality earning.

So there are two ways of earning money. By labor and by wise purchasing.

LET US SAY A WORD ABOUT PURCHASING.

There are a few sound facts that the public are beginning to learn. What are they?

The First Thing to learn in order to become a successful purchaser is that price means nothing till you see the goods. The fact that Chamber Sets cost \$25 in one store and \$15 in another tells you nothing. The \$25 set is perhaps worth \$30 while the \$15 set may not be worth carrying away.

Goods may be too cheap sometimes. Price doesn't tell the whole story. Either know the goods or know the dealer. If he is a liberal furnisher his reputation as such has gone abroad. People find it out. His trade increases, his store has to be enlarged, and when at last you learn it covers ten acres, why, it means something. It tells the whole story of his business methods. It shows that people have discovered his liberal ways and taken advantage of them. It points you the direction for your next purchase.

PEOPLE OFTEN ASK US IF IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE? It does if you have got genuine bargains. The man who advertises largely shows his own large confidence in his goods.

A Second Precept in successful purchasing is that the best is cheapest in the end. Many people who have never visited our warehouses have the idea that only cheap goods are sold by houses who sell on the credit system as well as for cash. That is a great mistake.

Remember there is a difference between Cheap Goods and Goods Cheap. Go elsewhere for cheap goods; but come here for goods cheap. The man who sells cheap goods sells his customers also. We are not in that line of business.

The public are beginning to understand the difference. Our establishment of ten acres shows this. It speaks very plainly.

A PURCHASE BY PARTIAL PAYMENTS is a savings bank, a good resolution, and the means of keeping it—all in one. It is the beginning of a successful career for it is the formation of a wise habit of saving.

Visitors to Boston are interested in our White Teams which they meet on every side. They are a part of our White Business Methods. The goods are sold on white principles and they are white goods always.

Not every bright, active young man can become President of the United States, but he may become president of a beautiful home. And as such a president he will find his White House here.

B. A. Atkinson & Co.,
House Furnishing Goods of every Description,
827 Washington St., Cor. Common St.,
BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY
NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER.
WE SEND BY MAIL TWO LARGE 2½ POUND CANS FOR \$1.20. SMALL PACKS 50 CTS. POST PAID.

Sheridan's Condition Powder
Is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Strictly a medicine, to be given in the food, once daily, in small doses. Prevents and cures all diseases of hens. Worth its weight in gold when hens are moulting, and to keep them healthy. Testimonials sent free by mail. Ask your druggist, grocer, general store, or feed dealer for it. If you can't get it, send at once to us. Take no other kind. We will send postpaid by mail as follows:—A new, enlarged, elegantly illustrated copy of the "FARMER'S POULTRY RAISING GUIDE" (price 25 cents), tells how to make money with a few hens, and two small packages of Powder for 60 cents; or, one large 2½ pound can and Guide, \$1.20. Sample packages of Powder 25 cents, five for \$1.00. Big large cans, express prepaid, for \$2.00. Send stamps or cash. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom-House Street, Boston, Mass.

Great Reduction in Carpet Cleaning.
Nice Work Guaranteed by the
NEWTON CARPET CLEANING COMPANY.

Only 1 cent per year running for taking up; 3 cents per running yard for cleaning Wool, Brussels or Tapestry; 4 cents for Wiltons, Velvets or Axminsters; 5 cents per square yard for Turkish Rugs or Carpets; 4 cents per running yard for laying; stairs, 50 cents and upwards per flight; Carpet Sewing, \$2.50 per day. Renovating and repairing of carpets a specialty. Carpet work in all its branches done properly and at reasonable prices. All kinds of Carpet Linings for sale. Church Cushions and Mattings cleaned at bottom prices. Carpets called for and delivered free of charge. Send postal.

Sole Manufacturer of the ROCHESTER BUG EXTERMINATOR. Price 35 cents a bottle; 3 bottles for One Dollar.

SIMON A. WHITE,
P. O. Box 71, Newtonville. Telephone 7. Factory and Residence, Clinton Street.

RIDERS OF
Columbia Bicycles & Tricycles.

Constitute the majority of American riders of first class machines. Have ridden around the world, Hold World's Records from ¼ to 24 miles, inclusive. Have never been able to wear out their machines in 10 years of hard usage.

Pope Manufacturing Company,
79 Franklin Street, Boston.

Illustrated Catalogue Free.

Newton National Bank,
NEWTON, MASS.

BUSINESS HOURS:
From 9 A. M., to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.
On Saturdays, from 9 A. M., to 3 P. M.
JOSEPH N. BACON, President
B. FRANKLIN BACON, Cashier.

C. G. NEWCOMB, NEWTON & BOSTON EXPRESS.

Leave Newton 9.30 a. m.; leave Boston 3 p. m.
NEWTON ORDER BOXES: Newton City Market, Post Office. BOSTON OFFICES: 25 Merchants Row, 155 Congress street, 154 Franklin street. Post Office address, Box 520, Newton.
Personal Attention Given Orders.

H. W. MARTIN,
TELEPHONE 7957.

Practical Upholsterer
AND DEALER IN

FURNITURE.

Upholstery work and repairs of all kinds neatly done. Hair Mattresses made over, Picture Frames to order, Carpets taken up, cleaned and re-laid. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

H. W. MARTIN,

GARFIELD BLOCK, GALEN STREET, WATERTOWN, MASS. 691

M. C. HIGGINS,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

—AND—
Sanitary Engineer.

(Formerly with S. F. Carrier.)

Sumner's Block, Newton.

PLUMBING WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Having had twenty-two years' experience in the business in this city; perfect satisfaction is guaranteed. 25-17

A. C. TUPPER,

Carpenter and Builder.

Estimates cheerfully given on building and all kinds of carpentry. Orders will be taken through the post office, Box 271, Newton, or at shop on Pearl street, opposite Bacon. All orders will receive prompt attention.

J. J. JOHNSON,

FLORIST.

CONSERVATORIES,
School Street, Newton.

Floral Decorations for Weddings, Receptions, etc., etc.

Cut Flowers and Bedding Plants.

E. C. MORRIS & CO'S

New Improved Round Corner Eight Flange Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

(Formerly the Morris & Ireland Safe.)

Over 100,000 of these Safes now in use



For nearly 21 years these celebrated Safes have been sold in this part of the country, and today there are more in use than any safe made, and in all cases they have preserved their contents, with the

Champion Record
In the Great

Chicago, Boston, Haverhill and Eastport Fires,

and contain more improvements than any safe made—such as the

Eight Flanges, Angle Fronts and Backs, Patent Inside Bolt Work, Inside Iron Lining, and Four Wheel Locks.

These Safes are the Best, Cheapest and most reliable made.

A large line of Second Hand Safes of all makes on hand and for sale cheap.

Before giving your order for any other safe, send for our prices and sizes.

E. C. Morris & Co.,
64 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass. 36

MILK! PURE MILK!

The undersigned is prepared to supply a few more families. I sell none except what is drawn from my own Jersey and grade cows, therefore know it is **CLEAN AND PURE**. Reference is made to any one who has taken milk of me the past two years. Orders may be sent to Lock Box 3, Newton, or to me at Waltham, Box 992.

H. COLDWELL.

THE
Glens
Photographer!

Nearly opposite the B. & A. R. Station, Newton, Mass.

HOWARD BROS.,

ICE DEALERS.

We are now prepared to furnish the citizens of Newton and Watertown with

PURE POND ICE,

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES

To Families, Hotels, Markets, &c., at Wholesale and Retail.

ORDER BOX.—At W. Henry Brackett's provision store, City Market and Post Office, Newton and Hall's Grocery Store, Watertown.

Post Office Address, Watertown, where orders may be left.

F. H. HOWARD. W. C. HOWARD,
PROPRIETORS.

E. P. BURNHAM,
DEALER IN

Bicycles & Tricycles

For Cash or on Installments. Bicycles and Tricycles to let. Boys' Tricycles a specialty. Second hand machines bought, sold or taken in exchange. Residence Park St., near Elmwood.

WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre. Is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

NEWTON CENTRE.

—Mr. Charles Grout is away shooting this week.

—Mrs. S. C. Spaulding has returned from a few days visit at Gettysburg.

—See McWain's new advertisement. More store room. More furniture.

—Miss Brown of Allston is to spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Bodge of Centre street.

—Miss Grace Richardson of Portland is spending a few weeks with her father on Station street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Daggett of Attleboro spent Sunday with Mrs. William Bartholomew of Centre street.

—Dr. and Mrs. Boothby, formerly of this village, have moved to Chelsea, where the doctor intends to practice.

—Mr. Albert Leatherbee and family have returned to their residence on the corner of Beacon street and Lake Ave.

—Mrs. John A. Daniels of Knowles street, is in Portland, Maine, for a short time, visiting her parents.

—A brother of Miss Ellen Cook, who is connected with the Springfield Republican, has been visiting here this week.

—Mrs. Thomas L. Rogers started two weeks ago for Arizona, where she will visit her son, who is there in business.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Everett and child returned to their home in Boston on Monday, after a two weeks visit here.

—Mr. James Gammons has gone this week to Belfast, Maine, and will go as far as New York state before his return.

—Contributions of money or articles for the sale at the Wesleyan Home, Oct. 25, can be sent to any manager in this ward.

—The Stebbins Aid Society held its first meeting on Wednesday p. m., at the house of Mrs. Joseph Foster, Mooreland avenue.

—Coke for open grates and furnaces is the most economical fuel for this season of the year. Order at the Gas Office, Newton.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. V. A. Hunter returned on Saturday, from their trip to the West, where they have been fourteen days or more.

—Mr. and Mrs. James D. Greene left Mrs. Smith's on Wednesday and moved into their house on Chase street, which has been improved lately.

—The small boys of this village rehearse every evening for a torch-light procession. The sound of drums proclaim their appearance on the street.

—The Baptist Society enjoyed its first social of the season, on Wednesday evening, at the residence of Col. E. H. Haskell on Beacon street.

—Have you seen the beautiful display of stamped goods for embroidery at Chandler & Co's. All who intend making holiday presents should look at them.

—Mrs. Bell arrived here this week from her home in the West and will spend a short time with her mother, Mrs. Fannie M. Johnson, of Hammond street.

—Col. E. H. Haskell is on a business trip West as far as Mississippi. He has accepted an invitation to make a few speeches for Harrison while enroute, in Indiana.

—Mr. Charles Copeland and his wife moved into their beautiful new house on Judge Bishop's lane Monday. The top story is beautifully fitted up as a studio.

—Mr. George Leonard of Lake avenue intends returning to Boston with his family the first of the week. Mr. Walter Brooks and family will then return from Pocomet and occupy the house.

—Rev. Dr. and Mrs. William E. Huntington and Dr. Theodore Huntington will spend the winter in Boston. Mrs. Huntington has gone to Clifton Springs, N. Y., for a few weeks rest and recuperation.

—One of the Baptist students, Mr. Eaton, died last Friday after a long illness of typhoid fever. He left a wife and three children. Mrs. Eaton intends returning to her home in Nova Scotia as soon as possible.

—A Harvest Concert was given on Sunday afternoon at the Congregational Church. The church was decorated with all the fruits and grain of the season and the singing was much enjoyed by all who attended.

—The officers of the Newton Centre Harrison and Morton Cadets, on behalf of the company, desire to thank the citizens of Newton Centre for their generous contributions toward the purchase of the necessary equipments of the company.

—Mr. Edmund H. Tarbell of Newton Highlands was married on Wednesday at Dr. Webb's church in Boston to Miss Hodgkins. Miss Tarbell, sister of the groom, was maid of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Tarbell will occupy the house which is just completed, near his father's estate.

—The "Newton blankets" are what Chandler & Co. call a handsome article made expressly for them, and named after this city. They are sold for \$5 a pair and are intended to meet the demand for a good article at a popular price. You had better inspect them before buying your winter blankets. They are described in an advertisement on the first page.

—Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Kate Glover, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Glover, of Ypsilanti, Mich., to Mr. L. Loring Brooks, of the firm of Pearmain & Brooks. The ceremony will take place at the residence of the bride's parents, Oct. 31, at 10 o'clock, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks which is at home on Monday evenings after December 1, at the Hotel Berkeley, Boston.

—The Harrison and Morton torch-light companies from Auburn and Newton will join the Newton Centre company, in a parade, to be held at Newton Centre, on Monday evening next, the route to be as follows: Start on Centre street opposite Associate's Hall, thence through Centre, Grafton, Homer, Pleasant, Lake Ave., Crystal, Beacon, Institution Ave., Chase, Warren, Glen Ave., Beacon, Station, the Common, where a dress parade will be held.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—Mr. A. W. Casey of Duluth, Wis., is at his sister's, Mrs. Hardwick's.

—The steam roller has been doing excellent service on Lake avenue this week.

—Rev. G. M. Adams, D.D., of Holliston preached at the Congregational church last Sabbath.

—Mr. and Mrs. McMaisters of Edinburgh, Scotland, have returned to Mr. Whiting's for the winter.

—Mr. Alexander Tyler has been receiving a visit from his sister, Mrs. Breslin, for the past few days.

—The Congregational church was well represented at the Congregational Club at West Newton, Monday evening.

—Contributions of money or articles for the sale at the Wesleyan Home, Oct. 25, can be sent to any manager in this ward.

—The Monday Club met this week with Mrs. Terry, at which forty ladies were present. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Hodson.

—Miss Grace Gilberth of the New West Commission spoke to ladies at the Congregational chapel on Christian schools among

the Mormons in Utah. She says there are five hundred Mormons in New England.

—Mr. E. H. Tarbell was married in Boston on Wednesday evening, and will occupy the house built by him on Chester street, about Nov. 1.

—Mr. Henry Hodson has sold his estate to Rev. Mr. Harriman, pastor of the Pilgrim church, Providence, R.I. who will occupy some time in November.

—Have you seen the beautiful display of stamped goods for embroidery at Chandler & Co's. All who intend making holiday presents should look at them.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Lowe of Erie avenue, this week removed to Jamaica Plain, and will make their home during the winter with Mrs. Davis, a sister of Mrs. Lowe.

—The Chataqua Club met on Monday with Mrs. E. J. Hyde. The twenty-five members present were photographed in a group by Mr. Ernest Fowles. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Gilbert.

—Mr. L. A. Ross has sold the house lately built by him, in Pine Grove, next adjoining the estate of Mr. G. F. Leonard, to Mr. Scandlin of Boston, who will occupy as soon as the premises are made ready.

—Mr. Hiram Ross's house on Tappan street has been rented by Mr. Thorpe and estate agent, to Mr. Joseph P. Estabrook of Royalston, Mass. His sister Miss Elizabeth C. Estabrook who has spent the summer at the Centre, will make her home with the family.

—The ladies of the Congregational Society will hold a Harvest Festival in the chapel on Wednesday evening next. There will be a supper, followed by an entertainment, also a table of fancy and useful articles which will be offered for sale. Tickets to supper and entertainment, 35 cents.

—The residents of Floral avenue were given a hearing at City Hall, Monday evening before the aldermen, in regard to the acceptance of that portion of the avenue extending from Walnut street to a point near the estate of Mr. Lane. There will be a hearing before the council next Monday evening.

—The evening of the 10th inst., Miss Mamie L. Martin, eldest daughter of John Martin of Portland, Me., was married to Charles Austin Hannel, third son of John Hannel, Yorkshire, England. The ceremony took place at the residence of Dr. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., of the first church in Cambridge. The bride was attended in satin, corsage decorated with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet presented to her by the groom. After a reception at Mr. A. Hannel's, the couple left for their home in Boston where they will reside during the winter.

—The first of a series of winter meetings of the Newton Congregational Club occurred at the Congregational Church, West Newton, on Monday evening, and was largely attended, nearly all chairs being occupied. The social hour was particularly pleasant. The supper was thoroughly enjoyed and President G. B. Putnam called upon a male quartet who rendered "The Beautiful Star" and during the evening entertained the meeting with other pleasing selections. Prayer was offered by Rev. F. E. Clarke of Auburndale, followed by the reading of the records by the secretary and the reports by the chairman of the executive, nominating and outlook committees. Mr. Sherman of the latter committee felt very much encouraged by the progress made during the vacation of the club. Sixty-four admissions to the various Congregational churches in the city had been recorded. Important anniversaries in connection with the Central and Second Societies had been appropriately observed and a general advancement in Christian interest was noticeable.

—Mr. G. B. Putnam gave an interesting account of the Fellowship meeting which he had attended as a delegate from this Club and then referred to the death of one of their members, Mr. Francis G. Barnes, which had occurred since their last meeting, and to other matters which had taken place during the interim.

—The subject for the evening "Our Children and Youth, in Christ and His Service," was then taken up and the speakers for the evening were selected from the pastors, superintendents of the Sabbath schools, and members of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, as representing the three chief motive powers which were productive of success in bringing the young people into the church.

—The first speaker was Mr. E. A. McWhain, the superintendent of the Sunday school at West Newton, who having enjoyed the position of leader of a Sabbath School for many years, said he could thoroughly appreciate the value of that institution and its direct influence in preparing children for the work of the church in later years. The ultimate objects of the Sunday schools are to instill into the young a love of Christ and encourage a complete Christian development, and he was happy to see that the young are doing much and are willing to do more and should be encouraged.

—Mr. Frank W. Gaffield, superintendent of the Sabbath school of the Central Church, said he was happy to see that out of the last sixty three admissions to his church, forty-three of them were under age and he felt that this was owing directly to the influence of the Sabbath school. We should pay more attention to the young in the church and make them feel that they are a part of it, thus inspiring them with responsibility.

—While Christ loves all, we consider that He is especially devoted to the children and we should endeavor to love Him while they are young and not allow them to fall into the pit for the sake of rescuing them afterward. The Sunday school is the direct means of accomplishing this result; we have been apt to consider that the children could not do anything in the Church but I assure that they can be taught the love of Christ and, as first impressions are lasting, that is everything. After twenty years of experience in the Sunday school I am thoroughly convinced that it is the best channel through which to guide the young to work in Christ's service afterward. I well remember my first Sunday school and my teacher whom I thought an angel and I believe those influences exerted themselves on my after life to an extent only equalled by my mother's prayers. The companionships of the school are another important factor and the outside associations have much to do with the formation of good lives. The talks among the children on the way home and during the week have as much or more influence than the hour spent in class each Sunday. There are now about seven million members of our schools in this country and as many more who ought to become members, and there is work, delightful missionary work to be done right here at home, laboring for the Sunday school.

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The Representative Convention.
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A Card.
CAPT. J. C. KENNEDY, Chief Marshal.
Dear Sir,—In behalf of the Republican Club, we thank you and those gentlemen who assisted you as aids for the very satisfactory manner in which you conducted the torchlight parade Monday evening. We would also express our thanks to you for the very satisfactory way in which every member of the battalion was furnished with refreshments none going away dissatisfied.

Very Truly Yours,
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The first of a series of winter meetings of the Newton Congregational Club occurred at the Congregational Church, West Newton, on Monday evening, and was largely attended, nearly all chairs being occupied. The social hour was particularly pleasant. The supper was thoroughly enjoyed and President G. B. Putnam called upon a male quartet who rendered "The Beautiful Star" and during the evening entertained the meeting with other pleasing selections. Prayer was offered by Rev. F. E. Clarke of Auburndale, followed by the reading of the records by the secretary and the reports by the chairman of the executive, nominating and outlook committees. Mr. Sherman of the latter committee felt very much encouraged by the progress made during the vacation of the club. Sixty-four admissions to the various Congregational churches in the city had been recorded. Important anniversaries in connection with the Central and Second Societies had been appropriately observed and a general advancement in Christian interest was noticeable.

—Mr. G. B. Putnam gave an interesting account of the Fellowship meeting which he had attended as a delegate from this Club and then referred to the death of one of their members, Mr. Francis G. Barnes, which had occurred since their last meeting, and to other matters which had taken place during the interim.

—The subject for the evening "Our Children and Youth, in Christ and His Service," was then taken up and the speakers for the evening were selected from the pastors, superintendents of the Sabbath schools, and members of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, as representing the three chief motive powers which were productive of success in bringing the young people into the church.

—The first speaker was Mr. E. A. McWhain, the superintendent of the Sunday school at West Newton, who having enjoyed the position of leader of a Sabbath School for many years, said he could thoroughly appreciate the value of that institution and its direct influence in preparing children for the work of the church in later years. The ultimate objects of the Sunday schools are to instill into the young a love of Christ and encourage a complete Christian development, and he was happy to see that the young are doing much and are willing to do more and should be encouraged.

—Mr. Frank W. Gaffield, superintendent of the Sabbath school of the Central Church, said he was happy to see that out of the last sixty three admissions to his church, forty-three of them were under age and he felt that this was owing directly to the influence of the Sabbath school. We should pay more attention to the young in the church and make them feel that they are a part of it, thus inspiring them with responsibility.

—While Christ loves all, we consider that He is especially devoted to the children and we should endeavor to love Him while they are young and not allow them to fall into the pit for the sake of rescuing them afterward. The Sunday school is the direct means of accomplishing this result; we have been apt to consider that the children could not do anything in the Church but I assure that they can be taught the love of Christ and, as first impressions are lasting, that is everything. After twenty years of experience in the Sunday school I am thoroughly convinced that it is the best channel through which to guide the young to work in Christ's service afterward. I well remember my first Sunday school and my teacher whom I thought an angel and I believe those influences exerted themselves on my after life to an extent only equalled by my mother's prayers. The companionships of the school are another important factor and the outside associations have much to do with the formation of good lives. The talks among the children on the way home and during the week have as much or more influence than the hour spent in class each Sunday. There are now about seven million members of our schools in this country and as many more who ought to become members, and there is work, delightful missionary work to be done right here at home, laboring for the Sunday school.

—Mr. J. P. Fiske of Auburndale spoke very strongly in favor of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. He heartily believed in it and was always glad to speak a good word for what he believed in. The Society had been of great benefit to him personally. It had

Templars, from the hall in Bemis school, has caused quite an excitement in this vicinity. Although the lodge has been allowed the use of the hall for the past five or six years, it was contrary to the by-laws of the town, which states that school buildings shall only be used for school purposes, and it was not until recently that the committee decided to enforce the law. At present the lodge has no hall, but it will probably erect one in the spring, as it has given several contributions to raise money for that purpose.

The Representative Convention.
The Republican Representative Convention met at City Hall, Wednesday evening. Mr. W. P. Ellison was chosen chairman and Mr. R. H. Gardner, Jr., secretary. All the delegates were present except three from Ward 2 and one from Ward 4. On motion of Mr. Henry Cobb, Mr. W. S. Slocum was nominated by acclamation, and on motion of Mr. Henry Cobb, Mr. P. L. Gilman was nominated, also by acclamation. The convention then adjourned, after a vote of thanks to the presiding officers for the able manner in which they had performed their arduous duties.

A Card.
CAPT. J. C. KENNEDY, Chief Marshal.
Dear Sir,—In behalf of the Republican Club, we thank you and those gentlemen who assisted you as aids for the very satisfactory manner in which you conducted the torchlight parade Monday evening. We would also express our thanks to you for the very satisfactory way in which every member of the battalion was furnished with refreshments none going away dissatisfied.

Very Truly Yours,
H. B. COBB, Committee
C. B. COFFIN, Republican
A. L. RAND, Club.

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had a wonderful career as was shown by the fact that a few years ago the organization was unknown and now the country was dotted over with its branches. It occupied a very important position as the connecting link between the Sabbath school and the church and was producing men and women who would be workers and shining lights in the good cause for the years to come. The distinguishing characteristics of the Society were then referred to and the speaker showed how each member did what he or she could individually for the cause in which they were engaged. Much good was accomplished by the work performed on the different committees. The pastors all over the country have much faith in the organization and frequently refer to the improvement in the work done by the young people since its influences have been felt. One thing that was needed was more encouragement from the older members of the church.

Rev. F. E. Clarke spoke highly of the work being done by this important Society and believed it would raise up a band of workers and they would be intelligent in the use of the Bible which was needed was more encouragement from the older members of the church.

The prayer meeting pledges of the Young People's meetings was a strong feature and might be considered the backbone of the whole thing and he believed in speaking and talking the matter over frequently as outspoken Christians are sure to be working Christians. The recurrence of thoughts about Christ are what make and keep people good. The speaker closed with a description of the recent Conference at Chicago where five thousand people were present and all anxious to be heard from in relation to the great work.

Rev. Mr. Lamb was the last of the speakers who had been announced to take part and gave his views as to the position to be taken by the pastors in bringing the children to Christ. Something must be done to raise up young strong Christians to offset the opposing influences which are constantly presenting themselves. The Christian mother, he believed, laid the foundation of all good, as she occupies a place in reference to her children which could be reached by no other. The position of the pastor is clearly at the mother's right hand. That is where he can do the most good and he should remember them all the time, give them words of encouragement when he meets them and also in some cases remind them of their duty.

Rev. Dr. Horr of East Boston was then called upon and made a few remarks after which the meeting adjourned.

Newton Centre.
For Sale or To Let,

A very desirable house, furnished or unfurnished; situated on elevated ground; 10 rooms, in hard wood; open fireplace, modern improvements; is surrounded by shade trees; summer house on premises; stable if wanted; possession given at 1st of November. Address Macomber at

Endicott & Macomber,
221 71 Kilby Street, Boston.

McWAIN
is headquarters for

FURNITURE,
At prices that defy competition.

Call and examine before going elsewhere.</

THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 3.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1888.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.



Springer Brothers,
Importers, Wholesale and
Retail Manufacturers.
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
Choice designs of their own manufac-
ture and a rare assortment of foreign
garments personally selected in
London, Paris and Berlin.
Wholesale Establishment with spacious
RETAIL & CUSTOM DEPARTMENT,
Channay St., Essex St., & Harrison Ave.
Carriage Entrance, 50 Essex St.
BRANCH RETAIL STORE,
Fashionable Cloak Bazaar,
500 Washington St., cor. Bedford St.,
Carriage Entrance, Bedford St.,
BOSTON.

CHARLIE CHING. Quick Laundry.

THE BEST WORK AT THE LOWEST
PRICES.
315 Centre St., Hyde's Block, Newton.
Clothes Repaired Free.

A. B. ALLISON
Will resume piano-forte lessons with pupils on
and after
September 17th.
Address Newton, Mass.

CHAS. A. FARLEY,
Piano & Organ Tuner.
The Ivers & Pond pianos for sale or exchange
at the lowest prices on easy terms of payment.
Address P. O. Lock Box 22, Newton.
Residence, Washington St. 2d from Hovey.

Brewster, Cobb & Estabrook.
BANKERS,
CONGRESS ST., BOSTON.
HENRY E. COBB, ARTHUR L. SWEETSER,
CHARLES E. EDDY, C. H. WATSON,
791
C. E. WHITMORE, D. W. COOLIDGE.
C. E. WHITMORE & CO.
BROKERS.
Stocks & Bonds, also Grain & Provisions.
131 Devonshire Street, Boston,
Rooms 18 and 19. Private Wires, Telephone.

PLUMBING.
REMOVAL.
Timothy J. Hartnett,
has removed to
Brackett's New Block,
Centre Street, Opp. Public Library, Newton,
where he is prepared with better facilities to ex-
ecute all orders with the same care and personal
superintendence as in the past.
Having had seventeen years' experience on
Back Bay work in the city of Boston, and over
six years on some of the best work in the city of
Newton, perfect satisfaction is guaranteed.
Have water attached to the leading modern
water closets at store for inspection and infor-
mation of house owners and others.
The thorough ventilation of the drainage
system of buildings a specialty.
First class mechanics employed and first class
work solicited.
Jobbing and other work receive personal super-
vision.
Contractor for gas piping. 35 ly

Lehigh Furnace Coal
FOR SALE BY
Newton Coal Company,
Office, Eliot Block, Newton. 21t
(Harvard Medical College, 1876.)
FREDERICK F. MOORE, M. D.
Specialty: Diseases of the Rectum
(Piles, Fistula, etc.)
Residence and Office: Thornton street, near
Washington street, Newton. Hours, 8 to 9 a. m.,
7 to 8 p. m.
Boston Office: 14 Mt. Vernon street, opposite
Hancock St. Hours, 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. 51yl

Number Your Houses
And so obtain the FREE POSTAL DELIVERY.
If you do not know your number enclose a pos-
tal card, addressed with your name and street to
the City Engineer, West Newton, who will re-
turn it with your correct number. You can get
the best
Bronze Metal Nickled Plated
2 inch numbers at
BARBER BROS.
HARDWARE STORE,
No. 415 Centre Street.
Don't delay as the inspector from Washington
says it seems the only thing wanted.

Men and Children
made to look handsome by visiting
JOHN T. BURNS'
Hair Dressing Rooms,
Cole's Block.
A sure cure to prevent the falling out of hair
by having it cut often at J. T. BURNS', Coles
Block. Three artists. Shop open for business
from 7 a. m. until 9 p. m. Ladies Misses and
Childrens hair cutting a specialty. Over H. B.
Coffin's, Cole's Block.
CLARA D. REED, M. D.
RESIDENCE AND OFFICE,
Williams Street, off Centre, NEWTON.
Hours—1 to 3 and 7 P. M.

R. M. Morse, Jr.

Winslow Warren.

G. S. Howe.

THE Committee

—OF—
100

Cordially invites the Cit-
izens of Newton with-
out regard to party,
to attend an

Independent RALLY,

—AT—
Eliot Hall
NEWTON,

—ON—
THURSDAY,
NOV. 1, '88.
AT 7.45 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Addresses will be made
by

Hon. Robert M. Morse, Jr.
OF BOSTON.

WINSLOW WARREN,
ESQ., OF DEDHAM.

G. S. HOWE, Esq.,
Of the Senior Class of Harvard College.

AND OTHERS.

John S. Farlow,
Esq., will preside.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

SEAL GARMENTS FURS.

We have now open one of the most carefully
selected and thoroughly manufactured stocks of
FINE FUR GOODS

to be found in New England, comprising
Seal, Sable and Fur-lined Gar-
ments.

Also every description of the smaller furs and
fur trimmings, all of the choicest and most re-
liable character.

Prices as low as CHOICE goods can
be sold.
Joseph A. Jackson,
412 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON. 51
NEWTON.

—Mr. Raiton of Cambridge has rented
L. D. Boies's house, Church street, until
April 1.

—The fair to be given by the ladies of
Channing Church has been postponed to
Nov. 22 and 23.

—Mr. George Mellett of P. E. Island, is
visiting his brother Mr. Lemuel Mellett,
Trowbridge Court.

—Mr. George W. Lane was one of the
ushers at the Tuttle-Woodbury wedding
in Milford, Tuesday afternoon.

—Mr. Chas. A. Balcom will remove into
his new house on Fairview street, off
Hunnewell Avenue, next week.

—Rev. Geo. S. Butters will preach at
the Methodist Church, Sunday evening,
on "The Holy Spirit in Revivals."

—Mr. W. S. Brackett is building a
handsome house on Bellevue street, one
of the most desirable locations on Mt.
Ida.

—Coke for open grates and furnaces is
the most economical fuel for this season
of the year. Order at the Gas Office,
Newton.

—Mr. W. H. Partridge has been elected
a member of the Probation District
committee for 1889 from the second Mid-
dlessex Senatorial district.

—The life size Crayon portrait of Rev.
A. B. Earle just finished by Mr. Glines is
attracting much favorable comment at
his studio, 354 Centre street.

—Mrs. E. P. Wright of Denver, Col.,
formerly of this city, arrived here with
her daughter last Friday, and is staying
with her sister, Mrs. J. S. Potter, Waban
Park.

—Those in need of the services of a
carpenter or builder are referred to U.
G. McQueen's card in another column.
His shop is in the rear of Murray & Far-
rell's shop.

—Mr. Andrew Lawrence of the well
known firm of Lawrence & Wilde of Bos-
ton, and Mr. Worthington Talford of St.
Albans, Vt., are recent arrivals at Hotel
Hunnewell.

—A slight fire was discovered by Bert
Aston in Pingree's carpenter shop, Avon
street, last Friday, but was extinguished
without damage. The fire department
was not notified.

—Mr. Welcome Beals will put on a
tent to run between Newton and Boston,
commencing Nov. 1. His experience in
the express business will be of advantage
to his customers.

—Two handsome new plate glass win-
dows have been put into C. O. Tucker &
Co.'s grocery store in the Lancaster
block. The display of goods is seen to
the best advantage.

—Mr. W. H. Pearson celebrated his
50th birthday Monday evening, at his
house on Nonaunum street with the help
of a delegation of friends from the Pil-
grim Fathers and the Odd Fellows.

—Some much needed work is being
done on Church street, the mud-holes
that have existed there since the begin-
ning of Newton are being filled in and the
steam roller has been at work for several
days.

—Mr. Chas. J. Bailey has begun the
erection of his new residence on Bright-
on Hill, nearly opposite Copley street.
That section of the city is having a de-
cided boom in the way of handsome new
houses.

—Mr. W. H. Partridge has had two
vigorous letters in the Waltham Free
Press on the Prohibition question, and
he rather got the best of the editor, who
was foolish enough to get into a contro-
versy with him.

—Miss Mogridge, for seven years con-
nected with the McAll mission in France,
addressed the McAll mission of the New-
ton Baptist Church on Thursday evening.
There was a large attendance and a social
hour was spent after the address.

—Mr. Carlyle Petersilea has started a
choral class at the N. E. Conservatory of
Music, for Thursday afternoons at 3
o'clock. Young men who have promis-
ing voices can attend for a term of 10
weeks, for the nominal sum of one dollar.

—Mr. A. R. Atkins of Avon Place, fell
from Mr. Adams' house on Park avenue,
last Saturday, a distance of 12 feet, strik-
ing against a stone post. His face was
badly cut and bruised, and the wounds
were sewed up and dressed by Dr. Fris-
bie.

—The Harvest Concert of the Newton
Baptist Sunday school occurs on Sunday
evening, Oct. 28, the program including
recitations and songs by members of the
school. The organ selections will be a
Notturmo and Andante by Mendelssohn
and Guilmant's Grand Chorus in E flat.

—Rev. O. P. Gifford of Boston will
preach at the Baptist church next Sun-
day morning. In the evening at 7 o'clock
the Sunday school will give a harvest
concert, at which an address will be made
by Prof. J. M. English of Newton Theo-
logical Institute.

—The Ladies Foreign Missionary So-
ciety connected with Eliot Church met
this week with Mrs. Chas. Billings at her
residence, Tuesday afternoon. This So-
ciety was behind in its pledges, but the

thank offerings of the ladies present
amounted to some \$380, which paid their
debts and put some in the treasury.

—At the meeting of the Channing
Church English Literature class, Tues-
day, nearly one hundred members were
present. Rev. Mr. Hornbroke read the
poem "Saul" and gave an interesting
sketch concerning it, and afterwards
there was a general discussion of the
poem. At its next meeting the Club will
discuss "Paracelsus."

—A large number of young ladies in
Newton, Newtonville and West Newton
will take part in the "Jahrmarkt" to be
held in December in Boston, a description
of which is given on another page.
Mrs. G. L. North will have charge of one
Newton class, Mrs. John L. Roberts of
Newtonville, of another, and Mrs. Bangs
of Winchester of a third.

—At a sale recently held at the resi-
dence of Mr. E. J. Whiton, Church St.,
Ward 1, by the E. L. M. S. Club (eight
little maids from school) consisting
of the Misses Florence Edith Adams,
Dora Daniels, Amy Daniels, Bertha
Drew, Lillian Evans, Maud Whiton and
Belle Bailey, \$53.25 was raised for the
benefit of the Newton Cottage Hospital
and paid over to the Treasurer for cur-
rent expenses.

—A missionary tea meeting was held
at Miss Blackwell's, Thornton street,
Monday evening. After the business
meeting, Mrs. Hicks, lately returned
from Africa, gave the society many in-
teresting facts about the country and her
life there as a missionary, exhibiting
some curious articles made by the na-
tives. Cake and chocolate were served
and the meeting adjourned, with the
general agreement that all had enjoyed
the evening.

—It is said that the new Harvest
Sabbath school concert exercise, entitled,
"Harvest Time Again," music composed
by Mr. J. Eliot Trowbridge, reached a
sale of between eight and nine thousand
copies, during the past few weeks, and
that the publishers have arranged with
the same composer for the music of a
new Christmas Sabbath school concert
exercise, entitled, "The Night our Lord
was born." It will be issued early in
November.

—There is said to be a general feeling
among the parents of pupils who attend
the Bigelow school in favor of one session.
They think that the afternoon session in
short winter days does not amount to
much, while it prevents the pupils from
having any time to be out of doors in the
pleasant part of the day. The plan has
proved a great success in the Prince
School in Boston, and there is a strong
feeling in favor of instituting it at the
Bigelow School.

—Miss Anna Bailey Ramsdell, daughter
of Mr. Fred Ramsdell, and Mr. Willis
Bowditch Holbrook of Auburndale, were
married at 3 o'clock, Wednesday after-
noon, at the residence of the bride's
parents on Boyd street. Rev. Fayette
Nichols officiated and the ceremony was
witnessed by the relatives and immediate
friends of the bride and groom. After a
reception, the young couple started upon
their wedding tour, and upon their re-
turn will reside in Auburndale.

—Mr. Charles F. Rand has broken
ground for two double houses, he is
building a new street leading from Maple
avenue through the Miller estate in Ward
One. The new street is to be called
Maple Park, and is to run easterly
towards Wesley street. At the end is to
be a park 30 by 100 feet, and on opposite
sides of this the double houses are to be
built. The houses will have all the
modern improvements and will be ready
for occupancy early next Spring.

—A course of Lectures will be deliv-
ered by the Rev. Dr. Shinn in Grace
Church on the Sunday evenings in No-
vember. The general subject will be—
"Worship, and the places in which men
have worshipped the Lord." The topics
for the different evenings are as follows:
Nov. 4. The Upper Room. The Cata-
combs. The Martyr's Grave. The Ba-
silica. Nov. 11. Ancient Churches, Ab-
beys and Cathedrals. Nov. 18. Worship
in Strange Places. The Wigwam. The
Colliery. The Hospital. Ward. The
Field. The Ocean. Steamer. Nov. 25.
Helps to Holy Thoughts. Symbolism
in Architecture. Sermons in Stone.
The Teaching of Color and Form.
Things Spiritual Typified by Things
Material.

—At the meeting of the Boston Brown-
ing Club at the Brunswick, Tuesday af-
ternoon, Judge R. C. Pitman, being
asked to speak, offered some criticism
upon the practice of studying authors of
the rank of Browning in an analytic way.
He thought they cannot be well taken to
pieces and this or that shown in evidence
that such or such a theory of the man's
character and intellectual constitution is
the true one. He distrusted all theories.
Theory, he said, has been the ruin of
theology, and the ambition to make it
appear that the productions of a great
writer can be conjoined as parts of a sys-
tem of thought, or that these produc-
tions mark periods in his life experience
traceable by distinct lines or chronologi-
cally, he did not regard as the best meth-
od of criticism. He suggested instead,
without using that precise phrase, a
consensus of judgement as to the signifi-
cance of a particular poem.

—The sale at the Wesleyan Home
Thursday afternoon and evening attract-
ed many visitors and purchasers to the
quiet, pretty house with its pleasant sur-
roundings and neat and attractive inter-
ior. The Home was started three years
ago, Hon. Jacob Sleeper giving \$20,000,
the first endowment. Hon. Alden Speare
then gave the house, and the furnish-
ings were the gift of Mrs. Charles W.
Pierce. The little inmates were neatly
dressed and gave evidence of care and
successful training. The tables were in
charge of Mrs. C. C. Bragdon, Mrs. M.
Russell, Miss Minnie Speare, Miss Dil-
lingham and Miss Lottie Flanders. The
genial president of the home, Dr. B. K.
Pierce, escorted and looked after the in-
terests of the numerous visitors. The
sale was very successful and the articles
on the tables were very beautiful and
useful. The remaining articles not sold
will be disposed of between this time
and Christmas. A good chance is thus
offered to secure a pretty Christmas or
holiday gift. There will be some attend-
ant at the Home every afternoon and
ladies and gentlemen interested in char-
itable and Christian work should not fail
to inspect numerous articles which will
be offered for sale.

Central Hall billiard and lunch room,
Main street, Watertown, Mass. Open day
and evening. Fred. C. Howard & Co.

Take Shaw's Spruce Gum Cough Syrup

MR. PULSIFER'S DEATH.

DR. WOODMAN SHOWS THAT IT WAS DUE
TO NATURAL CAUSES.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC:

In connection with the sad bereave-
ment which this community has recently
suffered in the loss of one of its eminent
citizens, certain newspapers have given
currency to shocking reports, as cruel as
they were false. Having had special op-
portunity to inquire into and learn the
facts about the case, I desire to state my
views of the cause of his death:

For many months Mr. Pulsifer had
been under the pressure of excessive
work, the stress of financial anxieties
and probably depressing disappoint-
ments. His friends could not fail to ob-
serve that his health was breaking. Many
remarked a noticeable effect on his ap-
pearance and physical condition. He
lost appetite for food, suffered great pri-
vation of sleep and was brought to a
state of physical depression and exhaus-
tion, bordering on nervous prostration.
Repeated attacks of dizziness and mo-
mentary loss of consciousness warned
him of the gravity of his condition, and
he could but have realized that his
strength was failing, and that without
sleep he could not hold out longer. He
was unwilling to ask medical advice, be-
cause he felt that he could not subject
himself to the restraint from work which
any judicious physician would have in-
sisted upon in his state. He could not
give up the hope that he might be en-
abled to hold on and work out his busi-
ness plans to the re-establishing of his
fortune.

On Thursday evening after a day of
extraordinary effort and anxiety, Mr.
Pulsifer undoubtedly realized his fearful
exhaustion, and that if he went home to
his family at the Kensington a physi-
cian would be summoned, and he would
be forbidden to carry out his plans. Ac-
cordingly he wrote a note to his wife,
saying he should try to secure a good
night's rest at Young's Hotel, in order to
be ready to go to Springfield on the fol-
lowing day.

It was probably late in the
evening when he changed his mind as to
where to spend the night, for we
found in his pocket the key to a room at
Young's Hotel; also the papers which he
had prepared to use at Springfield, proving
that his purpose was fixed to go to
Springfield on the following day, to at-
tend to that business.

Accustomed to the quiet of his loved
home at "Islington," it is not unnatural
that he thought of that retired spot as
more favorable to his obtaining the
much-needed rest than any Hotel in
Boston. The comparative quiet of a night
at Islington had often been referred to
in his family, and a knowledge of all
the circumstances clears up the suspi-
cious inferences which strangers deduce
from his going there to spend the night.

To make sure of sleep for a period of
six or eight hours he might have taken
an ordinary dose of some hypnotic, (al-
though no trace of any medicine or drug
was found about his person or on the
premises.) Such a dose, taken simply
to secure sleep, may have had the effect,
in his depressed state, to precipitate a fatal
culmination of the brain exhaustion and
heart failure which terminated his life.
GEORGE S. WOODMAN, M. D.
Newtonville, Oct. 25th.

THE MEMORIAL SERVICE.

IN MEMORY OF THE LATE HON. R. M.
PULSIFER.

A memorial service for the late Hon.
R. M. Pulsifer will be held in the New
Church chapel on Highland avenue, New-
tonville, at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

The Sioux Indians.

Monday evening a meeting was held
in the Baptist church to listen to an ad-
dress by Mrs. Collins, medical mis-
sionary for 13 years to the Sioux Indi-
ans. The scriptures were read by Mr.
Joshua Davis, who introduced the speak-
er. Miss Collins pictured in a life-like
manner the habits and homes of the In-
dians, presenting them as individuals,
showing that they have the same human
traits as ourselves. The affection of the
Indians for their children and families
was shown by several instances in which
a father suffered physical pain that he
might propitiate a God and thus gain
his favor and save the life of his child.
The quickness of the Indian to respond
to the touch of sympathy was clearly
shown and impressed upon the listeners.
The injustice of the government in
sending commissioners to make a new
treaty with the Indians without an-
nouncing their coming or in any way
preparing the Indians for it, aroused the
suspicions of the Sioux and caused great
opposition. Had the agents and mis-
sionaries prepared them, much less op-
position might have been found. The
reservation of the Indians of 11,000,000
acres, if bought at 50 cents an acre, would
be a very different matter from the se-
lecting for the same price only the best
lands and leaving the poorest upon the
Indians' hands.

The necessity of rousing the people
that justice may be done the Indians,
was pointed out as a great and important
duty.

Dinner Sets

For infinite variety we recommend our
readers to go to Morey, Churchill & Mo-
rey, 155 Friend street, Boston. You
will find glass fixtures and lamps, dinner
sets and silver ware, vases and orna-
ments of all kinds, andirons and firesets.

Central hall billiard and lunch room,
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evening. Fred. C. Howard & Co.

Have you smoked the "Old 49"?—5
cents—for sale by G. W. Shaw.

On our 2nd page today will be found a
striking and instructive illustration of
comparative worth of the various kinds of
baking powder now in the market.

Who sells the best 5 cent cigar? G.
W. Shaw—The "Old 49."

For health, wealth and beauty, try
the "Old 49." Sold by G. W. Shaw.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

MAYOR KIMBALL'S MESSAGE ON THE DEATH OF EX-MAYOR PULSIFER.

Both branches of the city government were in session Monday evening, the board of Aldermen meeting in special session. Aldermen Pettee and Childs were absent.

City Messenger Wellington was elected clerk pro tem. In the absence of Colonel Kingsbury and sworn in by the Mayor. The following message was received from Mayor Kimball:

To the City Council: It is with feelings of profound sorrow that I present the duty of communicating to you the painful intelligence of the death of ex-Mayor Royal M. Pulsifer. Mr. Pulsifer was Mayor of our city during the years 1880-1. He was previously alderman for two years. The important duties and responsibilities pertaining to these offices he carefully and successfully performed. Mr. Pulsifer was actively interested and influential in all public matters; as a private citizen he was liberal and always kind. His noble traits of character, his usefulness, courtesy and generosity have endeared him to all. His memory will long be cherished by the people of this city. Anticipating and appreciating your wishes that our affection might be appropriately manifested, the City Hall was closed during the funeral services, while the bells mournfully tolled his age—45 years; the National flag was lowered to half mast; a floral tribute was made in the name of the city, and the portrait of ex-Mayor Pulsifer in the Mayor's office draped in mourning. I recommend that a joint special committee be appointed, consisting of three aldermen and such as the common council may join, to draft appropriate resolutions.

Aldermen Johnson, Childs and Ward were appointed as the committee on the part of the Aldermen.

THE LATE GEORGE E. ALLEN.

Alderman Nickerson from the committee appointed to draft resolutions on the death of the late George E. Allen, reported that the committee feel that nothing they could say would add to the high estimation in which he was held, but approving of an official recognition of his public services, therefore be it

Resolved, That in him we found an ever faithful and efficient public servant, one who was always sought for, rather than seeking official position, but honestly and fearlessly administering all public business entrusted to him.

That we esteemed him highly as a friend, genial and courteous in his bearing, honest and true to his convictions. That the city council of Newton expresses its sympathy with the family and relatives in the loss which extends to a wide circle through his connections with our city and state governments and his educational work.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES H. NICKERSON,
GEORGE PETTEE,
N. H. CHADWICK,
JOHN C. KENNEDY,
A. T. WISWALL,
FRANK J. RANLETT.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

WANT TO PARADE.

Messrs. Barrett, Scanlon and Fitzgerald, officers of a torch light company at Upper Falls, asked for license to parade.

MR. DOWSE'S HAN.

Mr. W. B. H. Dowse served notice on the board that he intended to go ahead and build a stable on the corner of Winthrop and Perkins street, West Newton, of stone, brick or iron, making it fire proof in every respect, and that in his opinion he had a perfect right under the city ordinances to go ahead and finish it without any permit from the board; the communication was referred to the city solicitor.

CLAIMS.

Alderman Johnson reported from the claims committee on the claims of Bartholomew Wood, S. L. Pratt and T. C. Sullivan, giving all three petitioners leave to withdraw.

BUILDING.

Lewis R. Spear gave notice of intention to build a house on Sumner street, Ward 6, 49.4 by 42.10 feet.

The petition of G. P. Whitmore for license to put up addition to his stable, was referred to license committee.

OVERPAID TAXES.

Alderman Ward reported on the petition of Moses A. Noyes, to have \$118.50 refunded to him, the amount of taxes illegally assessed to him in 1887, and recommended that the amount be refunded to him, as it was taxed on personal property not assessable. An order was passed to that effect.

HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

Alderman Chadwick reported from the public property committee that another egress had been provided from the third story of the high school building, as ordered by the State Inspector.

He also reported that \$900 had been expended on the ventilation of the old part of the high school building, to the satisfaction of the school committee.

OVERSEER OF THE POOR.

A joint convention was then held for the purpose of electing an Overseer of the Poor, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. George E. Allen. Mr. Andrew J. Fiske was nominated by the committee and he received 13 votes, and for E. H. Humphrey was declared elected.

OTHER MATTERS.

After the joint session the aldermen reassembled and the draft of an ordinance relating to the police department, providing for the retirement of any police officer permanently disabled while on duty, or after a service of 15 years, was read and referred to the ordinance committee. The said officer is to receive a portion of his regular pay.

J. W. French gave notice of intention to build a house on Waverley avenue, 29 by 38 feet, and Moses G. Crane, of intention to build a house on Walnut street, Ward 5, 39 by 30 feet.

A petition for a fire alarm signal box on the corner of Centre and Norwood street, was received and referred.

An order passed both branches, discontinuing as a public highway some four and a half feet of Centre street, adjoining the land of the Newton National bank, being part of the street laid out by the County Commissioners, and the bank agreeing to release to the city a triangular plot of land extending to the watering trough and which is now a part of the junction of Washington and Centre street. The order makes no change in the present appearance of the street.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

All the members of the Common Council were present save Messrs. Read,

Greenwood and Moody. In the absence of Clerk Brimblecom, Mr. A. S. Glover was elected clerk pro tem.

A large amount of concurrent business was disposed of.

LEAD AND IRON SERVICE PIPE.

The petition of Dr. Dean for permission to use iron instead of lead service pipe, passed by the aldermen, was taken from the table on motion of Councilman Hale, who described the way in which Dr. Dean had made his application, and its refusal by the water board. The petitioner then applied to the city council, the only recourse left him. It seemed perfectly reasonable that he should be allowed to use iron pipe if he desired.

Councilman Wiswall said the application did not come before the water board in the proper form, and so they could not act upon it.

Councilman Bond thought the water board ought to be supported, and as they had given the petitioner a chance for a hearing, which he did not attend, he did not think Dr. Dean ought to be allowed to come before the city council. If Dr. Dean had stated to the water board why he wanted an iron pipe, and made an application in the proper form, it would probably have been granted.

Councilman Kennedy thought it was only fair to allow a petitioner the right of appeal from the water board, which had only given him leave to withdraw. Dr. Dean's opinion as to water pipes was entitled to some consideration. Other applications for leave to use iron pipes had been granted under certain conditions.

Councilman Wiswall said that Dr. Dean refused to come before the board and state why he wished an iron pipe. If he had done so he would probably have got it.

Councilman Hamblen thought that if Dr. Dean wanted an iron pipe he should be allowed to have it.

Councilman Hale read a letter from Dr. Dean, stating that he would rather pay for the iron pipe than to have the lead pipe.

Councilman Wiswall said that if Dr. Dean would stand by his letter, he would have no difficulty in getting the iron pipe. Iron pipe cost no more, but it did not wear as long as lead pipe, and he thought the petitioner should pay the expense of the first laying.

Councilman Hale said that Dr. Dean applied in the regular way, and some discussion followed between Councilmen Hale and Wiswall, as to the comparative healthfulness of iron and lead pipes.

The order was then amended that Dr. Dean should pay the cost of laying the pipe and the order was passed.

FLORAL STREET.

The hearing on the laying out of Floral street was then opened and Mr. Read advocated the laying out of the whole street, after which the hearing was closed.

WORK AT THE STONE CRUSHER.

The order appropriating \$5,000 for work at the stone crusher, during the fall, to get stone out for use on the streets next year, was taken from the table and discussed at some length.

Councilman Hamblen advocated its passage in a strong speech, and said that the highway committee had been troubled the early part of the year, by the lack of material to place on the streets, and that the streets had suffered a good deal in consequence. It was time a change was made so that next year's committee would be in a better position for effective work. The material was needed this year, as the committee had sufficient to get through the year with.

Councilman Hale asked if the highway committee were unanimous in favor of the order.

Councilman Hamblen said that there was only one opinion among the members of the committee, and that was in favor of the order. The weather was very bad from January to April and but little work would be done.

Councilman Kennedy said he could not agree with his colleague. He did not think it right to exceed an appropriation. It was the duty of a committee to keep within their appropriation and the principle of charging money to next year's assessment of taxes was a wrong one.

After a somewhat lengthy discussion Councilman Hale moved the previous question, but it failed to pass, after which a vote was taken on the order and it failed to pass. Councilmen Hale, Hamblen, Powell and Ewing voting ye, and Bond, Fennell, Ranlett, Hunt, Kennedy, Wiswall and Burr voting no.

THE BOARD THEN ADJOURNED.

ROYAL M. PULSIFER.

HIS SUDDEN DEATH AT HIS HOME IN AUBURNDALE.

The announcement of the death of Col. R. M. Pulsifer was received with deep sorrow in all parts of Newton. It came so suddenly that the news seemed incredible, but when the confirmation came in the Sunday papers, Newton people felt that they had lost a loyal and patriotic citizen and a generous friend. Probably no man in the city had more or warmer friends than Mr. Pulsifer and his death came to them with a keen sense of personal loss. There is but little to add to the sad details already published. It was his habit to go to his home in Auburndale, after it had been closed for the winter, for an occasional night's stay, and on Thursday he sent word to his wife that he was too ill to go to Springfield as he intended, but would go to Newton instead for a good night's rest, and go to Springfield on Friday. He had for some time been troubled with insomnia and evidently hoped that in his quiet Auburndale home he would be able to sleep. On Friday no word was received from him, and becoming alarmed his family caused a search to be made. A visit to the house was made and in the guest chamber was found the body of Colonel Pulsifer, lying in an easy position, as if in sleep. The family physician, Dr. Woodman of Newtonville, was hastily summoned, and later the medical examiner, but both decided that death must have come during sleep. A busy, active life, full of kindly acts and friendly sympathies had thus suddenly ended.

The funeral took place from his mother's residence on Walnut avenue, Newtonville, Monday afternoon. The services were private and were conducted by Rev. John Worcester of the Swedenborgian church, of which the deceased was a member. Out of respect to his memory, City Hall was closed during the funeral, and the bells sadly tolled his age, 45 years. The flag at City Hall was

placed at half mast on Monday, and Col. Pulsifer's portrait at the Mayor's office was draped in mourning. A beautiful floral tribute was sent by the city officials. At noon, Monday, opportunity was given to the many friends of Colonel Pulsifer to take their last look at the face of the deceased, and a large number visited the house. A memorial service will be held on Sunday morning at the Swedenborgian church.

Mr. Pulsifer was born in Newton, June 2, 1843, and has lived here all his life. He was educated in the Newton schools, and intended to go to college, but instead he entered the office of the Boston Herald at the age of 18. The Herald was then owned by E. C. Bailey, and Mr. Pulsifer's abilities soon brought him to the attention of his employer, and he was appointed to the responsible office of cashier. In 1865, only four years after his entrance into the journalistic field, his merits were recognized by promotion to a junior partnership. In the spring of 1870 there was a fundamental change of ownership. Mr. E. C. Bailey sold his interest in the paper to a new firm, composed of members of staff, Mr. Pulsifer being associated in it with Messrs. E. B. Haskell, Charles H. Andrews, Justin Andrews and George G. Bailey. The two last named gentlemen were afterwards bought out by the other three partners, who for nearly twenty years maintained the paper under the firm name of R. M. Pulsifer & Co., and built it up to its present proportions. Mr. Pulsifer was the business man of the firm and he made the Herald the best newspaper property in Boston, if not in the country. His title of colonel, by which he was commonly addressed in Boston, came to him by an appointment on the staff of Governor Talbot, long his friend and colleague in the management of the Commonwealth Bank and the Safe Deposit Company, and a warm personal friend. He was instrumental in procuring the city charter of Newton, a member of the first board of aldermen, and in '83 and '81 was mayor of the city, receiving a unanimous nomination and only accepting the office after urgent solicitation. He made an excellent mayor, inaugurated the same business methods that had made the Herald so successful, and here as elsewhere he was always making friends with whom he was brought in contact. He was also a member of the board of water commissioners which had charge of introducing city water into Newton, and the work was done within the appropriation, so that the city was not indebted to him.

Mr. Pulsifer was active in establishing the Newton Cottage Hospital, as he was in any project to benefit the city or increase its attractions and comforts, and held the office of president of the corporation. In spite of his many and urgent business cares, he was never too busy to attend to his duties as a citizen, and it was probably the strain attendant upon so many duties that injured his health and led to his early death. He was one of the most active citizens in forming the Newton Club, and has held the office of president ever since its organization.

At the organization of the New England Associated Press in 1869 he was chosen to act as its secretary and treasurer, and he always maintained his interest in the management of the association. Later he became a director of the Commonwealth Bank, as well as of the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company. Directorships in railroad companies, mining companies and other financial associations were shown upon his card.

Two years ago he was elected president of the Marietta & North Georgia Railroad, a corporation in which he had for some time been largely interested.

Never neglect even a slight cold. It may develop quickly into Pneumonia and lead to Consumption. Cure it once with a bottle of Ingalls' Throat and Lung Specific.

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Comfortable, Serviceable and Stylish.

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RUMFORD'S, when fresh.....	100
HANFORD'S, when fresh.....	100
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DAVIS', and DAVIS' O. K.	100
CLEVELAND'S.....	100
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CZAR.....	100
DR. PRICE'S.....	100
SNOW FLAKE (Gross's).....	100
LEWIS'.....	100
PEARL (Andrews & Co.).....	100
HECKER'S.....	100
GILLET'S.....	100
ANDREWS & CO. "Regal".....	100
RUMFORD'S, when not fresh.....	100

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"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and it is composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances."

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"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. The Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public."

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The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1874; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

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NOTE.—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, besides affording the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a comparatively high degree of strength, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.



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ALL THE ISSUES.

Southern Outrages and the Tariff.

Letters from Collector Saltonstall Representative Walworth,

J. R. Smith and R. H. Gardiner.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

HON. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL REPLIES TO MR. J. R. LEESON.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC:

In accordance with your request, I will point out briefly what I consider to be some of the errors in the communication of Mr. J. R. Leeson, published in the GRAPHIC of the 12th inst.

The main proposition of Mr. Leeson, as I read it, is contained in this statement: "None can deny that under the protective tariffs of 1789, 1816, 1824, 1828, 1832, 1842, 1861, the material prosperity of the country has shown a continuous gain."

From which it is inferred that the increased prosperity of the country during the entire period of its history has been caused by the prevalence of the protective policy.

As a subsidiary proposition, it is alleged that the Republican party, during its control of federal legislation since then, has reduced tariff taxation some \$78,000,000 in the annual revenue from customs, from which it is inferred that the same party should be entrusted with the work of making further reductions of the revenue now necessary, and that the senate tariff bill must be considered better applicable to the situation than that of Mr. Mills.

It is hardly necessary to say, with regard to the first proposition, that it is an illustration of the familiar fallacy of *post hoc ergo propter hoc*; that is, that because the country has prospered under a protective tariff, it follows that the prosperity is due to such a tariff. With equal reason it might be claimed that the country has prospered in spite of the tariff; and with more reason, indeed, since the period of greatest general prosperity has been enjoyed under the tariff of 1846, which approached more nearly to free trade than any other in the series.

But it is an error to represent the country as continuing, from the beginning of its national existence, under the operation of a protective tariff, as that term is now understood. The tariff act of 1789, which heads Mr. Leeson's list, was essentially a tariff for revenue, its general line of duties being 5 per cent. ad valorem, with higher rates on luxuries. The theory of protection, indeed, did not find definite expression in law until the tariff act of 1824, and then to an extent which now would be thought moderate. This, with variations by the "compromise act" of 1833 and the act of 1842, continued until the definite change in the policy of the government marked by the tariff bill of 1846. Of the period from the war of independence to the war of the rebellion, then, only twenty-two years were passed under a tariff whose provisions in these days would be considered "protective" in character. During this time, the country increased in population, wealth and manufactures in the same way that it continued to increase under the low revenue tariff of 1846. Indeed, the greater prosperity was found under the latter. Under each system there were periods of greater and less activity in business, of ease and of depression, of speculation and of panic. Except that the duration of "good times" has been longer under a low tariff than under a high tariff, and recovery from the periodic depression of "hard times" has been quicker and more natural, there is little difference; but to charge the prosperity of the country to the protective system is to blot out one-half the facts of record in the history of our lands.

But the tariff under which the country now lives is an altogether different thing from the comparatively innocuous custom laws enacted in the first half of this century. It had its origin in the extraordinary necessities of the war, which compelled the government to levy upon everything taxable to provide the necessary revenue to meet the enormous expenditures of those days, and was built up to offset the heavy taxes of the Internal Revenue. The Internal Revenue act of 1862 imposed specific and ad valorem taxes on many manufactures, required licenses of others, established an income tax, levied upon the gross receipts of railroad and other transportation companies, and, in short, created burdens for industry and business which were bravely endured at the time, but which now are among the nightmare memories of the war for the Union. As a balance to these internal taxes upon manufactures, the tariff upon imported articles was increased. As Mr. Morrill said, in introducing the tariff bill of 1862: "If we bleed manufacturers, we must see to it that the proper tonic is administered at the same time."

Now, what has happened when these internal revenue war taxes were removed from domestic manufactures? Have the duties on foreign manufactures, imposed only to offset the internal taxes, been removed also? Mr. Leeson shows that \$284,421,200 of internal taxes have been abolished, and only \$78,089,300 of tariff taxes. Even this small fraction might have given more relief, had it been taken from the duties on raw materials for use in our industries or from manufactured articles; but nearly \$16,000,000 of it represents the removal of the duty from tea and coffee, which was a purely revenue tax, and only the most insignificant portion represents relief for the artisan and the consumer.

The reductions of the tariff effected by the Republican governments of 1865-1885, have been carefully and intelligently made to preserve the war rates instead of abolishing them, as is clearly shown by the figures of your correspondent; and it is for this reason, and because the effect of the senate tariff bill is to continue the same policy of taxing the multitude of consumers for the excessive profit of the comparatively small number of manufacturers, that the work of tariff reform should be entrusted to other hands.

Yours respectfully,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL.

BOURBONISM.

REPRESENTATIVE WALWORTH ON ELECTION FRAUDS IN THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC:

The systematic suppression of all votes in opposition to the Democratic party in certain Southern States is a fact admitted and even defended by the Democrats themselves; but it has become the fashion of the day, in the opposition to the Republican party, to sneer at any attempt to discuss this question or make any issue about it. Judge Pitman says that when Republicans allude to it, even the boys cry out "cheesebuns." This is just as logical and convincing a retort as Mr. Mills' refined and crushing reply to the New Haven gentleman who asked him a respectful but hard question relating to free trade, "you go and soak your head."

Is the existing state of suffrage worthy of some attention as a political question, or is it now to be dropped as a past and dead issue, labelled contemptuously by those who do not wish to have it discussed with the title "bloody shirt?"

The shirt of southern suffrage is not to say "bloody," but rather soiled with dishonesty and fraud. It is not the fashion of the southern chivalry to-day to shoot down their political opponents with shot-guns, but to steal their ballots, manipulate the returns, count out all undesirable votes, and outwit the opposite party by every device of fraud, treachery and cunning that can be devised.

What are the admitted facts in evidence to-day? We have in several States an absolute nullification of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution, and not only that, but the constitution itself set at naught; for that instrument, Article IV, Section 4, guarantees to every State a Republican form of government. Does such a form obtain to-day in South Carolina, Mississippi, or Louisiana? The former State with 225,000 voters, of whom 90,000, or white, are ruled by an oligarchy of 33,000—Bourbon Democrats.

Should we consider that we lived under a Republic in Massachusetts if only 50,000 votes were cast, or rather counted, at a State election?

The doctrinaires, by whose advice universal suffrage without regard to intelligence was established in the South, many of whom, for example Daniel Chamberlain and Col. Higginson, are to-day voting the Democratic ticket, thought that this right was synonymous with liberty. They need not have looked further back than the last French Empire for an example to the contrary. There almost absolute despotism existed under universal suffrage, and the figures of the plebeian emperor, Louis Napoleon, are only comparable for unanimity and volume with recent returns from Louisiana. It is an observed fact in political history that about 75 per cent. of the voting population vote in a normal election under great excitement the proportion may rise to 90 per cent., but a vote of over 90 or less than 50 per cent. is a sure evidence of fraud. What shall we say, then, to a vote of 105 per cent. or of 15 per cent.?

Do we need evidence of witnesses before committees as to what this means? We can have enough, if we vote them; we even have volunteer witnesses, as, for instance, Senator Eustis, who, in his recent article in the Forum states explicitly what the Bourbons propose to do and not to do with reference to the rights of suffrage of the negro and under what conditions they can live and under what they can't live. But we notice invariably that it is the ignorant colored man, not the ignorant white man that is a danger and terror to the community. They do not propose to draw a line between intelligence and illiteracy, and leave the ignorant negro and the ignorant white on the same side of that line; their line is to run parallel to the color line at the point where the faintest tinge of African blood can no longer be detected. Not this only, but in South Carolina the Bourbons (we use a well understood word to avoid a circumlocution), do not now and do not propose in the future to have white votes against them counted. The men who are the nucleus of the Independent party in South Carolina today believe that with a free ballot and fair count they could poll a majority of the 90,000 white votes in that State. As to the negroes, with their docile and inoffensive nature, they have very nearly abandoned hope of obtaining any representation in the State or national government. The details of the modus operandi of the Bourbons are familiar to all, the eight ballot boxes usually placed so high that the labels cannot be read by any one and conveniently shuffled from time to time, ballots shifted from box to box, miscounted or destroyed, returns falsified, and every invention of chicanery and fraud brought to bear to count out an anti-Bourbon candidate.

In Robert Smalls' district in South Carolina, a fair trial especially, if we may so take in as many blacks and as few whites as possible, resulting in a census of 27,000 colored voters against 5,000 white, in this very district two years ago, Mr. Smalls was deliberately counted out

and a Bourbon seated in Congress where he has remained nearly the whole term. Mr. Smalls appealed to Washington, and has spent about \$7,000 in vain in law suit, before the committee on election for a seat that of right belongs to him with one hundred times more probability than the President's chair to Mr. Cleveland. It was shown in this case that in one-half the precincts in the district no polls were opened.

Is this any kind of a Republican form of government that is permitted in this State by Mr. Cleveland's administration, and will the cotton States have, under any democratic administration, that form of government, which under the constitution, is to be guaranteed by the central power?

The very essence of free government and free institution is that the citizen shall be subject neither to tyranny of individuals nor to the dictation of mobs or of any people who claim to be the people.

The natural result of the seizure of the reins of government and all the electoral machinery by the Bourbons in the cotton States, is that this oligarchy, this fraction of the whites, control the entire representation of those States in Congress. The following States now have a solid Democratic representation in Washington: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, 50 votes. It is these 50 Bourbon votes that to-day control the policy of the Democratic party; these men are free traders, just as much now as when their States were in rebellion; the most influential journalist in South Carolina is an Englishman, a free-trader, a Romanist, and it is hardly necessary to add, a Bourbon Democrat.

And by how many voters were these 50 Bourbon votes sent to Congress? Some of them by as few as a representative to our Legislature may receive. A representative from South Carolina represents on the average 4,730 votes, one from our State 30,000, one from Iowa 31,400! That is to say the ex-rebel Democratic voter in South Carolina balances about 5 voters in Massachusetts and 7 in Iowa, not taking extreme cases but averages, and exerts from five to seven times as much influence on the policy of the government with reference to every matter of home or foreign affairs, finance, morals and education, to all of which he is in the greater number of cases a stranger.

This question of the over-representation of the Southern States enters into every issue of the campaign. The protectionist, the prohibitionist, the civil service reformer, will find every one of these voters offsetting his three, five or seven votes, as the case may be. It is useless to try to ignore or sneer at or close our eyes to the mathematical demonstrations above given. If what Senator Eustis claims be true, that society cannot exist in the Southern States by the side of a free ballot box, which few will believe, then in the name of all that is fair and just, let us have a representation based on the number of those who can be admitted to vote, not on those who cannot but if it be not true, then let the Nation enforce its own constitution, let it draw the line of intelligence, if you will, but no color line, and insist on a free ballot box and a free voter.

Because this will never be done by a party which owes its only success to the frauds and violence in the South, supplemented by the solid vote of the slums of New York, when that issue trembled in the balance, is a most cogent reason why every friend of purity, of good government and of civil liberty itself, should cast his vote for Benjamin Harrison at the next election.

ARTHUR C. WALWORTH.

TARIFF, PROGRESS AND WEALTH.

MR. JOSEPH R. SMITH ON THE FAULTS OF THE PRESENT TARIFF.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC:

The tariff question as now practically presented is not that of the past record of parties, but of the position of parties and their leaders on that issue to-day. The past is valuable only as it illustrates the present condition.

The existing tariff cannot be intelligently discussed without carefully bearing in mind its origin. The tariff laws now in force, are based upon the acts of June 30, 1864, which passed both houses of Congress and were signed by the President inside of five days. By these acts very heavy internal taxes were imposed. To compensate for these internal taxes, a corresponding increase in import duties was made. The internal taxes on dutiable goods have almost entirely vanished. The import duties of corresponding amount, professedly imposed solely to compensate for the internal taxes, still remain. By this process, the protective features of the tariff have been skillfully and largely increased almost without people's knowing it.

The figures given in the GRAPHIC of Oct. 12 strikingly illustrate this fact. According to those figures from 1860 to 1883 the internal taxes were reduced almost four times as much as import duties. At no time were the receipts from internal duties much more than twice the receipts from import duties. In 1870, Senator Morrill, the father of the acts of 1864, said: "For revenue purposes, and not solely for protection, fifty per cent., in many instances has been added to the tariff (during the war) to enable our home trade to bear the new but indispensable burdens of internal taxation. Already we have relinquished most of such taxes. So far, then, as protection is concerned * * * we might safely remit a percentage of the tariff on a considerable share of our foreign imports." * * * It is a mistake of the friends of a sound tariff to insist on the extreme rates imposed during the war, if less will raise the necessary revenue * * * Whatever percentage of duties was imposed on foreign goods to cover internal taxation on home manufactures, should not now be claimed as the lawful prize for protection, when such taxes have been repealed. There is no longer an equivalent. Eighteen years have passed since these words, yet such percentage is not only claimed, but actually exacted from every man, woman and child in this country as "the lawful prize of protection."

In 1882, the tariff commission recommended a reduction of 20 per cent in duties. Duties have in some instances since then been increased and the average is higher now than then.

That the tariff issue has not for years been a party line is true. That the tariff should not be a question of party politics is equally true. If, however, it is to be in politics, it should be there as a

vital, important question to-day, and party lines should be drawn upon it. That it has now become a vital issue is due to President Cleveland. For his courage in placing it there he merits intelligent, earnest support. Had it not been for his message of last December the Mills bill would probably not have existed. To him, too, more than to any one man, is due the existence of the Senate bill, reducing the tariff on far other lines but as much, as the Mills bill and showing the insincerity of the Chicago platform. This bill was only presented by the leaders of the majority in the Senate because they dared not go before the country without at least the semblance of action, in the face of the feeling which arose in response to the message of last December.

To quote the New York Sun as representing fairly Democratic opinion of to-day is unfair. From the first that paper has strenuously opposed the President and its opposition is now stronger than ever.

The article in the GRAPHIC of Oct. 12 states that the Mills bill would "alleviate one great National interest by the depression of another." To what is the woolen manufacturing interest to be placed of wool on the free list. If it is so, the article contains an important admission; for it states that the woolen manufacturing industry would be "alleviated" or benefited, a fact which it is hard to doubt. Unless, then it clearly appears that the wool growing interest is injuriously affected by this important provision of the bill is justified. It cannot be shown that the price of wool, the number of sheep or the production of wool in this country has been dependent upon a tariff to protect it. From 1847 to the present time wool was 30 per cent and the price varied from 20 cents in 1849 to 50 in 1853, a fluctuation as great if not greater than is found in the same time under any tariff changes within the last 40 years. Sheep raising for wool only is not, and cannot be, profitable in this part of the country. Except in Texas, and possibly country adjacent to it, the demand for mutton and lambs controls the production of sheep. Wool is the smallest single source of income the sheep grower has from his flock. There is at least as much authority, that placing wool upon the free list will raise its price of it, as that it will reduce it.

To quote the tariff of 1789 averaging in the main about 5 per cent as a justification if the present tariff of 47 per cent is remarkable. To a less extent, the same thing is true of the other tariffs mentioned in your issue of the 12th inst. including even that of 1861. It is true that no one can deny that under these tariffs the material prosperity of the country has shown a continuous gain and, if we include our shipping, the same is true of the subsequent years. But it is equally true that the most rapid advance in material prosperity in all departments including shipping which the country has ever seen, was under the low tariffs of 1846 and 1857.

But the country has advanced, no one denies. That people here are better off than in any other country is probably true. The question is, have this advance and prosperity depended chiefly upon the existing tariff, the product of five days discussion in Congress. This is not to be named, but to be proved.

The tariff is a tax. A protective tariff is taxation of one person for the benefit of another. The principle taxes a people because they have natural advantages. Under it, but a small part of the money taken from the people goes to the public treasury. When, therefore, the small part going to that treasury, fills it needlessly full, it is time for a decided, but not precipitate, reduction, unless the advantages flowing from that tariff are clearly and overwhelmingly shown. The Mills bill is one of the most moderate tariff reform bills ever introduced. It carefully protects existing interests, is in accord with recent opinions of the most prominent of its present opponents, and should become a law. If it is said it leads to free trade, it is an admission that free trade will benefit the country, for further changes in the same direction will not be tried unless those made prove beneficial.

The venerable Hugh McCulloch is right when he says in substance, that there is more danger that a tariff sufficient to supply our necessary revenue will unduly hamper our commerce, than that we shall be injured by too free commerce.

The reason now commonly relied upon for maintaining our present high protective system is the higher rate of wages paid in the United States than in Europe. In dealing with this question, the advocates of the present tariff carefully omit to state that wages in low tariff England are as much higher than in high protection countries as wages in Europe, as the wages of Massachusetts, are higher than those of England, and that the difference in wages paid in manufacturing industries in Massachusetts and South Carolina in 1880 was greater than the difference in wages between Massachusetts and England. From 1872 to 1883 the United States had a tariff whose protective features were the highest the country has ever seen. During this time wages advanced in England 9.74 per cent and fell off in Massachusetts 6.41 per cent. The best authorities show that wages in the United States are higher than in Europe, because workmen do as much more work here than they do there, as their wages are higher, i. e. that the labor cost of the product is as low here as abroad. This being so, there surely can be no excuse for a tariff equal to, if not exceeding, the entire labor element in goods produced here. Yet, such is the present tariff. Shall it be changed?

J. R. SMITH.

ISSUES AND CANDIDATES.

MR. ROBERT H. GARDINER REPLIES TO MR. SAMUEL SHAW.

To the Editor of the NEWTON GRAPHIC:

I have derived much pleasure and, I trust, some profit, from Mr. Shaw's able reply to my attempt to state a few of the principles which should lead all intelligent citizens to vote for a President and a Congressman pledged to the protective system. I infer from Mr. Shaw's article that he is honest enough to call himself a free trader, and in that respect, as well as in the ability and intelligence with which he treats the question, he is far superior to his candidate for President, who presents hackneyed free trade arguments in a manner of which any capable Sophomore would be ashamed, and then, fearful of having cut his own throat, tries to recover himself by rejecting the consequences of his own argument and thinks he can persuade us that he is not, as far as his capacity permits, what his own words show him to be. I was about to say that Mr. Shaw was superior also to his candidate for Congress, but re-

membered in time that I had never heard of any expression by Mr. Burnett of his opinions on that or any other subject. How can an intelligent district like ours consent to be represented by a man who, though he has nearly completed a term in Congress, yet can not write or say a word on questions of the greatest public importance.

Mr. Shaw's statements that the Senate bill does not conform to our platform and that the Republicans had "gone back" on free whiskey are the only blots on his argument. He cannot believe them himself and he is quite right in saying that the question is one of statistics, and that no honest or intelligent man will think that he has dealt fairly with the question when he makes reckless and sweeping assertions, such, for example, as these, or those of Mr. Haskell and his paper, the Herald, or of the selected committee of Newton Wise Men. Mr. Shaw would have disposed of me more effectively, if he had been able to point out more than one of my assertions which are "too absurd to mention." This failure to specify others justifies me in believing that he could not.

As to his quotations from Republican speeches, I should not care if he had produced a thousand. The question is what is right now? Not what any one, or any thousand men thought or said before they had studied the subject. Mr. Lodge comes out man fashion and admits that when he left college he was a free trader, and now that he has studied the question on both sides, with the help of statistics, and not simply a prior argument, he has become a protectionist, and the other gentlemen who are quoted, would do the same except Secretary McCulloch, who joined the Golden Club in 1871. We can credit Mr. Shaw with the same manliness and trust that when he has studied more, he too will change his views.

Mr. Shaw says it is absurd to say that the Mills bill will destroy our home manufactures. The Mills bill is only one step towards that result, but if Cleveland is re-elected, other steps must be taken. In spite of all the efforts to conceal their true position, every one thinks, perhaps, that the Mills bill will destroy our home manufactures, and Cleveland and Mills would be perfectly justified in thinking that their re-election meant that the people, whose servants they are, had instructed them to establish free trade. The effect of the Mills bill in reducing the surplus can only be guessed at. The majority of the Senate Committee, whose report I trust Mr. Shaw and every other intelligent man will read, estimate that the changes in the foreign and woolen schedules will give foreign manufacturers a quarter of the market now held by our own cotton and woolen manufacturers, and that the increased importations in the schedule alone will increase the revenue sixty millions. If this or any thing like this, proves true, Mills will increase the evil which he pretends to remove. It was supposed that the reductions made in 1870-72, would reduce the revenue fifty-seven millions;—they increased it eight millions, for though four hundred dutiable articles had been placed upon the free list, the reduction of duties on other articles so stimulated importations that the loss of revenue from the additions to the free list were more than overcome.

Perhaps to one who really wishes simply to reform the tariff, the most objectionable features of the Mills bill is the system of ad valorem duties. The revenue according to the foreign prices. When business is depressed and prices are low, that is, when our manufactures most need protection, the duties will fall and foreign goods will flood our markets. The foreigner will be the first to recover from the depression, and our manufacturer if he survives at all, will have to enter on a fiercer struggle with a rival who has strengthened his position. The amount of fraud possible under such a system measured only by the number with which the foreign manufacturer will commit perjury, and until we can get for our custom-house officials, men who know everything, like the Newton Hundred, the perjurers can seldom be detected. Has Mr. Shaw anything to say in defence of ad valorem duties? Is the bold enough to say that our manufacturers do not constantly suffer from the system? Secretary Fairchild says they do.

Your space will not permit me to enumerate the manufactures of this country which the Mills bill puts on the free list. It takes thirty-five lines of small type in the Congressional Record to enumerate them, printing two columns in this space. Again in the case of some of the manufactures duties put on the free list, that duties are retained on the materials from which they are produced. This is true, for example, of soap, German looking-glass plates, tin plates, iron and steel cotton ties and needles. Some products are put on the free list, and the expensive machinery necessary to produce them is left dutiable.

A great outcry is made about the advantages of free timber, and it is taken for granted that with the removal of duties on timber the price will fall. Do the free traders know that the value of the duty of \$1 per thousand was removed from logs, the price remained the same, because Canada put on an export duty of \$2, which she still retains.

There is five times as much domestic trade in our home market as exists between the same number of people anywhere else. People who are not as wise as the hundred Solons of Newton, think it is "safer" to hold on to a good thing than to try something new. As we have an excellent market here, which, moreover, is constantly improving, had we not better devote ourselves to securing that? But they say free wool will give us control of the markets of the world; how do those markets compare with our own? It is estimated that the net importations of woolen goods by all the world, except ourselves, probably do not exceed ninety millions a year; last year we imported more than forty-five millions. Our importation of woolen goods was largely increased by the reduction made in duties on wool and woolsens, by the act of 1883. Let us remedy that mistake.

For many years we have had free cotton and "taxed" wool. Of course the result is that woolen manufactures have languished and cotton thriven. Let us in 1889 the value of our manufactures of cotton was per capita \$2.49, of wool \$0.88; in 1880, of cotton \$3.83, of wool \$5.34. The total value of our manufactures of cotton in 1880 was thirty-two millions, of wool fourteen and a half millions; in 1880 of cotton, one hundred and ninety-two millions, of wool, two hundred and sixty-seven millions. I have not at hand the tables of prices, and do not like to quote them from memory, but every one knows that the prices, and woolen goods, as of most others, has greatly decreased.

Mr. Shaw has been deceived by one of Mr. Mills' favorite juggles. Mr. Shaw says the Mills bill protects manufactures beyond the entire labor cost of any

Continued on Page 6.

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West Newton, Mass.

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City of Newton.



Registrars of Voters, 1888.

Notice is hereby given to all persons to present themselves for registration and that the Registrars of Voters will hold sessions for the registration of voters and to correct and revise the Ward Lists, from 7.30 to 9 o'clock in the evening upon the following dates and at the places hereinafter named:

At the City Hall on Monday, October 1 and 15, and at the City Hall on Tuesday, October 2, Newton Lower Falls—Boydell Hall, Saturday, October 6. Nonantum Athenaeum, Monday, October 8. Newton Highlands—Newhall's Store, Tuesday, October 9. Auburndale—Auburn Hall, Saturday, October 13. Newtonville—Tremont Hall, Wednesday, October 17. Newton Upper Falls—Old Prospect School-house, Saturday, October 20. Newton Centre—Associates' Hall, Pleasant street, Monday, October 22.

Also at City Hall from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M., on Friday, October 5, 12, 19 and 26, and on Saturday, October 27, from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and from 2 to 5 o'clock, and 7 to 10 o'clock, P. M.

No names can be registered after 10 o'clock, P. M., October 27.

All persons whose names are not on the Voting List must appear personally before the Registrars of Voters on either of the days above mentioned, presenting a receipted tax bill of 1887 or 1888.

All naturalized citizens must present their final papers when they register. If the father of an applicant was naturalized before he (the son) became 21 years of age, the son is naturalized thereby, and must present the father's naturalization papers.

The names of all persons not assessed in 1888 are taken from the voting lists, but such persons can be re-registered by applying in person to the Registrars at any session held for registering voters, and presenting a receipted tax bill for 1887, provided they are otherwise qualified.

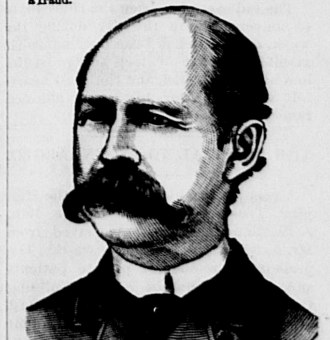
Every male citizen of 21 years of age and upwards, who has resided in the State one year, and in the city of Newton since May 1st, 1888, and who has paid a State or County tax assessed upon him either in 1887 or 1888, and who shall be able to read and write, shall have the right to vote at the National and State election to be held November sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight.

GEORGE E. BRIDGES, Registrars of Voters.
GEORGE H. BOURNE,
RICHARD T. SULLIVAN,
ISAAC F. KINGSBURY.

City Hall, Newton, September 17, 1888. 5061

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Beware of Fraud, as my name and the price are stamped on the bottom of all my advertised shoes before leaving the factory, which protects the wearers against high prices and inferior goods. If a dealer offers W. L. Douglas shoes at less than the price, or for less than the price, without my name and price stamped on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.



W. L. DOUGLAS

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FOR

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inside. NO TACKS OR WAX THREAD to

hurt the feet, easy as hand-sewed and WILL

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Smooth inside as a Hand-sewed shoe. No Tacks

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W. L. DOUGLAS \$2.50 SHOE is unequalled

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MAN'S SHOE is the best in the world for

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All communications must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and unpublished communications cannot be returned by mail unless stamps are enclosed.

THE NEWTON GRAPHIC HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

DEATH OF EX-MAYOR PULSIFER.

Seldom has there been sadder news to Newton people than the announcement of the death of Ex-Mayor Pulsifer. It came without a hint of warning and most of those who heard it felt a keen sense of personal loss. No man in Newton had more of a warmer friend, and the city has lost one of its most public-spirited and generous citizens. Born in Newton, Mr. Pulsifer always had a warm attachment for his native town, and did much for its advancement, his labors in behalf of the city charter, and the excellent system of water works, being too well known to need recalling here. He never sought office, but when his friends called upon him to assume the duties of mayor of the new city, and he was honored with a unanimous nomination, he accepted the responsibility and inaugurated the same business like system in city affairs that had made the Boston Herald so prosperous. For these and many other services, rendered quietly and without ostentation, but of the most valuable character, Newton owes a heavy debt to his memory. There is hardly a city institution, such as the Cottage Hospital, the Newton Club, the Free Public Library, to which he did not contribute largely both in money and in time, which was much more valuable to him than money.

Mr. Pulsifer was a man of sound and fine nature, with abilities that placed him at the head of Boston business men, and his kindly personal qualities were such as to make friends of all who had dealings with him. None ever went to him for sympathy and advice and he was ever ready with more substantial help when it was needed. The world is poorer by the death of such a man, and the generous tributes paid to his memory by the press throughout the country show that his excellent qualities and fine abilities were recognized by his journalistic friends. All regret his too early death, and the too intense devotion to business cares that led to it. He had made a name and a business career for himself at an age when most men are just beginning their life work, and in his short life he has accomplished more than most men whose years have been extended to the limit of three score and ten.

In the social life of Newton he was one of the prominent figures, and few men were more delightful companions, or could make a social hour pass more pleasantly. When a president was needed for the new Newton Club, established about a year ago, all the members turned towards Ex-Mayor Pulsifer as the one man best fitted for the position, and he did much to make the club a success.

The sad event has been the chief topic of conversation in the city during the week, and there has been but one spirit manifested, that of deep sorrow at the loss of such a friend, and the most heartfelt sympathy for his sadly afflicted family.

THE HOSPITAL TO BE ENLARGED.

A very important meeting of the Hospital Trustees was held on the 19th. Some time ago a gift was received from Mr. J. R. Leeson for a new ward. The pressure for rooms for private patients and for pupil nurses led the Building Committee to secure plans, the cost of which would exceed the amount contributed. After a good deal of consideration the Committee finally concluded to abandon these plans, and to construct a new wing after the style of the Men's Ward, which can be done with the amount in hand.

Estimates were presented from reliable builders, and the contract will be made at once, so that by the first of January the new ward will be ready to receive patients.

The new ward will accommodate ten or more patients. The upper rooms of the main building will be re-arranged so that the Children's Ward will occupy part of the present Women's Ward, and the Matron's room will be the present Laundry room.

The construction of this extension, while supplying the present pressing needs of the Hospital, does not give the additional rooms needed for private patients and the pupil nurses.

It is hoped, however, that the generosity of some of our citizens may before long enable the Trustees to erect another building for this purpose. The cost of such a structure would probably be \$5,000 and it would be a noble use of money.

The training of nurses has become one

of the most valuable features of the Hospital work, and already the services of these nurses are called for outside of the Hospital in private families. In course of time there will be a sufficient number of these nurses to go out at the call of our physicians to take care of patients in private homes.

An interesting course of lectures by the members of the medical staff has been arranged, and will do much towards raising up a class of nurses of superior excellence.

GRAPHIC CAMPAIGN LETTERS.

The GRAPHIC campaign letters are attracting considerable attention and it is not too much to say that they are letters any newspaper would be glad to publish. There is probably not a city in the country of its size that can furnish as many able writers as Newton, and the installment given to-day will be found to be of unusual interest. Hon. Leverett Saltonstall and Mr. J. R. Smith criticize the letter of Mr. J. R. Leeson, each viewing it from a different standpoint, and each presenting the cause of tariff reform. Representative Walworth discusses the Southern Bourbons and their election methods and shows the need of fair and free elections. Mr. Robert H. Gardiner takes up Mr. Shaw's criticism to a former letter of his and makes a very spirited and entertaining reply, at the same time presenting the tariff side of the campaign and showing up the weak points in the Mills bill. Such a variety of campaign matter will give the readers of the GRAPHIC enough to think about.

Next week will close the series, and as it is the last issue before election we expect to have an unusually brilliant number. Mr. J. R. Leeson will answer some of the points made by his critics; and other contributions may be expected from Hon. Levi C. Wade, Mr. Heman M. Burr, Mr. Jesse C. Ivy and others.

Mr. HEMAN M. BURR, president of the common council, has been mentioned in connection with the next nomination for Mayor of Newton, and he would make a very popular candidate, provided he would accept the position. Mr. Burr has been two years in the council and has made an excellent record. As its presiding officer he has been conservative and dignified, his decisions have always been sustained, and no question has ever come up which found him unprepared. There have been many able presiding officers in the common council, and although comparisons are said to be odious, they would not be to Mr. Burr's disadvantage. The older men are showing such a disinclination to accept office that it would be an excellent thing this year to make a decided change and put up some young man who is well acquainted with city affairs, and against whom no objection could be brought. As Mr. Burr is a native of Newton, and a graduate of Newton schools, he has a large acquaintance with the younger voters, whom it is essential to the city's welfare to get interested in municipal affairs.

We have received a number of communications in regard to omitting the session of the High School when the weather is sufficiently severe to close the schools in the lower grades. The great distance that most of the high school pupils have to go, either direct to the school or to take a train, the distance of Newtonville depot from the school, are urged as the reasons why the committee should take some action in the matter. On the other side of the city the barge from Upper Falls is crowded before it reaches Beacon street, so that pupils from the Centre have either to walk or to take the train, and most of the pupils arrive at the school with damp feet and clothing, in which they have to sit through the long morning session, with serious danger to their health. On such a day as Wednesday of this week, most parents think that the session could have been omitted with profit. The parents will be glad to learn that the school committee took the desired action at their meeting Wednesday evening.

THAT was a very pleasant tribute paid to the late Col. R. M. Pulsifer by the Colored National League which met in Boston, Tuesday night. One speaker said that by his death the colored people of the country lost a true and valued friend. He was one of the first, if not the first business man in Boston to make a colored young man clerk in a counting room. Another speaker said that Col. Pulsifer was always contributing in a quiet and noiseless way, to everything which tended to the upbuilding of the race. The league appointed a committee to draft resolutions of respect to his memory.

—THERE has been a good deal of unfavorable comment in regard to the course of the Boston Advertiser and the Record, in trying to make a newspaper sensation out of the death of Col. R. M. Pulsifer. Every other newspaper in Boston has shown the tenderest consideration for Colonel Pulsifer's memory, and has given only the simple facts, all that the occasion called for.

THE Harvard boys are having a good deal of fun with their Tariff Reform and Republican clubs, but what columns of taffy are given to the officers of the Republican club by a Republican daily.

Tailor Made Clothing

in all the latest styles at White, Cross & Co's, 592 Washington street, up one flight. These goods are all well made, and comprise men's, boy's and children's suits in great variety, besides a carefully selected stock of ulsters. This is one of the best places in Boston to go for ready made clothing, as the prices are low for strictly first class goods, and having a low rent the firm can afford to offer bargains to their customers. See advertisement.

THE SCHOOL BOARD.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF EX-MAYOR PULSIFER ADOPTED.

A regular meeting of the school board occurred on Wednesday evening, Mayor Kimball in the chair, and all the members present except Messrs. Stone and Baker. The nominations of the following assistant teachers were confirmed: Miss L. E. Nickerson, Prospect school; Miss F. L. Wilson, Williams school; Miss F. H. Griffin, Bigelow school; Miss Nellie H. Rogers and Miss A. M. Small, Pierce school; Alice M. Nelson, Franklin school, and F. M. Stewart, unassigned. The resignation of Mrs. Bowler as instructor of drawing was received, she having accepted a position in the Bridgewater Normal school. Miss Adeline Pond was appointed Mrs. Bowler's successor. Miss F. E. Herrick and Miss P. E. Churchill were granted leave of absence.

On behalf of the committee on evening schools, Dr. Shinn reported that two schools had been established. That in the Jackson building had 100 pupils and a principal and five assistant teachers. That in the Bigelow building had two teachers. The following appointments of teachers were confirmed: Jackson evening school, George S. Wood, principal; Miss Ida L. Collins, instructor in drawing and A. A. Weed and Misses G. G. Tewksbury, L. E. Stearns and A. V. Bunker, assistants; Bigelow evening school, Miss Ethel Cushing, principal, and Miss E. B. Wilkins, assistant. The principals are paid \$8.00 an evening; drawing teacher, \$2.50; and assistants, \$1.50.

On the recommendation of the high school committee the superintendent of schools was authorized to suspend the session of the High School whenever in his judgment the health of the pupils and good of the school demanded it. The signal for such a suspension is to be rung at 7.15 a. m.

The committee on text books recommended that the following books be adopted for use in the schools: Normal music books and charts, revised National music books, Collier & Daniel's Beginners' Book in Latin. The recommendations went over until next meeting, under the rules.

On motion of Mr. Barnard, \$350 was transferred from the general to the incidental appropriation. President Burr suggested that it would be well to classify as much of the incidental expenses as possible in order that the city council might carry out the general plan of classification in all the departments. Mr. Emerson promised to submit an estimate of the amount required for the various objects now provided for by the incidental appropriation.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Shinn, the following resolutions concerning the late Col. Royal M. Pulsifer were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The late Royal M. Pulsifer was, during the period of his holding the office of Mayor of Newton, chairman of this board; and

Whereas, He performed his duties with singular courtesy; therefore, Resolved, that the secretary of this board be requested to convey to the family of the late Royal M. Pulsifer an expression of the deep sympathy of this board in the affliction which has befallen them.

Dr. Barton spoke of the great sorrow with which all learned of Mr. Pulsifer's death and recalled the great interest he had taken in the schools of Newton, especially in the high school. He also referred to the interest Col. Pulsifer had taken in the Cottage Hospital.

Dr. Shinn spoke of the loyalty of the deceased and told the origin of the hospital project. He had mentioned to Mayor Pulsifer, while at one of the school-board meetings, the sad plight of a sick person whom he had been visiting. When he had finished, Mayor Pulsifer said that he would make an appropriation to pay part of the expense of a barge line from the Upper Falls to the High School. This led to a somewhat lengthy discussion which resulted in the appointment of Messrs. Frost, Converse and Adams as a committee to investigate the project and led the movement until his death.

Mr. Frost presented a petition signed by Richard T. Sullivan, Otis Pettee and about 50 others, praying the board to ask the city council to make an appropriation to pay part of the expense of a barge line from the Upper Falls to the High School. This led to a somewhat lengthy discussion which resulted in the appointment of Messrs. Frost, Converse and Adams as a committee to investigate the project and led the movement until his death.

Central Hall billiard and lunch room, Main street, Watertown, Mass. Open day and evening. Fred. C. Howard & Co.

MARRIED.

JENKINS-DAVIDSON-At the Olivet Baptist church, Montreal, Canada, Oct. 16, by the Rev. Mr. Upham, Martha J. Davidson to H. Perry Jenkins, formerly of Newton Centre.

COOK-HATCH-At Needham, Oct. 18, by Rev. J. F. Gleason, Grace M. Hatch to Lester O. Cook, both of Needham.

BRIGHTMAN-JOHNSON-At Auburndale, Oct. 24, by Rev. Calvin Cutler, Sarah Muriel Johnson to Frank Baylis Brightman, of Providence, R. I.

JOHNSON-BINNEY-At Newtonville, Oct. 24, by Rev. R. A. White, Alice Louise Binney to Fred Severer Johnson.

RENAS-MAHAR-At Newton Upper Falls, Oct. 25, by Rev. M. O'Brien, Lena Mahar to Thomas E. Renas.

COLLIN-BEAN-At Beverly, Oct. 24, Mary Elizabeth Bean to John Collins, of Newton.

HOLBROOK-RAVDELL-At Newton Oct. 24, at the home of the bride's parents, by Rev. F. Nichols, Anna M. Ravdell to Newton, to Willis Holbrook, both of Auburndale.

COOK-IRWIN-At Newton Centre, Oct. 22, by Rev. L. C. Barnes, Mary J. Irwin to George William Cook.

BUZZELL-NEWMAN-At West Brewster, Oct. 16, Sarah Freeman Newman to William Fredrick Buzzell of Newton.

DIED.

BOURNE-At Auburndale, Oct. 23, George Larabee Bourne, aged 63 yrs 2 mos.

MCCARTHY-At Newton Centre, Oct. 23, Mrs. Mary McCarthy, aged 68 yrs.

CROSS-At West Newton, Oct. 22, Mary E., wife of George W. Cross, aged 36 yrs 6 mos 22 yrs.

PULSIFER-At Auburndale, Oct. 18, Royal M. Pulsifer, aged 45 yrs 4 mos 17 days.

CASEY-At Auburndale, Oct. 21, Carroll M., son of Charles F. and Mary M. Casey, aged 2 mos 21 days.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO LET-In Newton, house of 10 rooms and bath, gas, furnace, etc., near depot. Moderate rent. Address G. S. Brainer, 21 Hayward Place, Boston.

WANTED-By a middle-aged American woman, a position as companion and attendant to an invalid or elderly lady, in the suburbs of Boston. Address Miss M., Box 62, West Newton, Mass.

TO LET-At Newtonville or Newton, Oct. 18, or in 'ear between, an onyx hair pin, set with pearls and gold. Finder will be well rewarded. Address Box 20, Newtonville.

TO LET-In Newtonville, West Newton and Auburndale, a number of houses in each village from \$13 to \$50 per month. J. C. Fuller, Newtonville.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING-Miss Belle Soule at the residence of C. D. Cabot, Watertown street, Newtonville. Day engagements desired. P. O. Box 363.

FOR SALE-Road horse, six years old, 1600 lbs. Sound and kind. An excellent road horse, single or double. Apply to J. Baker, Sargent St., Newton.

FOR SALE-For feeding purposes, 10 TONS CARROTS. Orders left at C. H. Brackett's store or with C. D. Crawford, Watertown, Mass., will be promptly attended to.

ROOMS TO RENT-Furnished or unfurnished, very central, at Newton Centre, W. Thorpe, Newton Centre.

FOR SALE-A new and attractive house on Hollis street, Ward 7, finely located, 120 modern improvements. Address 500 Centre street.

FURNISHED ROOMS-Second floor, very light, furnace heat, gas, bath room, ventilation, convenient to station, moderate prices. H. F. Titus, 62 Richardson st.

WANTED-A few more engagements by the day as seamstress or dressmaker. Apply to M. F. Sullivan, 402 Washington street, Newton.

TO LET-In Newtonville, A double house to be finished Nov. 1, on Wewall street; also for rent a 10 room house and stable on Parsons street. All these houses have latest modern improvements. Apply to E. T. Wiswall, Cross street, or J. C. Fuller, real estate agent, Newtonville.

TO LET-A small house of 5 rooms, on Nonantum street, Ward 7. Inquire at 42 Thornton street.

TO LET-Three or four rooms for light house-keeping, in small family, without children preferred; in central location. Inquire 25 Park street.

TO LET-A furnished house of 12 rooms, modern improvements, 5 minutes walk from Newton R. R. Station, on one of the best streets on south side of the track. Will rent for the winter or longer, or unfurnished if desired. Address P. O. Box 827, Newton.

DRESSMAKER-Mrs. E. B. Huff, dressmaker, has removed to No. 12 Waban street. Work by the day a specialty.

WANTED-A capable woman, to do housework in a family of four. Must be a good cook and laundress. Good wages paid. Address Box 204, Newton.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, if desired, in house having modern conveniences, situated on Jefferson street, Ward 7. Address Mr. Goodwin, Box 878, Newton.

CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER

THE PUREST AND BEST

Is made only of strictly pure grape cream of tartar, strictly pure bicarbonate of soda, and a small portion of flour as a preservative, nothing else whatever, and is warranted entirely free from alum, ammonia, phosphates, lime, and all the adulterants frequently found in baking powders. The character of materials used, their purity, and the nicety of their combination, render Cleveland's superior baking powder the most healthful and most economical in use, and it always affords wholesome, nutritious, and delicious food. It is recommended for purity, healthfulness and efficiency by Government and State chemists, chemists of Boards of Health, and professors in institutions of learning throughout the country.

Sold only in cans, full weight. CLEVELAND BROTHERS, ALBANY, N. Y.

GEO. N. BIGELOW & CO.

FURS

of our own manufacture.



Seal Sacques, Ulsters & Jackets.

FANCY BOAS and MUFFS of every choice variety. Gentlemen's FUR-LINED OVERCOATS, FUR CAPS, COLLARS and GLOVES. Agent

Heath's London Hats, Umbrellas and Canes.

407 Washington Street 407 BOSTON.

Mr. Arthur Burnett,

Tenor at Channing Church, receives pupils for VOCAL INSTRUCTION.

At 66 CLARENDON ST., BOSTON. 24c

Dr. F. L. McINTOSH,

Corner of Washington and Jewett Sts. (Office of the late Dr. Keith).

Office Hours: 4 to 7 P. M. Usually at home until 9 A. M.

Refers to Dr. W. P. Wesselschoff, and Dr. James B. Bell.

Telephone, Newtonville, 46-2.

MRS. A. L. OSGOOD,

OF SALEM.

Will be at Watertown on Tuesdays from 11 to 6 at Mrs. Gilbert Barker's, Galen street, near Watertown Bridge.

PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. Sold by Druggists.

Central Hall billiard and lunch room, Main street, Watertown, Mass. Open day and evening. Fred. C. Howard & Co.

Real Estate. Mortgages. Insurance.

Newton, Newtonville, West Newton, Auburndale. SPECIAL ATTENTION paid to SALE and LEASING of ESTATES in the above villages.

Representatives of all the LEADING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICES.

J. C. FULLER, Newtonville Sq. J. FRENCH & SON, 226 Washington Street, Boston.

Charles F. Rand.

REAL ESTATE. MORTGAGES. INSURANCE.

Office, No. 417 Centre st., Newton.

Opposite Public Library.

OPEN FROM 7 O'CLOCK A. M., TO 7 P. M.

Properties in Newton and Allston a Specialty.

At Boston office, No. 113 Devonshire street, Room 23, (Minot's Building), from 10.30 to 11.45, except on Saturdays.

Estates for Sale. Houses to Rent.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Storage-Furniture

I have 20 rooms in Cole's Block, also 10 rooms in Brackett's New Block, opposite the Public Library, fitted up with lock and one key only to each room, which is held by the occupant. These rooms are to rent at all prices from \$1.50 to \$5.00 per month; no better places for Storage in this City.

If in want of rooms to store Pianos, Organs or furniture of any kind call and examine them.

CHARLES F. RAND, Real Estate Office.

FOR RENT.

A First-class house of 13 rooms, with Stable, and half an acre of land, situated on Park Street, Ward 7. Unexpectedly to be vacated October 1st, can be seen at any time on application.

CHARLES F. RAND, AUCTIONEER.

417 Centre St., opp. Public Library, Newton

Telephone 28-3, Newton.

Sheriff's Sale.

Middlesex, ss. Cambridge, October 26th, 1888.

TAKEN on execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of November, A. D. 1888, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises first hereinafter described, all the right, title and interest which George A. Prescott, of Boston, in the County of Suffolk, had (not exempt by law from attachment or levy on execution) on the twenty-fourth day of July, A. D. 1888, at two o'clock in the afternoon, being the time when the same was attached on meane process, in and to the following described real estate, to wit: a parcel of land with all buildings thereon situated in Newton, in that part called Newtonville, in the County of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, bounded as follows: beginning at a point in the South-easterly line of Watertown Street at the North-easterly corner of Lot No. two (2), on a 'Plan of Real Estate in Newtonville belonging to George A. Prescott' recorded in Middlesex South District Registry of Deeds, Book of Plans No. 12, Plan 71, thence running Southeasterly and bounding on Lot No. three (3), one hundred twenty-seven and one-half feet (127 1/2 ft.) to corner of Lots Nos. twelve and thirteen (12 and 13); thence turning and running North-easterly and bounding North-westwardly on Lot No. three (3) and part of Lot No. four (4), ninety-nine and three-fourths feet (99 3/4 ft.) to land now or formerly of A. S. Cabot; thence turning and running Southeasterly on said Cabot land to a proposed Street, now called Prescott Street, one hundred feet (100 ft.); thence turning and running on said proposed Prescott Street South-westerly, one hundred eighty-four and three-fourths feet (184 3/4 ft.) to Crafts Street; thence turning and running on Crafts Street north-westerly two hundred and one feet (201 ft.); thence by said Crafts Street north fifty degrees west, twenty-two and one fourth (22 1/4) feet; thence by said Crafts Street North, forty-four degrees, West thirty feet (30 ft.); to said Watertown Street; thence turning and running North-easterly on said Watertown Street, two hundred and two feet (202 ft.) to the point of beginning—being Lots Nos. one, two, thirteen, twelve and part of Lot No. eleven, as shown on said plan. Also a parcel of land with all buildings thereon situated in said Newton bounded and described as follows: beginning at a point in the Southeasterly line of Watertown Street forty-nine (49) feet distant, South-westerly from the North-easterly corner of Lot No. six (6) on plan of land in Newtonville belonging to Geo. A. Prescott and recorded in Middlesex South District Registry of Deeds Book of Plans No. 17, Plan No. 71; thence running South-easterly one hundred thirty-nine feet (139 ft.) to Lot No. nine (9) land now or formerly of Carlton; thence turning and running south-westerly on said plan on Lots nine (9) and ten (10), seventy-five (75) feet; thence turning and running North-easterly on Watertown Street seventy-five (75) feet to the point of beginning—being a strip of land twenty-six feet (26 ft.) wide off the West-side of Lot No. six (6) and a strip of land forty-nine (49) feet wide off the Easterly side of Lot No. five on said plan.

JOHN R. FAIRBAIRN, Deputy Sheriff.

Sumner's Block, opposite Newton National Bank. Work done well and promptly. Work taken Monday to 2 p. m., and returned Thursday night. Received after Monday and up to Thursday, returned on Saturday. Holland and lace curtains a specialty.

HARRIS E. JOHONNOT.

Private residences fitted with

Electric Call Bells,

Gas Lighting Apparatus, etc.

Repairing a specialty. Orders sent by mail or left with Barber Bros., 173, Newton, Mass. prompt attention. P. O. Box 173, Newton, Mass.

E. G. Spaulding,

WASHINGTON STREET, NEWTON.

All persons desiring the services of a competent bookkeeper in Double or Single Entry requested to call. Will write up complicated accounts, and post them up, make out bills, do collections, etc. Also if desired would take a few pupils at \$10 for 20 lessons. References given if required.

Employment Office,

Centre St., Sumner's Block, opposite Newton National Bank.

MRS. R. E. CROSSLEY,

NURSE,

HYDE'S BLOCK, NEWTON, 50 3m

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate.

BY virtue of the Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage Deed given by Thomas Dolan to Theodore C. Hurd dated June 1st, 1875 and recorded with Middlesex County Deeds at the Southern District Registry, Book 1366 Page 140 will be sold at public auction on the premises on Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1888, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for breach of the condition in said mortgage deed contained, by reason of the non payment of the note and interest secured by said mortgage, all the premises conveyed by said Mortgage, situate in Newton in the County of Middlesex, in the village of Newton, 15,500 feet and being lot numbered 15 on a plan made by Seth Davis, Surveyor, dated June 1873, bounded north-easterly by land of the heirs of Thomas Rice, Jr., southeasterly by lot 16 on said plan, south-westerly by a new street, and north-westerly by lot 14 on said plan, being the same premises conveyed to said Dolan by Kneely R. Eaton.

THEODORE C. HURD, Mortgagee.

THOMAS SINCLAIR,

Practical Upholsterer

Upholstery in all its branches. Hair Mattresses made to order and remade. Window shades made of the best material and on the best fixtures used. Every shade warranted to give satisfaction. Prices as low as is consistent with good work and material.

I fear I have encroached unreasonably on your space and on the patience of your readers, but I do want to say i

"Mr. Lodge said in his Cambridge speech that when he came from Harvard College he came a free trader, because they taught nothing else there. Well, if Mr. Lodge had the same opportunities that the rest of us had, he had the chance to study, and did study Carey, a most

Wholesale and Retail Sales, size 25X13X10 inches; weight 500 lbs.; retail price \$85; other sizes in proportion. A rare chance and permanent business. These Safes meet a demand never before supplied by other Safe companies, as we are not governed by the Safe Pool. Address **ALPINE SAFE CO.** Cincinnati, Ohio

ALL PERSONS troubled with their door or house bells not working, are invited to examine the Zimdar Pneumatic Bell. No cranks No wires. No batteries to get out of order.

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152 MILK STREET, BOSTON, Mass. 31

BLANKETS, ROBES, WHIPS, &c.
Washington Street, Newton.

HAROLD HAZON,
President, American Society of
International Law



VINEGAR BITTERS.

The second of the seasons concert, given last Saturday evening, although no soloist appeared, proved fully as enjoyable as the previous one, the orchestra's work advancing toward that acme of perfection, the art of playing as one individual, and that individual as an artist. The new system of lighting, by groups of five small incandescent burners instead of the old large ones was a welcome relief from the discomfort occasioned by the use of gas at the first concert. To-morrow evening, Mrs. Etelka Utassi will play the Chopin E minor concerto for pianoforte; the overture will be the "Barber of Bagdad," by Peter Cornelius, and the Symphony Mendelssohn's A minor (Scottish).

THE BACK BAY COURSE.

The projected Back Bay Concert course promises to fulfill that for which there has been a long felt want, namely, a first-class course of concerts where the best music may be heard at a small expense. This was the original intent of the managers of the Symphony course, but through no fault of theirs it has seemed partially to fail of its purpose. It is understood that tickets for the course will be sold at 85 cents each, single tickets at 25 and 50 cents. It is also understood (everything is understood, as no definite statement has yet been made), that the first concert will occur on Thursday evening, Nov. 22, with Miss Emma Jack as soloist. The orchestra will number 75 men, and twenty entertainments will be given, one on each Thursday evening.

NOTES AND CLIPPINGS.

A recital is announced by Mr. T. Adamowski, the popular violinist, to occur at Chickering Hall, Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 30. Mr. Arthur Foote will assist at the piano.

Mrs. Alice J. Shaw, the whistling soloist, who has made such a sensation in London society, will appear in Boston Music Hall, Wednesday evening, Oct. 31, assisted by concert artists.

Mme. Patti has contracted for 32 performances in South America for the minimum sum of \$6,250 a night, together with one-half the gross receipts over \$10,000.

Nadja has made an unqualified success during its short season at the Globe, and large numbers of people have availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing this production. Only three more performances will be given, as the company closes its engagement to-morrow night.

The present Emperor of Germany, who is known to be a great admirer of Wagner, has expressed a wish that on the composer's birthday (27th of January) a performance of "Die Meistersinger" shall be given at the Berlin Opera, as recently at Bayreuth, without cuts.

A series of Young People's Popular concerts is one of the projected schemes for Boston's entertainment this winter, to be given by the Symphony orchestra at Music Hall. A lighter class of music than that of the Saturday evening concert, will be presented, and will doubtless be greatly appreciated not only by the young people, but also by many of their elders.

NEW MUSIC RECEIVED.

The following music has been received from A. P. Schmidt & Co., 13 and 15 West street, Boston. For pianoforte, "Bavarian Air," O. Peuret; "Turkish March," and "Dance of the Elves," A. D. Turner; "Bourree" and "Scherzino," C. F. Denner; "Les Canaries," ballet antique arr. F. Boscovitz; "Pastorale," Scarlati; Allegro in F minor, Ph. Em. Bach, edited by Arthur Foote; Allegretto in C minor, Beethoven, edited by Ernst Perabo. Vocal, "Mother and Child," S. B. Schlessinger; (a very beautiful song for soprano); "Lullaby," E. M. Young; "Sympathy," L. van Beethoven, edited by B. E. Woolf.

THEATRES.

BOSTON'S AMUSEMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

Globe Theatre—Rudolph Aronson's Comic Opera Company in "Nadja" this evening, to-morrow matinee, and evening. On Monday, Oct. 29, Mrs. Potter will appear in "Twixt Axe and Crown." She will render during the week "The Lady of Lyons," "Romeo and Juliet," etc. Thousands of people are anxious to see Mrs. Potter again, and it is safe to say, considering her support, that no one will be disappointed in any particular.

Boston Museum—The same old story, "Little Lord Fauntleroy." It takes now just five days in advance to secure a real good seat.

Boston Theatre—Miss Maude Banks concludes a most successful week here to-morrow, "Love's Sacrifice" for the matinee, and "Leah" in the evening. On Monday, Oct. 29, Kraloff's Comic Spectacular, "Mathias Sandorf." The Boston Theatre management make choice selections in all their engagements, so it is always safe to patronize them.

Park Theatre—Holt's "Hole in the Ground" winds up here to-morrow evening, on Monday next, Oct. 29, Miss Clara Morris will appear in several of her best roles, "New Magalen," "Article 49," etc. For a real good time go to see Clara Morris.

Hollis Street Theatre—To-night, to-morrow, (matinee and evening), will be the best chance to see that wonderful play "The Wife." It is charmingly sympathetic and enjoyable all through. On Monday, Oct. 29, M. Coquelin and Mme. Jane Hading, (with full French Dramatic Company), will appear in several of their choice roles. For Saturday matinee, "Camille."

Grand Opera House—Are playing "Alone in London," till to-morrow evening. Next week, Oct. 29, "Wages of Sin." The scenic effect is great in both of these pieces.

New Music.

We have received this week from Messrs. White, Smith & Co., 516 Washington street, Boston, the following: Piano, "Say Once again I Love Thee," by Paul Keller; "Home to Our Mountains," by Paul Keller; "Ah! I Have Sighed to Rest Me," by Paul Keller; "Thine is my heart," by Paul Keller; "Pebble on the Beach," by A. L. Bemis; "The Hunter's Return," grand march by Albert W. Holt; a song, "Mother's Dear Old Face," by Theo. A. Metz.

Ely's Cream Balm gives satisfaction to every one using it for catarrh troubles.—G. K. Mellor, Druggist, Worcester, Mass.

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

List of New Books.

Appleton, J. H. Beginner's Handbook of Chemistry; the subject developed by Facts and Principles drawn chiefly from the Non-Metals. 104.251

Cowper, F. Godwits; or the Saxons in the Isle of Wight. 66.593

Gerard, E. de L. The Land beyond the Forest; Facts, Figures and Fancies from Transylvania. 34.297

Gilmore, J. R. (Edmund Kirke.) The Advance-Guard of Western Civilization. 72.270

Hurst, J. F. Short History of the Middle Ages, and in a measure a continuation of the same author. 91.515

Ingram, J. H. Elizabeth Barrett Browning, (Famous Women.) 91.526

Lovett, R. Irish Pictures, drawn with Pen and Pencil. 37.126

McCulloch, H. Men and Measures of Half a Century. Sketches and Comments. 96.287

Marshall, E. Under the Mendips. 63.679

Mendelssohn, F. Letters of Felix Mendelssohn to Ignaz and Charlotte Schumann, translated and edited by F. Moscheles. 55.328

N. or M. One of a Covey. 66.590

Repplier, A. Books and Men. 62.393

Richardson, R. Story of the Niger; a record of the various adventures, from the days of Mungo Park to the Present Time. 33.367

Stoddard, W. O. Grover Cleveland. 93.476

Townsend, C. Analysis of Civil Government, including a Topical and Tabular Arrangement of the Constitution of the U. S. 84.127

United States. Fourth Report of the U. S. Civil-Service Commission 1886-7; containing the Civil-Service Laws, Rules and Regulations. 235.59

Vincent, J. H. and Joy, J. R. Outline History of Greece, [B. C. 3000—A. D. 1888.] 71.205

Watson, H. L. Letters from Colorado. 72.397

Wilkinson, W. C. Preparatory Greek Course in English. 55.326

E. P. THURSTON, Librarian. Oct. 24, 1888.

Fasching in Venice.

Early in December the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston will give a charming entertainment in Mechanic's Hall for the benefit of the Union; the great success of the Kirmess given last year will be remembered by everyone.

"Fasching" means "carnival," and the dances are the same beautiful figures danced by the gay participants of carnival festivities in the early days of Venice and Rome.

The dancing will be on the evenings of the sixth and seventh of December, also on Saturday afternoon, the eighth, when there will be a change in the program, two charming dances for children will be performed, which will attract many friends from out of town; these are the "Flower and Bee" and the "Baby Dance"; the first is for thirty-two young girls, representing roses, violets, daisies and poppies, eight of each, accompanied by twelve little boys dressed in yellow and black to represent bees flitting about the lovely flowers; the Baby Dance is composed of little people of seven or eight years and is very attractive.

In addition to the Fasching dances there will be held in the large hall a "Jahrmakrt," representing the German peasants yearly market day, and besides the German Lenten and garden there will be booths representing different nations, and attendants dressed in bright costumes will add brilliancy and variety to the scene. The Jahrmakrt in itself is a delightful entertainment; the booths are in charge of enthusiastic ladies, earnest workers for the cause of the Union, who are sparing no efforts to make the scene a great success. In these entertainments the union offers a rare opportunity to the public, and in return should receive the hearty endorsement of everyone; one has but to enquire into the work already accomplished by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union to realize what its mission is, and what a great work lies yet before its earnest and zealous members who work unflinchingly for the good cause.

Enquiries in regard to the entertainment may be addressed to Mrs. Eleanor V. Tufts, Chairman of the press committee, No. 74 Boylston street, Boston.

Don't Give Up.

because you feel blue and are troubled with that tired and all-gone feeling. Do as I did, use a bottle of Sulphur Bitters, it will make you feel like a new person; it did me.—Jennie Holmes, 354 Tremont street, Boston.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Middlesex, ss.

PROBATE COURT.

To the Heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of Charles Cox, late of Newton, in said County, deceased.

Greeting:

Whereas a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Elisha Bassett, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the first Tuesday of November next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the Newton Graphic, printed at Newton, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, George M. Brooks, Esq., Judge of said Court, this twelfth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

J. H. TYLER, Register. 22

B. A. ATKINSON & CO.,

LIBERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

827 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Offer the following suggestions.

There are two ways to make money. One is to earn it; the other is to save it.

There are two ways of saving money. When you save a dollar by putting it in the bank you do well; but when you save a dollar by shrewd purchasing you do better. The first is saving; the second is in reality earning.

So there are two ways of earning money. By labor and by wise purchasing.

LET US SAY A WORD ABOUT PURCHASING.

There are a few sound facts that the public are beginning to learn. What are they?

The First Thing to learn in order to become a successful purchaser is that price means nothing till you see the goods. The fact that Chamber sets cost \$25 in one store and \$15 in another tells you nothing. The \$25 set is perhaps worth \$30 while the \$15 set may not be worth carrying away.

Goods may be too cheap sometimes. Price doesn't tell the whole story. Either know the goods or know the dealer. If he is a liberal furnisher his reputation as such has gone abroad. People find it out. His trade increases, his store has to be enlarged, and when at last you learn it covers ten acres, why, it means something. It tells the whole story of his business methods. It shows that people have discovered his liberal ways and taken advantage of them. It points you the direction for your next purchase.

PEOPLE OFTEN ASK US IF IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE? It does if you have got genuine bargains. The man who advertises largely shows his own large confidence in his goods.

A Second Precept in successful purchasing is that the best is cheapest in the end. Many people who have never visited our warehouses have the idea that only cheap goods are sold by houses who sell on the credit system as well as for cash. That is a great mistake.

Remember there is a difference between Cheap Goods and Goods Cheap. Go elsewhere for cheap goods; but come here for goods cheap. The man who sells cheap goods sells his customers also. We are not in that line of business.

The public are beginning to understand the difference. Our establishment of ten acres shows this. It speaks very plainly.

A PURCHASE BY PARTIAL PAYMENTS is a savings bank, a good resolution, and the means of keeping it—all in one. It is the beginning of a successful career for it is the formation of a wise habit of saving.

Visitors to Boston are interested in our White Teams which they meet on every side. They are a part of our White Business Methods. The goods are sold on white principles and they are white goods always.

Not every bright, active young man can become President of the United States, but he may become president of a beautiful home. And as such a president he will find his White House here.

B. A. Atkinson & Co., House Furnishing Goods of every Description, 827 Washington St., Cor. Common St., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER. WE SEND BY MAIL TWO SMALL PACKS 50 CENTS POST PAID. ALARGE 2 1/4 POUND CAN FOR \$1.20.

Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Strictly a medicine to be given in the food, once daily, in small doses. Prevents and cures all diseases of hens. Worth its weight in gold when hens are moulting, and to keep them healthy. Testimonials sent free by mail. Ask your druggist, grocer, general store, or feed dealer for it. If you can't get it, send at once to us. Take no other kind. We will send postpaid by mail as follows:—A new, enlarged, elegantly bound copy of the "FARMER'S POULTRY RAISING GUIDE" (price 25 cents) tells how to make money with a few hens, and two small packages of Powder for 60 cents; or, one large 2 1/4 pound can and Guide, \$1.20. Sample package of Powder, 25 cents; five for \$1.00. Six large cans, express prepaid for \$5.00. Send stamps or cash. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., 25 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

Great Reduction in Carpet Cleaning. Nice Work Guaranteed by the NEWTON CARPET CLEANING COMPANY. Only 1 cent per year running for taking up; 3 cents per running yard for cleaning Wool, Brussels or Tapestry; 4 cents for Wiltons, Velvet or Axminster; 5 cents per square yard for Turkish Rugs or Carpets; 4 cents per running yard for laying; Stairs, 50 cents and upwards per flight; Carpet Sewing, \$2.50 per day. Renovating and repairing of carpets a specialty. Carpet work in all its branches done properly and at reasonable prices. All kinds of Carpet Linings for sale. Church Cushions and Mattings cleaned at bottom prices. Carpets called for and delivered free of charge. Send postal. Sole Manufacturers of the ROCHESTER BUG EXTERMINATOR. Price 35 cents a bottle; 3 bottles for One Dollar.

SIMON A. WHITE, P. O. Box 71, Newtonville. Telephone 7. Factory and Residence, Clinton Street.

RIDERS OF Columbia Bicycles & Tricycles. Constitute the majority of American riders of first class machines. Have ridden around the world, Hold World's Records from 1/4 to 24 miles, inclusive. Have never been able to wear out their machines in 10 years of hard usage. Pope Manufacturing Company, 79 Franklin Street, Boston. Illustrated Catalogue Free.

Newton National Bank, NEWTON, MASS. BUSINESS HOURS: From 9 A. M. to 12 M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. On Saturdays, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. JOSEPH N. BACON, President. B. FRANKLIN BACON, Cashier.

C. G. NEWCOMB, NEWTON & BOSTON EXPRESS. Leave Newton 9.30 a. m.; leave Boston 3 p. m. NEWTON ORDER BOXES: Newton City Market, Post Office, BOSTON OFFICES: 25 Merchants Row, 158 Congress street, 154 Franklin street. Post Office address, Box 420, Newton. Personal Attention Given Orders. Leave Newton at 9.30 a. m. Leave Boston at 3 p. m.

Meat, Poultry and Game. "THE CHOICEST" OUR MOTTO. The Newton Market. Established in 1851 and located pleasantly at NOS. 7 AND 8 COLE'S BLOCK, has constantly on hand a LARGE and CHOICE SUPPLY OF Meats, Poultry and Game. W. H. BRACKETT, Proprietor. Telephone 7854.

NEWTON SAVINGS BANK. Bank Hours: From 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 to 4 p. m.; on Saturdays from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Office in the Newton National Bank. GEORGE HYDE, President. JOHN WARD, Vice President. MISS SUSANNA M. DUNCKLEE, Treas. COMMITTEE OF INVESTMENT: George Hyde, Willard Marcy, J. F. C. Hyde, J. F. C. Hyde, Clerk.

PEARSON'S NEWTON AND BOSTON EXPRESS. BOSTON OFFICES: 91 Kilby st., 105 Arch st., 33 Court sq. Order Box, 91 Faneuil Hall Market. NEWTON OFFICE at H. B. Coffin's. Order Boxes at Post Office and Blanchard & Atkins'. Leave Newton at 9.30 a. m. Leave Boston at 3 p. m.

E. P. BURNHAM, DEALER IN Bicycles & Tricycles. For Cash or on Installments. Bicycles and Tricycles to let. Boys' Tricycles a specialty. Second hand machines bought, sold or taken in exchange. Residence Park St., near Elmwood.

H. W. MARTIN, TELEPHONE 7957. Practical Upholsterer AND DEALER IN FURNITURE. Upholstery work and repairs of all kinds neatly done. Hair Mattresses made over, Picture Frames to order. Carpets taken up, cleaned and relaid. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

H. W. MARTIN, GARFIELD BLOCK, GALEN STREET, WATERTOWN, MASS. 691

M. C. HICCINS, PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND—Sanitary Engineer. (Formerly with S. F. Carrier.) Sumner's Block, Newton. PLUMBING WORK IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Having had twenty-two years' experience in the business in this city, perfect satisfaction is guaranteed. 25-17

A. C. TUPPER, Carpenter and Builder. Estimates cheerfully given on building and all kinds of carpentry. Orders will be taken through the post office, Box 271, Newton, or at shop on Pearl street, opposite Bacon. All orders will receive prompt attention.

J. J. JOHNSON, FLORIST. CONSERVATORIES, School Street, Newton. Floral Decorations for Weddings, Receptions, etc., etc. Cut Flowers and Bedding Plants.

E. C. MORRIS & CO'S New Improved Round Corner Eight Flange Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. (Formerly the Morris & Ireland Safe.) Over 100,000 of these Safes now in use

For nearly 21 years these celebrated Safes have been sold in this part of the country, and today there are more in use than any safe made, and in all cases they have preserved their contents, with the

Champion Record In the Great Chicago, Boston, Haverhill and Eastport Fires, and contain more improvements than any safe made—such as the

Eight Flanges, Angle Fronts and Backs, Patent Inside Bolt Work, Inside Iron Lining, and Four Wheel Locks.

These Safes are the Best, Cheapest and most reliable made. A large line of Second Hand Safes of all makes on hand and for sale cheap. Before giving your order for any other safe, send for our prices and sizes.

E. C. Morris & Co., 64 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass. 36

MILK! PURE MILK! The undersigned is prepared to supply a few more families. I sell none except what is drawn from my own Jersey and grade cows, therefore know it is CLEAN and PURE. Reference is made to any one who has taken milk of me the past two years. Orders may be sent to Lock Box 3, Newton, or to me at Waltham, Box 922.

H. COLDWELL. 24-17

THE Photographer! Nearly opposite the B. & A. R. R. Station, Newton, Mass.

HOWARD BROS., ICE DEALERS. We are now prepared to furnish the citizens of Newton and Watertown with PURE POND ICE. AT LOWEST MARKET RATES To Families, Hotels, Markets, &c., at Wholesale and Retail. ORDER BOX.—At W. Henry Brackett's provision store, City Market and Post Office, Newton and Hall's Grocery Store, Watertown. Post Office Address, Watertown, where orders may be left. F. H. HOWARD. W. O. HOWARD. PROPRIETORS.

E. P. BURNHAM, DEALER IN Bicycles & Tricycles. For Cash or on Installments. Bicycles and Tricycles to let. Boys' Tricycles a specialty. Second hand machines bought, sold or taken in exchange. Residence Park St., near Elmwood.

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For Cash or on

WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre,
Is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives sub-
scriptions and makes collections for it. He
also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills,
and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real
Estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against
fire in the best English and American companies.

NEWTON CENTRE.

—The Baptist church will be dedicated,
Thursday, Nov. 1.
—Mr. George L. Hawes of Elgin street is
visiting his mother for a week or two.
—Mrs. Julia Plagg intends boarding this
winter with Mrs. Meers on Pleasant street.
—Miss Clementina Butler spoke last Sun-
day at Laseel on Mission work in Alaska.
—Mr. Howard Carlton has returned from
his service on the Grand Jury at East Cam-
bridge.
—Mrs. Jacobs of Boston is visiting her
mother, Mrs. Edward Keeler of Parker
street.
—Mr. Sargent's class in dancing is larger
than was hoped for, forty-two children be-
ing in it.
—Mr. and Mrs. Norman C. George have
moved into Mr. Barrow's house on Ridge
avenue.
—Mr. Walter Brooks has decided not to
return at present, we understand, so his
home is closed.
—Senator Hoar and Mr. Wm. E. Webster
will address a Republican rally here, Sat-
urday evening, Nov. 3rd.

—Mrs. Edward Cutler is expected home
from New Jersey this week, where she
has been three months.
—Mrs. Dr. William Butler gave an ad-
dress at the Congregational church,
Wednesday afternoon.
—Representative Walworth is quite ill
from typhoid fever, with which he was
taken about a week ago.

—Mrs. Davis, who has been visiting her
sister, Mrs. John H. Sanborn, has returned
to her home in Franklin Falls.
—Mrs. Albert R. Dyer has been chosen
president of the Woman's Missionary
Society of the Methodist church.
—Mr. Oliver and his family of Boston
have moved into the house lately occupied
by Mr. Barton on Parker street.
—Miss Friend and Miss Cook's school on
Pelham street is spoken of very highly and
has more scholars than last term.

—Mrs. Sarah A. Fay has rented her
house on Station street, and with her daugh-
ters will spend the winter in Boston.
—Mr. Theodore Hardwick of Quincy and
Mr. Hatch of Cambridge, spent Sunday at
Mr. Moses Crane's on Lake avenue.
—Mrs. John A. Daniels returned from
Portland, Maine, this week, where she has
been visiting her father, Mr. Farnsworth.

—Coke for open grates and furnaces is
the most economical fuel for this season of
the year. Order at the Gas office, Newton.
—Mrs. Robert Vankirk of Fall River has
spent this week in the village, visiting her
mother, Mrs. Geo. Warren of Gibbs street.
—The "Six of Clubs" held its first after-
noon meeting on Monday, we hear, and
were entertained by Miss Anna Bassett.

—The Gun Club, it is said, gives a
dinner to its members on Thursday of next
week, at the Woodland Park Hotel in Au-
burndale.
—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Peabody reached
their home on Hammond street the first of
the week, after spending the summer in
Europe.

—Mr. Charles Barton's youngest daugh-
ter has been thrown from her tricycle and
her head cut this week. She is not seri-
ously injured.
—Mr. and Mrs. Francis I. Weston, held
their first wedding reception on Tuesday
evening at their home on Huntington ave-
nue, Boston.

—The engagement is announced of Miss
Charlotte Harbach of Ward street, and
Prof. Andrews, instructor of Greek in a
Western college.
—The Newton Centre branch of the
Woman's Auxiliary met on Wednesday eve-
ning at the house of Mrs. Frank Clemen-
ton Warren street.

—Miss Georgia Bucknum, one of the
grammar school teachers, was called to her
home in Maine, on Saturday, by the news
of the death of her father.
—Hon. Henry S. Washburn has a poem
in this week's GRAPHIC, and on the
Rev. S. F. Smith, D. D., author of "Amer-
ica," who last Sunday, Oct. 21, celebrated
his 80th birthday.

—On Sunday, Oct. 28, at 7 p. m., there
will be an address in the chapel of the
Congregational Church by Rev. E. A. Ad-
ams, superintendent of Bohemian Missions
in Chicago. The public are invited.
—The Horse Guards, Capt. Foley, escort-
ing the Democratic torchlight procession
on Monday night, called on Postmaster
Richardson and gave him three rousing
cheers, which were called for by Lieu-
tenant Hennessey.

—The grounds in front of the Mason
school house have been much improved
this week by a new bed of hardy plants
being laid out. The beds were in-
spected by Mr. Noble's store and will be
passed by another spring, we have no
doubt. The improvement society still
keeps up its interest in beautifying the
village.

—The Harrison and Morton torch light
procession on Monday evening was very
good as far as it went. The boys were in
red and white, looked well and marched
well. Besides the company from Newton
Centre, was one from Newton which fol-
lowed it. The Newton Centre Democrats
were also out in line, marching to the
music of the fife.

—The finishing touches are being given
this week both to the interior of the new
Baptist church and to the grounds. A bor-
der of turf along the walks and around the
edifice itself is a great improvement. Car-
pets, cushions, etc., are being put in their
respective places, and altogether it looks as
though the dedication could be held soon.
Music for that occasion is being rehearsed
now, under the able direction of Mr. Geo.
Walton of the Oxford quartet.

—At the National annual convention of
the Woman's Home Missionary Society, to
commence in Boston next week, Thursday,
Nov. 1, an address will be given by the
president of the society, Mrs. ex-President
R. B. Hayes. Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk, Miss
Francis Willard, and other prominent la-
dies will be present on Thursday at the
opening of the convention, which will be
held in Tremont Street M. E. church, and
continue one week.

—A young woman entered the Cottage
Hospital some two months ago with ty-
phoid fever. Before having entirely re-
covered from this she was attacked with gan-
grene of the left limb which extended near-
ly to the hip joint. The limb was ampu-
tated by Dr. Loring and the patient is now
recovering. It is a case of unusual inter-
est both to the doctors and the public. In
a few weeks the poor girl, only 19 years of
age, will be obliged to leave the hospital
with no means of support. It is a case
which should affect strongly the sympathies
of the good people of our village. Any
little contribution of money will be a help,
and any who wish to do so can send it
to the address, "Matron, Cottage Hospital,
Auburndale."

—Central Hall billiard and lunch room,
Main street, Watertown, Mass. Open day
and evening. Fred. C. Howard & Co.

A CHALLENGE.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN
WARD COMMITTEE FOR WARD 6.

The Independents of Newton Centre,
members of the Independent committee
of 100, challenge the Republicans of
Newton Centre to a public debate upon
either of the following questions:
—"Would the Mills bill, if it became law,
tend to increase the general prosperity of
the United States?" "Is the wage
earner benefited by the protective policy
as embodied in the present tariff?"
—"Would the provisions of the Mills bill
tend more to the general prosperity of
the United States than those of the Sen-
ate bill?" (By order)

C. HOWARD WILSON,
Secretary.
Newton Centre, Oct. 25, 1883.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—Mrs. Prof. Hineks of Andover has been
visiting her uncle, Mr. Alexander Tyler.
—The Monday Club met this week with
Mrs. Hodson. The next meeting will be
with Mrs. Lovering.

—It was a West Medway passenger that
jumped from the 4 o'clock train on Wednes-
day, and was injured about the head.

—Mrs. Phelps was chosen delegate to at-
tend the meeting of the American Anti-
Slavery Association, which was held at Provi-
dence this week.

—Mr. John Galvin is having a house
built on the corner of Walnut and Boylston
streets. Mr. John Staples of Newton Cen-
tre has the contract.

—Miss Ellen Craft, who died on the 17th
inst, was the eldest of three sisters who
lately removed from Brookline and pur-
chased the Jackson place.

—We hear that the new block to take the
place of the temporary structures now oc-
cupied by Messrs. Williams & Brackett,
will be commenced at once.

—Mr. W. R. Dresser of Waban will soon
have a house erected on Chestnut street
near his residence. Mr. T. D. Sullivan has
the contract for the cellar.

—Rev. Dr. Hooker, president of Rollins
College, Florida, and a daughter are at
Mrs. Robbins. We hear that he will so-
licit funds in aid of the college.

—A parlor concert was given at the resi-
dence of Mr. Alex. Tyler on Thursday eve-
ning for the benefit of St. Paul's society, at
which a large and appreciative audience
were present.

—The Chautauqua Club held their meet-
ing this week with Mrs. Gilbert. In place
of the regular meeting, the club will on
Monday have a lunch and entertainment
at the home of Mrs. Hollis.

—Mr. L. A. Ross has sold the house
which he now occupies to Mr. Reed of Ab-
ington. Mr. Ross will remove to the house
lately built by him on Walnut street next
to the residence of Mr. E. S. Ritchie.

—The christening of Tyler Clark, young-
est son of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Clark, Jr.,
took place at the Congregational church on
Sunday morning last at the opening of the
morning service. Quite a number of the
relatives were present to witness the cere-
mony.

—The "Harvest Festival" which took
place at the Congregational chapel on
Wednesday evening was largely attended,
and was a social and financial success. The
collation which was abundant was well
served by the young ladies and gentlemen;
the coffee was splendid and the enter-
tainment by the young ladies of the mission
circle and assistants was of a high order.

NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

—Mr. Benjamin Randall is confined to
his house by a severe attack of rheuma-
tism.

—Ground was broken this week for a
new house for Mr. W. R. Dresser, on Ches-
nut street.

—Mrs. Willard, who resides on Oak
street, received quite severe injuries this
week by a fall.

—There was quite a delegation from our
village to attend the Democratic rally at
Newton on Monday evening.

—During the week a large bill board has
been erected in Post Office square, adding
much to the appearance of that locality.

—Mr. Lawrence Daniels, who has been
playing ball this season with the Kew-
City team, arrived home this week for the
winter.

—The probert case, which is one of
damage against Messrs. Phipps & Train
of the Newton Mills, is on trial this week
at Cambridge.

—Mrs. C. A. Gould attended the Y. P.
S. C. E. State convention held at Wocces-
ter on Thursday of last week, as a delegate
from the society of this place.

—At a regular meeting of Home Lodge,
I. O. O. F., Oct. 18, resolutions in regard to
the death of the late Samuel Hall, one of
the earliest supporters of the lodge, were
adopted.

—On Wednesday evening the young
people of the village formed a choral soci-
ety with the following officers: Mr. Herbert
Loeke, president; Mr. Ernest Morrill,
vice president; Mr. J. Fred. Hopkins,
secretary; Miss Grace Herdick, treasurer;
Mr. F. W. Emerson, musical director. The
society will meet every Wednesday eve-
ning, and will commence immediately their
rehearsals for the cantata of "Ruth," to be
followed by the cantata, "Under the
Palm," which was so successfully given
last spring. The society will be known as
the "Newton Upper Falls Choral Society,"
and its object will be to encourage and
develop the art of music among the young
people, and to offer to the village people
opportunities to enjoy musical concerts of
a select character.

—Wm. H. Smith, for the past seven
years superintendent of the Thorp & Ad-
ams Blank Book Manufactory at 113 Pur-
chase street, Boston, on Saturday last left
that concern to embark in the same busi-
ness for himself under the firm name of
W. H. Smith & Co., at 129 Pearl street. At
5 o'clock Saturday night, as he was about
to take his final departure from the old con-
cern, he was met by the many employees
connected therewith, who presented him
with a costly gold watch, chain and locket
charm. On the front of the latter was en-
graved the recipient's monogram; on the
reverse the following inscription: "Pre-
sented by employees of the Thorp & Ad-
ams Mfg. Co., Oct. 19th, 1883." Mr. E. P.
Thorp, the head member of the firm, with a
few employees, at the same time presented
him with a heavy ebony cane with a solid
gold head, suitably inscribed. Three rous-
ing cheers and expressions of good will
came from the many employees at the
close of his appropriate speech, in response
to the addresses accompanying the gifts.

NEWTON LOWER FALLS.

—A camp of Gypsies have made their
appearance on Grove street.

—City Marshal Sharpe of St. Johns is
paying a visit to friends in this place.

—Miss Annie Sullivan of Boston has ac-
cepted the position of organist at St. John's
church.

—Miss Paine who has been sick so long
at the hospital has had her limb amputated
and is now doing well.

—An agreement has finally been reached
by which the temporary bridge is to be

built by Messrs. Trumbull & Cheeny.

—Quite a delegation from this place at-
tended the Democratic and Independent
rally at Elliot Hall on Monday evening.

—The Rev. Mr. Wells, who has been
quite ill for some time past, is now on a vi-
sit to Washington, which it is hoped will
prove beneficial to his health.

—On Friday evening last the first politi-
cal demonstration of the campaign occurred
here, and it was a fully attended and suc-
cessful affair. The demonstration was un-
der the auspices of the Newton Lower Falls
Butler Independent Republican Committee,
Messrs. Thomas Flanagan, W. P. Wallace,
Calvin Smith and T. P. McMahon. The
rally was preceded by a raising of a fine
campaign flag bearing the names of Harri-
son and Morton and John W. Candler for
Congress. The Wellesley Hills Drum corps
consisting of 12 pieces, furnished music.
The rally proper occurred in Boyden Hall,
which was well filled. Addresses were
made by Messrs. George R. Jones and W.
P. Wallace.

NONANTUM.

—Rev. W. A. Lamb preached at Need-
ham last Sunday morning.

—Mrs. James Johnson has gone to Ireland
where she will spend the winter.

—Mrs. A. W. Parker of New York has
been visiting in this village this week.

—Two are lights have been put up at the
bridge and work is being pushed day and
night.

—Business is rushing at the Nonantum
mills; new hands are being employed every
day.

—Another large lot of remnants and im-
perfect pieces of goods are being put
on sale at Hudson's store this week.

—It is hoped by many here that the
electric lights erected at the bridge may be
relocated and become permanent here.

—The night school in this village is well
patronized by young and old; some are at-
tending who come from over the river.

—The Annual Harvest Concert of the
North Evangelical Sunday school will be
held next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

—Miss Mary Kybert sailed for England
last Saturday in the Scythia; she will re-
main there several months and try and re-
gain her health.

JUDGE PARK'S LETTER.

ACCEPTING THE PROHIBITION PARTY'S
NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

To George L. Bean Esq., Chairman of
the Congressional Convention of the Prohi-
bitionists of the Ninth District.

Dear Sir:—I acknowledge the receipt of
your letter dated Oct. 17, and received to-
day, informing me that the Prohi-
bitionists of the Ninth District had selected
me as their candidate for a high office.
It was as unexpected as it was agreeable.

But having long been a private soldier in
the ranks of that body of my fellow citi-
zens, I am not unwilling to be enrolled as
one of their standard-bearers. It is not
the first time in my life, that I have left
my party, and followed the lead of the
whom Rufus Choate derisively called the
"Conscience Party," and which soon
proved to be a conquering host.

"We the people" are sovereigns.
True. But as this is a representative
form of government, we exercise our
sovereignty only at the ballot-box. Any
voter who recognizes this, any voter who
does not blindly ally himself with any
existing party organization, and submit
himself to the dictation of those men,
who have assumed to be his leaders, until
he has carefully examined the purposes
of that party as set forth by those lead-
ers.

At the present juncture such an ex-
amination reveals a peculiar state of things.
The ostensible purposes of both the
larger parties are precisely alike. For in
the universal prosperity of this energetic
and elastic country it is difficult to find
a spot of divergence upon which to
erect their party lines and plant their
batteries; and so both (taking care to
avoid the ground upon which we Prohi-
bitionists stand) selected the tariff and its
modifications as their battle ground;
with elastic commodities as their source
of revenue; and to this we heartily assent.
Therefore, if they are true to their prom-
ises, it is indifferent to us what might
be the result.

It is curious to note how both of these
parties oppose to modify their reduc-
tions of duty in favor of particular localities,
industries and products, in order to enlist
voters. "This will help us in Maine,"
"This in Colorado," "This in the North-
West," "This in Georgia," etc. These
and other considerations, are paramount
with both of these parties. It is all a
scramble for office, and nothing else.
Their are projects of temporary expedi-
ency. Our object is of lasting benefit,
not only to this generation in all localities,
North, South, East and West, but also
to their posterity. Their's relates
to the pocket, ours to the conscience and
the Lord.

The voters who call themselves "Inde-
pendents" propose, as we see by their
public announcement, to take their necks
out of the yoke which the leaders of one
party have put upon them, only to put
their necks under another yoke equally
irksome and oppressive. We the INDE-
PENDENTS OF THE INDEPENDENT, pro-
pose to wear no yoke or collar, but to do
our best under God's guidance and
blessing to take from ten million of the
people all out of the land of destructive
yoke which has been put upon them by
King Alcohol. We aim at no national
measure of mere pecuniary endowment,
but to reduce the population of our
penitentiaries, almshouses and insane
asylums;—to build up thrift and industry
unimpaired by vitiated bodies,—to in-
crease the number and volume of our
savings-bank books, and best of all,
MAKE HAPPY HOMES. When the liquor
traffic is suppressed throughout the land
these happy results will follow.

We cannot discover any sincerity in
men, who at night devoutly pray that
God would not lead us into temptation,
and on the morrow vote for those, who
they know will license the TEMPTER.
If God be with us, who can prevail against
us? Most respectfully yours,

JOHN C. PARK.

The Newton Club.

A meeting of the Newton Club was
called for Saturday evening, for the choice
of a committee to select officers for the com-
ing year. A large number attended, and
on arriving at the club house the mem-
bers were shocked to learn the sad intel-
ligence concerning Col. R. M. Pulsifer,
the president of the club, and the meet-
ing, after a very short session, adjourned
on respect for his memory. Judge
Bishop, one of the vice presidents, pre-
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chosen to make the annual choice of offi-
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Coffin, E. H. Pierce, E. B. Wilson, W. B.
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Newton Centre. Pearmain

For Sale or To Let,

A very desirable house, furnished or un-
furnished; situated on elevated ground; 10 rooms,
finished in hard wood; open fireplace, modern
improvements; is surrounded by shade trees;
summer house on premises; stable if wanted.
Also 5 acres of land. Will be let reasonable;
possession given 1st of November. Address Mac-
omber at

Endicott & Macomber,
221 71 Kilby Street, Boston.

McWAIN

is headquarters for
FURNITURE,

At prices that defy competition—
Call and examine before going else-
where.

If you want anything in the Hard-
ware line go to the J. J. Peek store,
White's Block, Newton Centre,
D. H. McWAIN,
211 Proprietor.

Tailor Made CLOTHING.

New FALL STYLES of the Latest Novelties
just received in

MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S
SUITS, CAPE OVERCOATS, ULSTERS, REEF-
ERS, ELYSIAN and KERSEY OVERCOATS
in great variety.

Prices low for strictly first-class goods, and
we keep no other. Every garment guaranteed
to give satisfaction to the wearer or money re-
funded.
Save one profit by going up one flight at
592 Washington Street, Boston.

White, Cross & Co.,
Successors to
C. C. MOULTON & CO.,
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

To RODNEY M. LUCAS, one of the Constables of
the City of Newton, Greeting:

In the name of the Commonwealth of Mass-
achusetts, you are hereby required to warn the
citizens of WARD NO. ONE, qualified to vote as
the law directs, to assemble at

ARMORY HALL,
IN SAID WARD,
On Tuesday, the 6th Day of
November next,

at seven o'clock in the forenoon, and from that
time until thirty minutes past four o'clock in
the afternoon, then and there to give in their
ballots for twelve electors, one for each congres-
sional district, and two electors at large of Pres-
ident and Vice President of the United States,
for a Representative of said Commonwealth in the
Congress of the United States for the Ninth
Congressional District, for a Governor, Lieuten-
ant Governor, one Councillor for District Num-
ber Three, a Secretary, Treasurer and Receiver
General, Auditor and an Attorney General for
the Commonwealth aforesaid; for one Senator
for the Second Middlesex District; for two Rep-
resentatives for Middlesex District Number Seven-
teen, to represent them in the General Court to
be holden in Boston, on the first Wednesday of
January next, and for a Register of Probate and
Insolvency, one County Commissioner, a Treas-
urer and a Register of Deeds (Southern Dis-
trict), all for County of Middlesex. All of the
above officers to be voted for on one ballot.

The polls will be opened at seven o'clock in the
forenoon and closed at thirty minutes past four
o'clock in the afternoon, on the day aforesaid.
And you are directed to serve this Warrant by
posting attested copies thereof in not less than
four public places in said Ward, seven days at
least before the time of holding said meeting,
and publishing the same in the Newton Graphic
and Newton Journal.

Hereof fail not, and make due return of this
Warrant, with your doings thereon, to the
Warden of said Ward on or before the sixth day
of November next.

Witness, J. Wesley
Kimball, Mayor of said
City of Newton on this
fifteenth day of Oc-
tober, in the year of
our Lord, one thousand
eight hundred and eighty-
three.